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Virginia, 1901

Journal of the

11

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMISSIONERS

RECORDS OF COMMISSIONERS

THE COMMISSIONERS



[DOC. NO. I.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING THE

CREDENTIALS OF COMMISSIONERS

FROM

SOUTH CAROLINA AND MISSISSIPPI.

PLATE NO. 17

PLATE NO. 17

PLATE NO. 17

PLATE NO. 17

PLATE NO. 17

PLATE NO. 17

PLATE NO. 17

PLATE NO. 17

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
February 14, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I have the honor to communicate herewith, the credentials of the Hon. John S. Preston, a Commissioner duly appointed by the Convention recently held in South Carolina, and who is charged with the duty of communicating "to the people of Virginia, the causes which have impelled the people of South Carolina to withdraw from the United States, and resume the powers hitherto granted by them to the Government of the United States of America."

I communicate, also, herewith, the credentials of the Hon. Fulton Anderson, a Commissioner duly appointed by the Governor of Mississippi, and charged with the duty of informing the people of this Commonwealth that the Legislature of the State of Mississippi "has passed an act, calling a Convention of the people of the State to consider the present threatening relations of the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, aggravated by the recent election of a President upon principles of hostility to the States of the South, and to express the earnest hope of the State of Mississippi that Virginia will coöperate with her, in the adoption of efficient measures for the common defence and safety of the South."

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

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RICHMOND, Feb. 13, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia,

Sir,—I have the honor to hand you my credentials as Commissioner from the Government of South Carolina to the Governor and the Convention of the people of Virginia.

The object of my mission is to communicate to the people of Virginia the causes which have impelled the people of South Carolina to withdraw from the United States and resume the powers hitherto granted by them to the Government of the United States of America.

Being accredited as well to your Excellency as to the Convention, I venture to request that you will communicate to that body, in such form as you may deem proper, the fact and the purport of my commission.

With sentiments of perfect respect, I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's
Obedient servant,

JOHN S. PRESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

TO HON. JOHN S. PRESTON:

Dear Sir,—By virtue of the authority conferred on me by the Convention of South Carolina, I appoint you a Commissioner from this State to a Convention ordered to be held by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

I am, dear sir,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,

D. F. JAMISON.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By F. W. PICKENS, Governor of the State of South Carolina:

Be it known, That reposing special trust and confidence in the ability, integrity and fitness of the Hon. John S. Preston, I do hereby, in compliance with the appointment made by the President of the Convention of the people of this State, under authority from that body, commission him, the said John S. Preston, to proceed to the Capital of Virginia to lay before his Excellency, the Governor of that State, and the members of the Convention to be assembled in said State, the Ordinance whereby the State of South Carolina seceded from the Federal Union, known as the United States of America, and respectfully to invite their coöperation in the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State at the City of Charleston this twenty-eighth day of January, [L. S.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and in the eighty-fifth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the State of South Carolina.

F. W. PICKENS.

By the Governor,
JAMES A. DUFFUS,
Deputy Sec'y State.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

At a Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina begun and holden at Columbia, on the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and thence continued by adjournment to Charleston, and there, by divers adjournments, to the twentieth day of December in the same year.

AN ORDINANCE,

To dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention

assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also, all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of "The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

[L. S.]

Resolution passed by the Convention of the people of the State of Mississippi, January 19th, 1861:

Resolved, That the Convention confirm the appointments of Commissioners heretofore made by the Governor of this State, under a resolution of the Legislature of Mississippi, approved 30th day of November, 1860.

Attest: F. A. POPE,
Secretary of the Convention.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

JOHN W. PETTUS, Governor of the State of Mississippi,

To His Excellency,

The Governor of the State of Virginia—Greeting:

Be it known, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the ability, integrity and fitness of the Hon. Fulton Anderson, I have, in compliance with a resolution passed by the Legislature of this State, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1860, appointed, and by these presents do appoint him a Commissioner from Mississippi, to proceed to the Capital of Virginia, to inform the people of that Commonwealth, through their Executive, that the Legislature of this State has passed an act calling

a Convention of the people of the State, to consider the present threatening relations of the Northern and Southern sections of the United States—aggravated by the recent election of a President upon principles of hostility to the States of the South, and to express the earnest hope of Mississippi that Virginia will coöperate with her in the adoption of efficient measures for the common defence and safety of the South.

[L. S.] Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State hereunto affixed, at the City of Jackson, this the 5th day of December, A. D. 1860.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

By the Governor,

C. A. BROUGHIER, *Secretary of State.*

[DOC. NO. II.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM

HON. HENRY L. BENNING

TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION,

TRANSMITTING HIS

CREDENTIALS AS COMMISSIONER

FROM

GEORGIA.

RICHMOND, February 14, 1861.

Sir,—I beg leave to present to you the commission which accompanies this note, and to request you to lay it before the Convention.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY L. BENNING.

To the HON. JOHN JANNEY,
President of the Convention.

STATE OF GEORGIA:

WHEREAS, the people of Georgia, in Convention assembled, have authorized the appointment of a commission to the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, to present to the Legislatures or Conventions, or in the event neither shall be in session, to the Governors of said States, the Ordinance of Secession of Georgia, and to invite coöperation with her and other seceding States, in the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Be it therefore known, that I, the President of said Convention, do hereby appoint Henry L. Benning as Commissioner to the State of Virginia, then and there to act in conformity to said resolution.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand this the 29th day of January, 1861.

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
President.

Attest: A. R. LAMAR,
Secretary.



[DOC. NO. III.]

AN

ORDINANCE

TO DISSOLVE THE UNION

BETWEEN

THE STATE OF GEORGIA

AND

OTHER STATES, &c.



AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and other States united with her under a compact of Government entitled "the Constitution of the United States of America:"

We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the Ordinance adopted by the people of the State of Georgia in Convention on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight, when the Constitution of the United States of America was assented to, ratified and adopted; and also, all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying and adopting amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded, and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain, that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

Attest:

A. R. LAMAR, *Secretary.*

[DOC. NO. IV.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS

ON THE

RETURNS OF THE VOTES

FOR AND AGAINST

REFERRING THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION TO THE PEOPLE.

REPORT.

The Committee of Elections have examined the returns of the number of persons who have voted for and against referring the action of this Convention to the people, as provided by the act of the General Assembly, passed January 14th, 1861, entitled "an act to provide for electing members of a Convention, and to convene the same;" and beg leave to report that in all, except the following counties, to wit: Barbour, Boone, Braxton, Buchanan, Cabell, Elizabeth City, Greene, Logan, McDowell, Prince William, Putnam, Upshur, Wayne, Wise, Wyoming and York, from which returns have not been received, the whole number of votes cast was one hundred and forty thousand five hundred and eleven, of which ninety-six thousand six hundred and eighty-four were cast for referring to the people, and forty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven against referring to the people, showing a majority as far as heard from of fifty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven for referring to the people.

The Committee will make a further and final report upon this subject on receiving the returns from the delinquent counties.

The foregoing result is derived from the returns received by the President of the Convention, and the Governor of the Commonwealth.

A. F. HAYMOND,

Chairman of Committee of Elections.



[DOC. NO. V.]

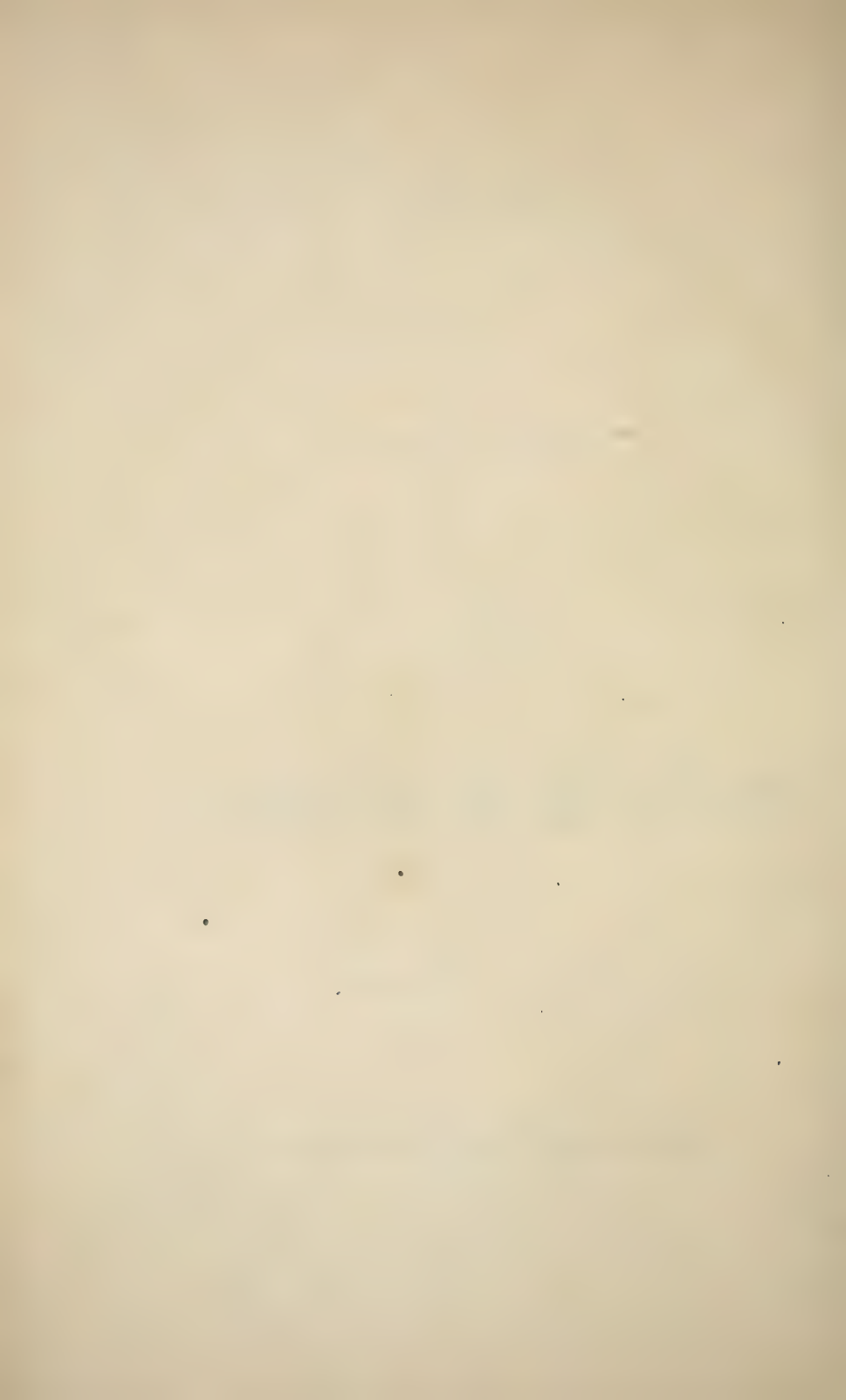
REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS

SHEWING WHO ARE ELECTED

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.



REPORT.

The Committee of Elections have had under consideration the evidence of election of members to the Convention, and report that the following persons appear to have been duly elected thereto, to wit:

<i>Accomac</i>	William H. B. Custis.
<i>Albemarle</i>	{ Valentine W. Southall,
	{ James P. Holcombe.
<i>Alexandria</i>	George W. Brent.
<i>Alleghany and Bath</i>	Thomas Sitlington.
<i>Amelia and Nottoway</i>	Lewis E. Harvie.
<i>Amherst</i>	Samuel M. Garland.
<i>Appomattox</i>	Lewis D. Isbell.
<i>Augusta</i>	{ A. H. H. Stuart,
	{ John B. Baldwin,
	{ George Baylor.
<i>Barbour</i>	Samuel Woods.
<i>Bedford</i>	{ William L. Goggin,
	{ John Goode, Jr.
<i>Berkeley</i>	{ Edmund Pendleton,
	{ Allen C. Hammond.
<i>Botetourt and Craig</i>	{ Fleming B. Miller,
	{ William W. Boyd.
<i>Braxton, Nicholas, Clay and Webster</i>	Benjamin W. Byrne.
<i>Brooke</i>	Campbell Tarr.
<i>Brunswick</i>	James B. Mallory.
<i>Buckingham</i>	William W. Forbes.
<i>Cabell</i>	William McComas.
<i>Campbell</i>	{ John M. Speed,
	{ Charles R. Slaughter.
<i>Caroline</i>	Edmund T. Morris.
<i>Carroll</i>	F. L. Hale.
<i>Charles City, James City and New</i>	{ John Tyler.
<i>Kent</i>	{
<i>Charlotte</i>	Wood Bouldin.
<i>Chesterfield</i>	James H. Cox.
<i>Clarke</i>	Hugh M. Nelson.
<i>Culpeper</i>	James Barbour.
<i>Cumberland and Powhatan</i>	William C. Scott.
<i>Dimondie</i>	James Boisseau.

<i>Doddridge and Tyler</i>	C. J. Stuart.
<i>Elizabeth City, Warwick, York and Williamsburg</i>	} Charles K. Mallory.
<i>Essex and King & Queen</i>	
<i>Fairfax</i>	Richard H. Cox.
<i>Fauquier</i>	William H. Dulany.
<i>Fayette and Raleigh</i>	} Robert E. Scott,
<i>Fluvanna</i>	
<i>Franklin</i>	John Q. Marr.
<i>Floyd</i>	Henry L. Gillespie.
<i>Frederick</i>	James M. Strange.
<i>Giles</i>	} Jubal A. Early,
<i>Gloucester</i>	
<i>Gilmer, Wirt and Culhoun</i>	Peter Saunders, Sr.
<i>Goochland</i>	Harvey Deskins.
<i>Grayson</i>	} Robert Y. Conrad,
<i>Greene and Orange</i>	
<i>Greenbrier</i>	James Marshall.
<i>Greensville and Sussex</i>	Manilius Chapman.
<i>Halifax</i>	John T. Seawell.
<i>Hampshire</i>	C. B. Conrad.
<i>Hancock</i>	Walter D. Leake.
<i>Hanover</i>	Wm. C. Parks.
<i>Hardy</i>	Jeremiah Morton.
<i>Harrison</i>	Samuel Price.
<i>Henrico</i>	J. R. Chambliss.
<i>Henry</i>	} Thomas S. Flournoy,
<i>Highland</i>	
<i>Isle of Wight</i>	James C. Bruce.
<i>Jackson and Roane</i>	Edward M. Armstrong,
<i>Jefferson</i>	David Pugh.
<i>Kanawha</i>	George McC. Porter.
<i>King George and Stafford</i>	George W. Richardson.
<i>King William</i>	Thomas Maslin.
<i>Lancaster and Northumberland</i>	} John S. Carlile,
<i>Lee</i>	
<i>Lee and Scott</i>	Benjamin Wilson.
<i>Lewis</i>	Williams C. Wickham.
<i>Logan, Boone and Wyoming</i>	Peyton Gravelly.
	George W. Hull.
	Robert H. Whitfield.
	Franklin P. Turner.
	} Alfred M. Barbour,
	Logan Osburn.
	} George W. Summers,
	Spicer Patrick.
	Edward Waller.
	Fendall Gregory, Jr.
	Addison Hall.
	John D. Sharp.
	Peter C. Johnston.
	Caleb Boggess.
	James Lawson.

<i>Loudoun</i>	{ John Janney,
	{ John A. Carter.
<i>Louisa</i>	William M. Ambler.
<i>Lunenburg</i>	W. J. Neblett.
<i>Madison</i>	Angus R. Blakey.
<i>Marion</i>	{ Alpheus F. Haymond,
	{ Ephraim B. Hall.
<i>Marshall</i>	James Burley.
<i>Mason</i>	James H. Couch.
<i>Matthews and Middlesex</i>	Robert L. Montague.
<i>Mecklenburg</i>	Thomas F. Goode.
<i>Mercer</i>	Napoleon B. French.
<i>Monongalia</i>	{ Waitman T. Willey,
	{ Marshall M. Dent.
<i>Monroe</i>	{ Allen T. Caperton,
	{ John Echols.
<i>Montgomery</i>	Wm. Ballard Preston.
<i>Morgan</i>	Johnson Orrick.
<i>Nansemond</i>	John R. Kilby.
<i>Nelson</i>	Frederick M. Cabell.
<i>Norfolk City</i>	George Blow, Jr.
<i>Norfolk County</i>	{ William White,
	{ J. G. Holladay.
<i>Northampton</i>	Miers W. Fisher.
<i>Ohio</i>	{ Sherrard Clemens,
	{ Chester D. Hubbard.
<i>Page</i>	Peter B. Borst.
<i>Patrick</i>	Samuel G. Staples.
<i>Pendleton</i>	Henry H. Masters.
<i>Pocahontas</i>	Paul McNeil.
<i>Petersburg</i>	Thomas Branch.
<i>Pittsylvania</i>	{ William T. Sutherlin,
	{ William M. Tredway.
<i>Pleasants and Ritchie</i>	Cyrus Hall.
<i>Preston</i>	{ William G. Brown,
	{ James C. McGrew.
<i>Prince Edward</i>	John T. Thornton.
<i>Prince William</i>	Eppa Hunton.
<i>Princess Anne</i>	Henry A. Wise.
<i>Prince George and Surry</i>	Timothy Rives.
<i>Pulaski</i>	Benjamin F. Wysor.
<i>Putnam</i>	James W. Hoge.
<i>Randolph and Tucker</i>	John N. Hughes.
<i>Rappahannock</i>	Horatio G. Moffett.
<i>Richmond City</i>	{ William H. Macfarland,
	{ Marmaduke Johnson,
	{ George W. Randolph.

<i>Richmond County & Westmoreland.</i>	John Critcher.
<i>Roanoke</i>	George P. Tayloe.
<i>Rockbridge</i>	{ Samuel McD. Moore,
	{ James B. Dorman.
<i>Rockingham</i>	{ Samuel A. Coffman,
	{ John F. Lewis,
	{ Algernon S. Gray.
<i>Russell and Wise</i>	William B. Aston.
<i>Scott</i>	Colbert C. Fugate.
<i>Shenandoah</i>	{ Samuel C. Williams,
	{ Raphael M. Conn.
<i>Smyth</i>	James W. Sheffey.
<i>Southampton</i>	John J. Kindred.
<i>Spotsylvania</i>	John L. Marye, Sr.
<i>Taylor</i>	John S. Burdett.
<i>Tazewell, McDowell and Buchanan.</i>	{ William P. Cecil,
	{ Samuel L. Graham.
<i>Upshur</i>	George W. Berlin.
<i>Warren</i>	Robert H. Turner.
<i>Washington</i>	{ Robert E. Grant,
	{ John A. Campbell.
<i>Wayne</i>	Burwell Spurlock.
<i>Wetzel</i>	Leonard S. Hall.
<i>Wood</i>	John J. Jackson.
<i>Wythe</i>	Robert C. Kent.

The certificates of election produced are herewith filed, except those filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN D. SHARP is returned elected from the county of Lee, but his seat in the Convention is contested by M. B. D. LANE, of said county of Lee, and his petition and notice of contest have been referred to the Committee for examination and decision, which contest has not yet been finally acted upon by the Committee.

The Committee, therefore, report that the said JOHN D. SHARP, having the official return of election for said county of Lee, is *prima facie* entitled to occupy a seat in the Convention, until otherwise ordered by the Convention, on the final decision of said contest.

The Committee will report upon said contest as soon as circumstances will allow.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. F. HAYMOND,
Chairman of the Committee of Elections.

[DOC. NO. VI.]

AN

ORDINANCE

TOUCHING

CONTESTED ELECTIONS,

PASSED BY THE CONVENTION

FEBRUARY 21, 1861.



AN ORDINANCE TOUCHING CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Whereas, the General Assembly, on the 14th day of January 1861, passed an act entitled "an act for electing members of a Convention, and to convene the same;" and whereas, by the eighth section of said act it is provided that "in the case of a contested election, the same shall be governed in all respects by the existing laws in regard to contested elections in the House of Delegates, unless otherwise ordered by the Convention." And whereas, it seems to the Convention that the said existing laws in regard to contested elections in the House of Delegates are not suitable or proper for the government of the Convention in cases of contested elections, the Convention deems it necessary to prescribe proper rules for cases of contested elections for seats therein.

It is therefore ordained by the Convention, That the existing laws in regard to contested elections in the House of Delegates shall not be applied to or govern in cases of contested elections for seats in this Convention.

It is further ordained by the Convention, That any person contesting the election of another as a member of this Convention, shall, within a reasonable time, after the day on which the election was had, give to the other notice thereof in writing, and a list of the votes he disputes with his objections to each, and of the votes improperly rejected, for which he will contend. If he object to the legality of the election, or eligibility of the person elected, the notice shall set forth the objections; and the person whose election is contested shall, within a reasonable time, after receiving such notice, deliver to his adversary a like list of the votes which he disputes, with his objections, if any he has, to the eligibility of the contesting party. Each party shall append to the list of votes he intends to dispute or claim, an oath to the following effect: "I do swear that I have reason to believe the persons whose names are above mentioned are not legally qualified, (or are qualified as the case may be) to vote in the county of _____ (or corporation, or district of _____)." ."

The contesting party, and the person whose right is contested, shall respectively begin to take depositions within a reasonable time after the delivery of the notice aforesaid by the contesting party; and they shall finish taking the same in a reasonable time after delivery of such notice. The word reasonable as used in this ordinance shall be construed with reference to the circumstances attending each case, the condition of the parties and the fact that this ordinance has not been adopted until now, so as to prevent, as far as practicable, surprise to the parties.

This ordinance shall apply to contests now pending, as well as those which may hereafter be commenced.



[DOC. NO. VII.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING A

REPORT FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE CONVENTION, CALLING FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING

THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS OF THE STATE, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
February 27, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

In response to your resolution, adopted on the 20th instant, calling for information as to "the number of the enrolled militia, and of the volunteers of the State; the number of companies that have been supplied with arms; their kind and description," I communicate herewith a report from the Adjutant General.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

REPORT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
February 27, 1861. }

To his Excellency JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia:

SIR.—I have the honor to report the information called for by resolution of the Convention of the 21st instant.

The military force of the State consists of 5 divisions, 28 brigades, 5 regiments of cavalry, 5 of artillery, 3 regiments and 4 battalions of uniformed and armed volunteers, and 197 regiments of infantry of the line. The annual consolidated return up to 1st October, 1860, being made up from the latest brigade returns, gives an aggregate of only 143,255, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, although there are undoubtedly not less than 200,000 men in the State subject to militia duty. This is the result of negligence on the part of enrolling officers, and the failure of some regiments to make any returns at all.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

There are now in commission 95 troops of cavalry, 26 companies of artillery, 112 companies of light infantry and 114 companies of riflemen.

Of Cavalry:

- 7 troops are armed with sabres and percussion cavalry pistols.
- 2 “ with sabres and cavalry muskets.
- 32 “ “ “ “ revolvers.
- 21 “ “ “ “ only—and
- 33 are unarmed.

Of the Artillery:

- 11 companies are armed with 6-pounder field guns, with carriages and implements complete, and artillery swords.
- 1 with 6-pounder field guns, swords and Sappers and Miners' muskets.
- 1 with 6-pounder field guns, swords and artillery muskets.
- 1 with six 12-pounder howitzers and light artillery swords—and
- 12 are unarmed.

Of the Light Infantry:

6 companies are armed with rifle muskets.
 75 " " " " percussion muskets.
 26 " " " " flint lock "
 4 " " " without arms.

Of the Riflemen:

4 companies are armed with long range rifles, with sword attachment.
 24 companies with percussioned rifles.
 10 companies with flint lock rifles, and
 76 companies are without arms.

All the armed companies are uniformed. The numerical strength of the armed force is:

Cavalry, with sabres and pistols, or sabres only,	2,547	
Unarmed, about	-	- 1,650
		4,197
Artillery—Armed companies,	-	- 820
Unarmed " "	-	- 660
		1,480
Light Infantry—Companies with rifled muskets,	400	
Companies with percussion do.	3,830	
Companies with flint lock do.	1,300	
Companies unarmed,	-	- 250
		5,780
Riflemen—Companies with long range rifles,	-	330
Companies with percussioned rifles,	-	1,320
Companies unarmed,	-	3,600
		5,250
Making an aggregate of	-	- 16,707

The military spirit which pervades the State, as evidenced by the correspondence of this office, would, I believe, in case of emergency, double the militia force, by men above 45, perfectly able and more than willing to bear arms if the State shall need their services.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. RICHARDSON, A. G.

[DOC. NO. VIII.]

REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

SHOWING THE

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED DELINQUENT BY THE
SHERIFFS OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

FOR THE

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES FOR 1860;

ALSO

THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF SUCH TAXES.



AUDITOR'S REPORT.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., }
March 1, 1861. }

Hon. JOHN JANNEY,
President of the Convention:

Sir,—The following resolution of the Convention, adopted on the 26th of February, has been under consideration, to wit:

“Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to furnish this Convention a statement showing the aggregate number of persons returned delinquent by the sheriffs of the different counties of the Commonwealth, for the non-payment of the taxes for the year 1860; also, the aggregate amount of taxes on such delinquent list.”

By the 14th section of chapter thirty-six of the Code, it is provided that the “sheriff or other collector, after ascertaining which of the taxes assessed in his county cannot be collected, shall, as soon as practicable, in each year, after the first day of October, make out lists” of those delinquent. It is further provided by the same chapter, that the list of taxes so returned, shall be credited to such sheriff or collected by the Auditor, if the list be presented before the 1st day of May next, after the taxes were assessed.

It will be perceived that the delinquent lists of taxes assessed in 1860, are not *required* by law to be presented prior to the 30th day of April, 1861. In practice the return of the lists are frequently deferred for months, and even years, after the time designated by law.

In consequence of the delinquents in the taxes of 1860, not being due at this office, and of the comparatively small number returned, I have found it impracticable to comply literally with the resolution. I have, however, adopted the returns for the year 1858 as being more complete than that of any succeeding year, and enlarged upon the request of the Convention, and have given in detail by counties and corporations, and in the aggregate, not only the number returned delinquent, but the

number assessed with taxes, and the amount of taxes on personal property returned delinquent.

To give a more general view of the whole subject, I have also appended a table for the year 1857, showing the whole number of persons assessed with taxes, the number returned delinquent, and the rate per cent. which the delinquents bear to the whole number assessed, arranged by geographical districts.

I trust, that while I am unable to comply with the resolution of the Convention in terms, that the tables here presented may be of some service.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. BENNETT,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

TABLE

Showing the total number of white male inhabitants in the State of Virginia, assessed with a capitation tax for the year 1858; and the total number of those so assessed, who were returned delinquent for the non-payment of said tax. Showing also the amount of tax on personal property returned delinquent for the non-payment thereof, for the year 1858:

NAME OF THE COUNTY AND CORPORATION.	Total number of white male inhabitants over 21 years of age not exempt from taxation for 1858.	Number of white males over 21 years of age returned delinquent for non-payment of capitation tax for 1858.	Amount of tax on personal property returned delinquent for the non-payment thereof for the year 1858.
Alleghany.....	862	267	\$15 40
Amelia.....	659	53	12 49
Albemarle.....	2,617	363	92 94
Amherst.....	1,706	355	49 40
Alexandria.....	2,183	979	329 45
Accomac.....	2,315	435	41 45
Appomattox.....	915	172	15 90
Augusta.....	4,210	735	141 11
Barbour.....	1,686	169	46 98
Bath.....	627	107	18 36
Braxton.....	1,142	234	38 46
Bedford.....	2,966	324	89 61
Berkeley.....	1,762	380	69 93
Brooke.....	998	104	19 58
Boone.....	682	49	9 66
Botetourt.....	1,713	401	98 11
Buchanan.....	460	53	11 26
Buckingham.....	1,288	256	28 75
Brunswick.....	1,084	171	27 32
Cabell.....	1,389	106	21 61
Clay.....	318	37	6 05
Craig.....	623	98	13 70
Calhoun.....	444	56	19 38
Campbell.....	2,731	484	237 93
Charles City.....	435	57	
Clarke.....	802	97	1 14
Charlotte.....	1,022	109	15 91
Caroline.....	1,493	197	57 57
Carroll.....	1,405	311	38 10
Chesterfield.....	1,772	324	35 80
Culpeper.....	1,073	234	39 17
Cumberland.....	665		
Dinwiddie.....	1,072	107	107 55
Doddridge.....	840	154	90 25
Essex.....	724	59	33 12
Elizabeth City.....	459	67	31 71
Fairfax.....	1,789	458	161 44
Fauquier.....	2,276	693	132 13
Carried forward.....	51,247	9,255	\$2,098 52

NAME OF THE COUNTY AND CORPORATION.	Total number of white male inhabitants over 21 years of age not exempt from taxation for 1858.	Number of white males over 21 years of age returned delinquent for non-payment of capitation tax for 1858.	Amount of tax on personal property returned delinquent for the non-payment thereof for the year 1858.
Brought forward.....	51,247	9,255	\$2,098 52
Fayette.....	984	222	59 10
Franklin.....	2,627	298	
Frederick.....	2,555	409	153 77
Floyd.....	1,376	151	26 42
Fluvanna.....	1,087	137	15 29
Grayson.....	1,331	187	18 91
Greenbrier.....	2,130	400	58 02
Greene.....	641	148	14 69
Greensville.....	375	25	1 66
Giles.....	1,108	277	52 08
Gilmer.....	582	92	29 36
Gloucester.....	909		
Goode.....	862	183	75 02
Halifax.....	2,379	269	103 20
Hampshire.....	2,415	480	165 38
Hancock.....	855	135	8 38
Hanover.....	1,365	247	51 90
Hardy.....	1,605	96	59 11
Harrison.....	2,557	529	166 49
Henrico.....	2,341	656	255 09
Henry.....	1,228	95	15 66
Highland.....	829	99	9 95
Isle of Wight.....	1,037	86	3 96
Jackson.....	1,441	175	50 96
James City.....	244	21	3 26
Jefferson.....	1,895	343	42 50
Kanawha.....	2,552	789	208 05
King George.....	500	65	1 83
King & Queen.....	888	100	2 38
King William.....	573		
Lancaster.....	397	25	
Lee.....	1,777	632	125 37
Lewis.....	1,252	201	41 40
Logan.....	708	62	
Loudoun.....	3,102	544	94 02
Louisa.....	1,400	140	22 26
Lunenburg.....	936	205	79 11
Madison.....	944	108	6 00
Marion.....	2,352	451	103 82
Marshall.....	1,954	329	59 93
Mason.....	2,022	272	70 34
Matthews.....	701	115	
Mecklenburg.....	1,581	281	125 57
Mercer.....	1,189	202	64 46
Middlesex.....	477	33	3 68
McDowell.....	248	54	8 82
Monongalia.....	2,465	225	43 36
Monroe.....	1,958	397	143 89
Montgomery.....	1,526	294	62 41
Morgan.....	745	108	
Carried forward.....	69,004	11,392	\$2,706 86

NAME OF THE COUNTY AND CORPORATION.	Total number of white male inhabitants over 21 years of age not exempt from taxation for 1858.	Number of white males over 21 years of age returned delinquent for non-payment of capitation tax for 1858.	Amount of tax on personal property returned delinquent for the non-payment thereof for the year 1858.
Brought forward.....	69,004	11,392	\$2,706 86
Nansemond.....	1,148	192	20 79
Nelson.....	1,228	196	14 93
New Kent.....	471	43	
Nicholas.....	1,095	209	24 47
Norfolk County.....	3,247	1,322	335 76
Northampton.....	634	117	19 37
Northumberland.....	709	85	15 00
Notroway.....	518	61	20 00
Orange.....	1,019	89	13 93
Ohio.....	3,683	1,125	87 08
Page.....	1,298	190	44 12
Patrick.....	1,372	224	34 21
Pleasants.....	373	118	25 57
Pendleton.....	1,097	62	20 57
Preston.....	2,344	243	64 34
Pittsylvania.....	3,183	457	89 29
Pocahontas.....	779	46	10 32
Powhatan.....	572	50	17 69
Prince Edward.....	946	112	48 94
Prince George.....	692	69	6 40
Princess Anne.....	976	36	24 29
Prince William.....	1,314	238	30 94
Pulaski.....	736	163	33 13
Putnam.....	1,042	129	27 42
Raleigh.....	656	72	21 36
Randolph.....	928	80	30 92
Rappahannock.....	1,023	286	37 48
Richmond.....	679	152	40 54
Ritchie.....	1,140	150	41 54
Roane.....	898	131	40 98
Roanoke.....	1,143	172	43 01
Rockbridge.....	2,588	645	140 48
Rockingham.....	3,916	151	88 42
Russell.....	1,635	305	101 60
Stafford.....	1,024	244	40 18
Shenandoah.....	2,678	430	92 10
Scott.....	1,774	390	79 53
Spotsylvania.....	1,554	469	192 08
Southampton.....	1,206	117	
Smyth.....	1,293	330	56 04
Stafford.....	511	80	17 08
Sussex.....	703	62	6 85
Taylor.....	1,322	287	92 64
Tazewell.....	2,101	481	110 31
Tucker.....	241	18	3 50
Tyler.....	1,131	94	32 00
Upshur.....	1,186	192	31 57
Warren.....	858	189	19 03
Warwick.....	147	23	
Washington.....	2,531	504	80 32
Carried forward.....	65,338	11,631	\$2,467 82

NAME OF THE COUNTY AND CORPORATION.	Total number of white male inhabitants over 21 years of age not exempt from taxation for 1858.	Number of white males over 21 years of age returned delinquent for non-payment of capitation tax for 1858.	Amount of tax on personal property returned delinquent for the non-payment thereof for the year 1858.
Brought forward.....	65,338	11,631	\$2,467 82
Wayne.....	1,163	117	39 43
Westmoreland.....	713	175	6 22
Wetzel.....	1,128	141	22 79
Wirt.....	650	83	17 12
Wise.....	711	43	31 47
Wood.....	2,153	538	119 19
Wyoming.....	415	69	18 10
Wythe.....	2,000	633	85 59
York.....	489	86	15 81
Danville.....	230	49	26 55
Norfolk City.....	1,571	545	12 66
Petersburg.....	1,832	552	482 85
Richmond City.....	3,591	1,770	957 24
Williamsburg.....	137		
	202,357	37,230	\$9,208 52

The capitation tax on the 37,230 persons delinquent for the year 1858, amount to \$29,784, which, together with the taxes on personal property, amount to \$38,992 52.

TABLE

Showing the aggregate number of persons over twenty-one years of age, who were assessed with a capitation tax for the year 1857, and the number returned delinquent for the non-payment of said tax. Showing also the rate, per cent. of delinquency in the whole State, and of each grand division of the State:

Whole number of persons over twenty-one years of age, assessed with a capitation tax for the year 1857,	199,307
Number of delinquents for that year being 18.59 per cent. upon the whole number assessed,	37,059
Number who pay tax,	<u>162,248</u>

BY DISTRICTS:

Number in Tide-Water district,	43,921
Delinquent 23.79 per cent.	10,451
Number who pay tax,	<u>33,470</u>

Number in Piedmont district,	46,519
Delinquent 15.59 per cent.	7,253
Number who pay tax,	<u>39,366</u>

Number in Valley district,	34,541
Delinquent 15.80 per cent.	5,459
Number who pay tax,	<u>29,082</u>

Number in Trans-Alleghany district,	74,326
Delinquent 18.69 per cent.	13,896
Number who pay tax,	<u>60,430</u>

[DOC. NO. IX.]

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

FROM THE

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS

CONCERNING THE VOTE

ON THE

QUESTION OF REFERRING THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION, ETC.

TO THE PEOPLE.

REPORT.

The Committee of Elections further report to the Convention, that the vote in the various counties, cities and election districts, from which official returns have been received, either by the President of the Convention or the Governor of the Commonwealth, for referring to the people the action of the Convention, dissolving our connection with the Federal Union, or changing the organic law of the State, and "against referring" is as follows:

	For Reference.	Against Reference.
Accomac.....	845	599
Albemarle.....	802	1,099
Alexandria.....	1,221	200
Alleghany.....	452	57
Amelia and Nottoway.....	139	716
Amherst.....	115	654
Appomattox.....	33	346
Angusta.....	3,394	263
Barbour.....	1,291	148
Bath.....	437	33
Bedford.....	964	1,072
Berkeley.....	1,533	206
Boone.....	379	87
Botetourt and Craig.....	866	823
Braxton.....	517	74
Brooke.....	785	64
Brunswick.....	263	379
Beebanan.....		
Buckingham.....	336	639
Cabell.....		
Calhoun.....	313	35
Campbell.....	1,418	1,078
Caroline.....	214	885
Carroll.....	328	613
Charles City, New Kent and James City.....	133	303
Charlotte.....	113	408
Chesterfield.....	504	639
Clarke.....	389	240
Clay.....	197	46
Craig, (see Botetourt).....		
Culpeper.....	532	365
Camdenland and Powhatan.....	356	518
Dinwiddie.....	183	400
Doddridge and Tyler.....	1,504	28
Carried forward.....	20,556	13,017

	For Reference.	Against Reference.
Brought forward.....	20,556	13,017
Elizabeth City.....		
Essex.....	262	262
Fairfax.....	856	524
Fauquier.....	984	921
Fayette.....	661	41
Floyd.....	700	38
Fluvanna.....	320	401
Franklin.....	1,517	286
Frederick.....	1,909	377
Giles.....	446	221
Gilmer.....	535	17
Gloucester.....	46	397
Gooseland.....	79	477
Grayson.....	333	528
Greenbrier.....	1,322	127
Greene.....		
Greensville.....	63	166
Halifax.....	722	779
Hampshire.....	1,637	255
Hancock.....	657	41
Hanover.....	287	762
Hardy.....	972	67
Harrison.....	2,033	183
Henrico.....	1,135	709
Henry.....	762	216
Highland.....	677	66
Isle of Wight.....	125	418
Jackson, and part of Roane.....	1,186	310
James City.....	15	53
Jefferson.....	1,420	391
Kanawha.....	2,272	186
King George and Stafford.....	835	326
King & Queen.....	44	449
King William.....	18	313
Lancaster.....	93	204
Lee.....	714	312
Lewis.....	1,212	20
Logan.....		
Loudoun.....	2,180	472
Louisa.....	153	707
Lunenburg.....	24	360
Madison.....	59	695
Marion.....	2,049	110
Marshall.....	1,900	86
Mason.....	1,654	49
Matthews.....	2	224
McDowell.....		
Mecklenburg.....	151	824
Mercer.....	840	189
Middlesex.....	19	213
Monongalia.....	2,015	13
Monroe.....	903	142
Montgomery.....	622	181
Morgan.....	612	38
Nansemond.....	476	254
Carried forward.....	60,994	28,417

	For Reference.	Against Reference.
Brought forward.....	60,994	28,417
Nelson	679	267
New Kent (see Charles City).....		
Nicholas	544	45
Norfolk City	875	466
Norfolk County.....	1,669	589
Northampton.....	45	296
Northumberland	220	329
Nottoway, (see Amelia).....		
Ohio	3,618	62
Orange	296	471
Page	520	430
Patrick	699	161
Pendleton	757	72
Petersburg	1,134	317
Pittsylvania	1,561	1,023
Pleasants	449	18
Pocahontas	530	81
Powhatan, (see Cumberland).....		
Preston	1,923	11
Princess Anne	116	424
Prince Edward	183	472
Prince George and Surry.....	535	247
Prince William.....	270	550
Pulaski	206	180
Putnam	679	127
Raleigh	420	29
Randolph, Tucker, etc	832	103
Rappahannock	601	180
Richmond City.....	2,024	1,679
Richmond County	244	258
Ritchie	904	102
Roane, (see Jackson).....		
Roanoke	441	338
Rockbridge	1,901	205
Rockingham	2,489	589
Russell	910	49
Scott	1,250	24
Shenandoah.....	797	1,266
Smyth	152	769
Southampton	469	457
Spotsylvania	653	605
Stafford, (see King George).....		
Surry, (see Prince George).....		
Sussex	55	341
Taylor	1,132	107
Tazewell	236	915
Tucker, (see Randolph).....		
Tyler, (see Doddridge)		
Upshur		
Warren	349	299
Warwick	21	70
Washington	1,551	476
Wayne	83	82
Webster	106	45
Westmoreland	264	342
Wetzel	937	7
Carried forward.....	98,043	44,392

	For Reference.	Against Reference.
Brought forward.....	98,043	44,392
Williamsburg	33	68
Wirt.....	457	22
Wise.....		
Wood.....	1,309	26
Wyoming		
Wythe.....	694	653
York.....		
	100,536	45,161
	45,161	
Majority for referring.....	55,375	

From which it appears that the whole number of votes cast were 145,697, of which 100,536 were cast for referring to the people; and 45,161 votes against referring to the people, showing a majority of 55,375 votes for referring to the people.

From the following named counties, no official returns have been received, viz: Buchanan, Cabell, Elizabeth City, Greene, Logan, McDowell, Upshur, Wise, Wyoming and York. Should the returns from the delinquent counties be received, the result of the vote will be reported.

The Committee are of opinion that the returns from the delinquent counties will not materially change the above stated result. They may increase the majority for referring.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. F. HAYMOND,

Chairman of the Committee of Elections,

March 6, 1861.

[DOC. NO. X.]

REPORT

FROM THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE WHETHER ANY MOVEMENT OF ARMS
OR MEN HAS BEEN MADE,

BY THE

GENERAL GOVERNMENT,

TO ANY

FORT OR ARSENAL IN OR BORDERING UPON VIRGINIA,

INDICATING A PURPOSE

FOR

ATTACK OR COERCION,

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred a resolution with instructions "to inquire and report as speedily as practicable, whether any movement of arms or men, has been made by the General Government to any fort or arsenal in or bordering upon Virginia, indicating a preparation for attack or coercion," beg leave to report:

That, from information derived from such sources as were accessible to them, they are of opinion, that there has been no movement of arms or men by the General Government, with any purpose of attack or coercion.

In regard to fortress Monroe, there is no doubt that since the first of January last, it has been put in a better condition for defence, against attack from all quarters, than at any time before. Guns have been mounted upon the land side, pointing inland, a portion of the fort, which was before comparatively unprotected, and increased vigilance has been exercised in and around the fort. It was in evidence before your committee, that the practicability of taking this fort, in certain contingencies, had been discussed, in the neighborhood, and they are of opinion, that nothing has been done by those in command of the fort, which might not be regarded by them as proper measures of protection on their part.

Your committee have been informed by the war department at Washington, that within the period supposed to be alluded to there has been no increase of the public arms, in the arsenal in Virginia, nor any transfer of them from one point to another, in the State, except one hundred muskets, sent from Harper's Ferry to Fort Monroe, to supply a deficiency, and some weeks since, a company of troops was withdrawn from the latter place, with a view of reinforcing a Southern fort.

It also appears, from information satisfactory to your committee, that a company of recruits, consisting of fifty men, were removed some months ago, from Carlisle Barracks, to Harper's Ferry, to act as a guard, in the event of an attack, which the superintendent has just grounds to apprehend, was contemplated

by persons not residing in Virginia, or sympathizing with the South.

It will be seen, from a letter herewith filed, and addressed by the Secretary of War to your committee, that no other movement of troops has taken place in Virginia within the last twelve months, than those herein specified.

WILLIAM M. TREDWAY,
Chairman of the Committee.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
Feb. 27, 1861. }

Sir,—In reply to your note of yesterday's date, communicating a resolution of the Convention of the State of Virginia, directing an inquiry whether "any movement of arms or men has been made by the General Government to any fort or arsenal in or bordering upon Virginia, indicating a preparation for attack or coercion." I have the honor to state that no such movement has taken place, nor has any such been contemplated. Within the period supposed to be referred to, there has been no increase of the public arms in the arsenal in Virginia, nor any transfer of them from one point to another, in the State, except one hundred muskets sent from Harper's Ferry to Fort Monroe to supply a deficiency. Some months ago a company of recruits was ordered from Carlisle Barracks to Harper's Ferry, for the protection of the establishment against an apprehended attack from disorderly persons. This was done upon the request of Major Barbour, the superintendent. Some weeks since, a company of troops was withdrawn from Fortress Monroe, with a view of reinforcing a Southern Fort, but not for any purpose of attack or coercion.

These are the only movements of troops which have taken place in Virginia within the last twelve months.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. HOLT, *Secretary of War.*

[DOC. NO. XI.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO

REPRESENT THIS COMMONWEALTH, IN THE CONFERENCE WHICH CONVENED
IN WASHINGTON CITY, ON THE 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1861.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 6th, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Convention :

In obedience to the requirements of the fourth resolution of the series, adopted by the General Assembly on the 19th day of January last, I communicate herewith a report from the commissioners appointed to represent this Commonwealth in the Conference which convened in Washington City on the 4th day of February last. The report was delivered to me last evening.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

To his Excellency JOHN LETCHER,

Governor of Virginia:

The undersigned Commissioners, in pursuance of the wishes of the General Assembly, expressed in their resolutions of the 19th day of January last, repaired in due season to the City of Washington. They there found, on the 4th day of February, the day suggested in the overture of Virginia for a Conference with the other States. Commissioners to meet them from the following States, viz: Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. Subsequently, during the continuance of the Conference, at different periods, appeared likewise Commissioners from Tennessee, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Maine, Iowa, and Kansas; so that, before the close, twenty-one States were represented by Commissioners, appointed either by the Legislatures or Governors of the respective States.

The undersigned communicated the resolutions of the General Assembly to the Conference, and both before the committee, appointed to recommend a plan of adjustment, and the Conference itself, urged the propositions known as the Crittenden resolutions, with the modifications suggested by the General Assembly of Virginia, as the basis of an acceptable adjustment.

They were not adopted by the Conference, but in lieu thereof, after much discussion and the consideration of many proposed amendments, an Article with seven sections, intended as an amendment to the Constitution, (a copy of which Article is hereto adjoined,) was adopted by sections, (not, under the rules, being voted on as a whole,) and by a vote of the Conference, (not taken by States) was directed to be submitted to Congress, with the request that it should be recommended to the States for ratification, which was accordingly done by the President of the Conference.

The undersigned regret that the Journal, showing the proceedings and votes in the Conference, has not yet been published or furnished them, and that consequently they are not

able to present it with this report. As soon as received, it will be communicated to your Excellency. In the absence of that record, it is deemed appropriate to state that on the final adoption of the first section, two of the States, Indiana and Missouri, did not vote, and New York was divided, and that the vote by States was—Ayes 9, Noes 8—Virginia, by a majority of her Commissioners, voting in the negative. The other sections were adopted by varying majorities, (not precisely recollected,) and on the 5th and 7th sections, the vote of Virginia was in the negative.

The plan, when submitted to Congress, failed to receive its recommendation; and as that body, having adjourned, can take no further cognizance of it, the undersigned feel the contingency has arrived on which they are required to report, as they herein do, the result of their action.

Respectfully,

JOHN TYLER,
G. W. SUMMERS,
W. C. RIVES,
JAMES A. SEDDON.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to service of labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the federal courts, according to the course of the common law. When any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as such constitution of the State may provide.

SECTION 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States herein before mentioned be cast as a part of the two-third majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

SECTION 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, within any State of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining and taking away, persons so held to labor or service, nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same

is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor, or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation, by sea or river, of touching at ports, shores and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist, but not the right of transit in or through any State or Territory, or of sale or traffic against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land.

The bringing into the District of Columbia persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited.

SECTION 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

SECTION 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

SECTION 6. The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

SECTION 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor, in all cases where the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the several States.

[DOC. NO. XII.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM

HON. JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH,

ADDRESSED TO

HON. JOHN TYLER,

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND

HON. GEORGE W. SUMMERS.

JUDGE BROCKENBROUGH'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

*The Hon. JOHN TYLER, ex-President of the United States, and
Hon. GEORGE W. SUMMERS:*

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to address you, as two of the Commissioners representing the State of Virginia in the late Peace Conference at Washington, and also as members of the State Convention, now sitting at Richmond, and to state, as briefly as I can, my views in reference to the results of that Conference.

The act of the General Assembly of Virginia which originated the Conference, declares the patriotic purposes which impelled the Legislature in resorting to this extraordinary mode of adjusting the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this Confederacy, and declares that unless it be satisfactorily adjusted, "a permanent dissolution of the Union is inevitable; and the General Assembly, representing the wishes of the people of this Commonwealth, is desirous of employing every reasonable means to avert so dire a calamity, and determined to make a final effort to restore the Union and the Constitution in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the Republic." The act further declared the opinion of the General Assembly to be, that the resolutions submitted to the Senate of the United States by Mr. Crittenden, with several specified modifications, constitute the basis of such an adjustment of the controversy as would be accepted by the people of Virginia.

The plan of adjustment agreed upon by a majority of the Conference differs in many important particulars from the scheme of Mr. Crittenden. The main difficulty we had to contend with in the Conference, was in a satisfactory adjustment of the Territorial question. The Crittenden plan distinctly recognizes slavery of the African race south of latitude 36° 30' as existing, and precludes Congress from interfering therewith: and declares that it shall be *protected as property* by all the departments of the territorial government during its continuance. The Conference plan contains no such recognition, *eo nomine*, but declares that "the status of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed: nor shall any law be passed by

Congress or the Territorial legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States to said territories, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the federal courts, according to the course of the common law."

Whether this provision is substantially equivalent to the corresponding clause of the Crittenden plan is a question of interpretation. The language of the latter is clear and perspicuous; of the former, vague and ambiguous. Whatever the true construction of it be, it is a most weighty objection to it, that it admits of various interpretations. The rights arising from the relation of master and slave are expressly recognized, and the Federal Courts are required to take cognizance of them; but neither the Executive nor Legislative department is, *in terms*, required to protect them. Its advocates in the Conference insisted that while the rights arising from the relation are referred to the judicial determination of the courts, the recognition of them in the article, by a just implication, imports that it is the duty of the Legislature to afford them ample protection by positive enactment of laws necessary to accomplish the end. If this be the proper construction of the clauses, and in my opinion it is—the guarantee of protection of the rights of property in slaves in the territories is equivalent to that contained in the Crittenden scheme. But we have to resort to implication to deduce it. The terms employed, the secure protection of the rights growing out of the relation of master and slave are negative only; they shall not be changed, or the introduction of slaves hindered, or the rights of the master impaired by legislation. No duty is prescribed to hedge them around with proper enactments. It is for this reason that I made a most strenuous effort to amend the section by interpolating the words—"and it shall be the duty of the territorial Government, in all its departments, to protect the rights arising from said relation." The effort was repeatedly and most earnestly made. It was ineffectual, but it is fair to say that the sense of the Conference was not tested on this particular question—the consideration of the amendment being precluded by the ruling of the chair, that the section was not then amendable.

The rights of the master are made subject to judicial cognizance *according to the course of the common law!* How far can the *courts* afford protection to the rights of the master to his slave, according to the course of the common law? Where legal rights exist, that most wise and flexible system of law known as the common law always supplies the appropriate remedies for their enforcement. The invasion of a right is an injury, for the redress of which a suitable remedy was always afforded; for the common law knows no such anomaly as a wrong without a

remedy. Any civil injury, therefore, to the rights growing out of the relation of master and slave would be redressed, according to the course of the common law, by supplying the appropriate remedy of detinue, trover, case, &c. It is said that at common law, slavery was not recognized—that at common law, man could not have property in man; and the celebrated *Somerset* case, and the late *Anderson* case are cited, in support of the proposition; to which may be added the imposing authority of W. H. Seward himself—2 Seward's Works, vol. II, p. 453-4. But the common law is not referred to here to determine *rights*, but simply to furnish *remedies* for injuries to rights recognized by the section in explicit terms. The principle that rights always draw after them at common law the remedy for injuries to those rights, does not apply to public wrongs or crimes. These are not punishable until defined and appropriate penalties denounced either by the common law or by statute. But we cannot look to the common law as a source of criminal jurisdiction in the Federal Courts where those rights are made cognizable, for those tribunals have no such jurisdiction, and can only take cognizance of crimes specially created or defined by statute. Statutes prescribing police regulations are indispensable in a slaveholding country; but the duty of enacting them is not enjoined by this section, unless it be implied from the recognition of the rights arising from the relation of master and slave. Is it a fair implication from the language of this section, that it is the duty of the territorial Legislature of New Mexico to protect the rights of slave owners by all proper enactments? In my judgment, it admits of no other fair or reasonable construction. There is much circumlocution to avoid the use of the terms "slaves" and "slavery"; but the *status* of persons held to involuntary service or labor there, is that of slavery, and the persons so held are slaves: that *status*—that is, the state or condition of slavery shall not be changed, nor the importation or introduction of such persons from any of the States prevented, nor the rights arising from such relation impaired. They would be impaired without proper legislation for their protection, and the duty of such protection may therefore be inferred, since the failure to legislate may as effectually impair the rights recognized, as positive hostile legislation. But, in point of fact, there is no necessity for such legislation in New Mexico. It exists already in very ample measure, as I learn from undoubted authority. The *status* of such persons, as it now exists, is recognized as a status of slavery, and of slavery only; the rights of the master are already fully protected by law, and to repeal those laws would be a clear violation of the spirit and very words of this section, as it would certainly impair, most probably destroy, those rights. Upon every sound principle of inter-

pretation, I think that the rights of the master to his slaves, *as property*, are protected by this section.

The second section introduces a new, and as I think, valuable principle. So far as the acquisition of future territory is concerned, it creates a dual Senate, by an equal partition of power between the two sections of the Senate. This is a practical guarantee of equal power to the weaker section, by which the South can exclude any future territory, if the conditions of its admission are disadvantageous to her. But the Northern section may equally check-mate her, in her attempts to acquire future territory. True, but the only territory south of $36^{\circ} 30'$ which can be hereafter acquired, is Cuba and the Northern part of Mexico. Cuba is a slaveholding island already, and its great resources can only be developed by slave labor. The North is more eager to possess it than the South. If any portion of Mexico is hereafter acquired, it will be on the principle of a fair and equitable partition of the territory between the sections. This section was approved by four of the Commissioners from Virginia.

The third section embodies, substantially, I think, the provisions of the second, third and fourth sections of the Crittenden plan. It prohibits Congress from interfering with slavery within any State or Territory; or in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and of the owners, or making the owners just compensation; or with representatives or others bringing slaves for personal service with them and taking them away; or in places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where slavery exists; or the removal or transportation of slaves from one State or Territory to any other where slavery exists; or the right during transportation, by sea or river, of *touching* at ports, shores and landings, and of landing in case of distress. The right of *transit* through States where slavery does not exist, is not conferred. The provision that no higher rate of taxation shall be imposed on slaves than on land is of some value to the South.

The section prohibiting the foreign slave trade by constitutional amendment is objectionable, simply because it was wholly unnecessary. Even the confederated States of the South now constituting an independent government of slave States, *de facto*, if not *de jure*, have prohibited this traffic. The advocates for re-opening it in any one of the border slave States are very few, and there was no sort of necessity for interpolating this provision, which had no connection with the pending controversy, into this scheme of adjustment.

The seventh and last section of the Conference scheme is very much less satisfactory than the corresponding one in Mr. Crittenden's plan. Each provides for the payment of the full

value of fugitive slaves by the United States in all cases where the officer charged with the duty of making the arrest is prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when after arrest, the slaves are rescued. But the former is defective in not providing for reimbursement to the United States by clothing it with power to impose and collect a tax on the county or city where the outrage was committed equal to the principal, interest and costs, as is provided in the Crittenden resolutions. There is a double advantage in this feature. In the first place it is more just and equitable to cast the burthen on those who committed the wrong than upon the public treasury. The South is thus made, by its omission in the Conference scheme, to pay its full proportion of a charge resulting from a wrong committed against herself. But by far the most important consideration is, that such a requirement would tend powerfully to restrain such wicked outrages by making it the interest of the offending locality to suppress all mobs and riotous assemblages, to rob and plunder the citizens of the South for no other cause than asserting an undoubted constitutional right.

I have thus endeavored to run a parallel between the two plans of adjustment. On the whole, it is clear that the Crittenden plan is far preferable to that of the late Peace Conference. It is unnecessary to say how earnestly, yet ineffectually, we struggled to come up to the very letter of our commission by obtaining an adjustment on the basis of the former plan, and in every variety of form. We were uniformly voted down by that inexorable majority! At length, all rival schemes being rejected, the naked question came up of the adoption or rejection of the present Conference scheme. The vote was by sections, and Virginia voted against the most important sections, particularly the first and seventh of the series; and they were all adopted *seriatim*. It was supposed that, as a matter of course, the vote would be taken upon the scheme as an entirety, and I then announced to one of you that after the most anxious deliberation I had come to the conclusion that, distasteful as the scheme was to me, I felt it to be my duty to cast a representative vote and sustain the measure as a whole. I was convinced that Western Virginia, which I in part represented, would so have voted by an immense majority, if her voice could be heard within that hall, and, acting under that strong conviction, I would have done homage to that great principle of representative government which demands that the representative yield his individual sentiments and give utterance to those of his constituents. But no vote was taken on the plan, as a whole, the Chair having ruled that each section being successively adopted, the entire plan was adopted, and no further vote was necessary or admissible under the parliamentary rule.

The most solemnly momentous issue that ever agitated the councils of our dear old Commonwealth is now fairly made up and must soon find its solution in the deliberations of the Convention now assembled to give expression to her sovereign will. My earnest prayer is that true wisdom may conduct her safely and honorably out of this great crisis. Every loyal son of hers awaits the issue with intense solicitude, and for myself I will say that my destiny is bound up indissolubly with hers!

I am, gentlemen, most cordially,

Your friend,

JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH.

[DOC. NO. XIII.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

TO CONFER WITH THE EDITORS OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER TO ASCERTAIN

WHETHER

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

COULD BE

PUBLISHED UPON A SEPARATE SHEET

WITHOUT ANY OTHER MATTER.



REPORT.

The undersigned, committee appointed to ascertain whether the Debates of the Convention could be published on sheets containing no other matter, report: that in discharge of their duty they handed to one of the proprietors of the *Enquirer* the following communication:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the editors of the Richmond *Enquirer*, to ascertain whether the proceedings of this Convention could be published upon a separate sheet, without any other matter.

The Committee appointed under the foregoing resolution deem it desirable that the Debates of the Convention should be printed in a more convenient form for binding and reference than now. They, therefore, in furtherance of the duty assigned them by the resolution aforesaid, submit the following inquiries to the proprietors of the *Enquirer*:

1. On what terms would the proprietors of the *Enquirer* substitute for their present contract for printing of the debates an agreement to print them on sheets without any other matter, in a form more convenient for binding and reference?

2. On what terms would they substitute for the twenty copies of the Semi-Weekly *Enquirer*, now furnished members of the Convention, the same number of copies of the Debates of the Convention made up from the columns of the *Enquirer*, and printed upon the same paper, folded into octavo form, with three columns on each page, each copy to be stitched, and to contain no other matter but the said Debates?

What would be the cost of copies above the number of twenty to each member?

3. On what terms would they substitute for the twenty copies of the *Enquirer* now furnished each member of the Convention, twenty copies of an extra sheet of the *Enquirer* containing no other matter than the Debates of the Convention, the said extra

to be printed whenever there is matter enough to fill a sheet of the *Enquirer* paper?

What would be the cost per copy of a greater number than twenty to each member?

Signed,

JOHN N. HUGHES,
W. C. WICKHAM,
G. W. RICHARDSON,
Committee.

That in response thereto they received a communication from the proprietors of the *Enquirer*, declining to make any alteration whatever in their present contract, but proposing to "furnish in addition to the twenty Semi-Weeklies, which the contract calls for, upon the terms of the present contract, *without additional* charge for composition, and reporting any number of copies of a separate sheet, without any other matter, which the Convention may order."

Your committee compute the cost of twenty copies to each member, if the publication is deferred until material enough is furnished to fill a sheet of the *Enquirer* paper, at about one hundred dollars per week, allowing sixty-four columns per week, as the average amount of matter, and excluding from calculation any allowance for folding and wrapping, which would increase the cost by the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty cents per week.

Inasmuch as many members of the Convention disapprove of the character of some of the "other matter" that under the existing arrangement accompanies the Debates, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee appointed on printing the Debates on separate sheets be directed to endeavor to contract with the proprietors of the *Enquirer* to furnish each member of the Convention with twenty copies of the debates from their commencement, to be printed in accordance with and on the terms indicated in their report, provided that no contract shall be made for folding and wrapping the same; and if they can obtain such contract, it shall be submitted to the Convention for its action.

JOHN N. HUGHES, *Chairman.*

[DOC. NO. XIV.]

POPULATION

OF THE

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

ACCORDING TO THE

EIGHTH CENSUS,

TAKEN

JUNE 1, 1860.

CENSUS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
 Washington, March 9, 1861. }

Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS, *Richmond, Va.*

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to mention that since the transmission of the table, giving the population of the State of Virginia by counties, a more complete return has been received from Amherst county, reducing somewhat its population. The correct population of that county is:

Whites	7,170
Free black	295
Slaves	6,278
Total	13,743

The population of the whole State, with this correction, will be—

Whites	1,047,613
Free black	57,579
Slaves	490,887
Total	1,596,079

Substituting these figures for those found in the table, I believe the exact population of the State will be given.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, *Sup't.*

Population of the State of Virginia, according to the Eighth Census, taken June 1, 1860.

COUNTIES.	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Aggregates.
Accomac	10,687	3,392	4,507	18,586
Albemarle	12,205	504	13,916	26,625
Alexandria	9,858	1,408	1,386	12,652
Alleghany	5,643	132	990	6,765
Amelia	2,894	192	7,667	10,753
Amherst	7,136	333	6,847	14,316
Appomattox	4,113	176	4,600	8,889
Augusta	21,557	576	5,617	27,750
Barbour	8,729	135	95	8,959
Bath	2,652	78	946	3,676
Bedford	14,390	502	10,176	25,068
Berkeley	10,606	269	1,650	12,525
Boone	4,681	1	158	4,840
Botetourt	8,444	303	2,769	11,516
Braxton	4,885	3	104	4,992
Brooke	5,425	51	18	5,494
Brunswick	4,993	670	9,148	14,811
Buchanan	2,762	1	30	2,793
Buckingham	6,041	360	8,811	15,212
Cabell	7,691	24	305	8,020
Callahan	2,492	1	9	2,502
Campbell	13,585	1,032	11,580	26,197
Caroline	6,950	843	10,672	18,465
Carroll	7,719	31	262	8,012
Charles City	1,806	856	2,947	5,609
Charlotte	4,981	252	9,236	14,469
Chesterfield	10,018	644	8,355	19,017
Clarke	3,707	64	3,375	7,146
Clay	1,761	5	21	1,787
Craig	3,106	27	420	3,553
Culpeper	4,964	425	6,675	12,064
Cumberland	2,946	310	6,705	9,961
Dinwiddie	13,675	3,749	12,774	30,198
Doddridge	5,168	1	34	5,203
Elizabeth City	3,180	201	2,417	5,798
Essex	3,295	478	6,696	10,469
Fairfax	8,047	671	3,117	11,835
Fauquier	10,457	792	10,455	21,704
Fayette	5,716	10	271	5,997
Floyd	7,745	16	475	8,236
Fluvanna	5,102	237	4,994	10,333
Franklin	13,642	105	6,351	20,098
Frederick	13,082	1,206	2,259	16,547
Giles	6,051	54	778	6,883
Gilmer	3,685	22	52	3,759
Gloucester	4,518	702	3,736	10,956
Goochland	3,814	703	6,138	10,655
Grayson	7,653	52	547	8,252
Greene	3,019	22	1,984	5,025
Carried forward.....	357,276	22,641	205,076	564,993

COUNTIES.	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Aggregates.
Brought forward.....	337,276	22,641	205,076	564,993
Greenbrier.....	10,499	186	1,525	12,210
Greensville.....	1,973	234	4,167	6,374
Halifax.....	11,066	558	14,897	26,521
Hampshire.....	12,481	219	1,213	13,913
Hancock.....	4,442	1	2	4,445
Hanover.....	7,508	233	9,484	17,225
Hardy.....	8,521	270	1,073	9,864
Harrison.....	13,185	23	582	13,790
Henrico.....	37,984	3,591	20,041	61,616
Henry.....	6,779	308	5,018	12,105
Highland.....	3,890	27	402	4,319
Isle of Wight.....	5,053	1,354	3,570	9,977
Jackson.....	8,240	11	55	8,306
James City.....	2,166	1,046	2,586	5,798
Jefferson.....	10,092	523	3,960	14,575
Kanawha.....	13,787	179	2,184	16,150
King & Queen.....	3,801	388	6,142	10,331
King George.....	2,513	385	3,673	6,575
King William.....	2,589	415	5,525	8,529
Lancaster.....	1,981	301	2,869	5,161
Lee.....	10,195	13	824	11,032
Lewis.....	7,736	33	230	7,999
Logan.....	4,789	1	148	4,938
Loudoun.....	15,030	1,243	5,499	21,772
Louisa.....	6,166	339	10,193	16,698
Lunenburg.....	4,447	232	7,305	11,984
McDowell.....	1,535			1,535
Madison.....	4,364	93	4,397	8,854
Marion.....	12,656	2	63	12,721
Marshall.....	12,936	36	29	13,001
Mason.....	8,752	47	386	9,185
Matthews.....	3,865	218	3,008	7,091
Mecklenburg.....	6,777	900	12,419	20,096
Mercer.....	6,128	28	362	6,818
Middlesex.....	1,866	123	2,375	4,364
Monongalia.....	12,907	40	101	13,048
Monroe.....	9,526	117	1,114	10,757
Montgomery.....	8,259	139	2,217	10,615
Morgan.....	3,613	24	94	3,731
Nansemond.....	5,742	2,470	5,481	13,693
Nelson.....	6,656	121	6,238	13,015
New Kent.....	2,146	364	3,374	5,884
Nicholas.....	4,470	2	154	4,626
Norfolk.....	24,343	2,812	9,003	36,158
Northampton.....	2,994	966	3,872	7,832
Northumberland.....	3,871	220	3,439	7,530
Nottoway.....	2,270	98	6,468	8,836
Ohio.....	22,196	120	100	22,422
Orange.....	4,407	188	6,111	10,706
Page.....	6,875	384	850	8,109
Patrick.....	7,159	130	2,070	9,359
Pendleton.....	5,873	48	244	6,165
Pittsylvania.....	17,105	659	14,340	32,104
Pleasants.....	2,926	4	15	2,945
Carried forward.....	766,706	45,113	406,567	1,218,390

COUNTIES.	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Aggregates.
Brought forward.....	766,706	45,113	406,567	1,218,390
Pocahontas	3,686	20	252	3,958
Powhatan.....	2,589	399	5,403	8,391
Preston	13,183	62	67	13,312
Prince Edward.....	4,038	465	7,341	11,844
Prince George.....	2,918	496	4,996	8,410
Princess Anne.....	4,335	193	3,186	7,714
Prince William.....	5,689	520	2,356	8,565
Pulaski	3,814	13	1,589	5,416
Putnam	5,708	13	580	6,301
Raleigh.....	3,291	19	57	3,367
Randolph	4,793	14	183	4,990
Rappahannock.....	5,018	312	3,520	8,850
Richmond	3,570	820	2,466	6,856
Ritchie.....	6,809		38	6,847
Roane.....	5,309	1	72	5,382
Roanoke.....	5,256	149	2,643	8,048
Rockbridge.....	12,845	421	3,984	17,250
Rockingham.....	20,495	526	2,387	23,408
Russell.....	9,030	51	1,099	10,180
Scott.....	11,530	52	490	12,072
Shenandoah.....	12,829	314	753	13,896
Smyth	7,734	181	1,037	8,952
Southampton.....	5,757	1,750	5,409	12,916
Spotsylvania.....	7,718	572	7,786	16,076
Stafford	4,922	319	3,314	8,555
Surry.....	2,364	1,254	2,515	6,133
Sussex.....	3,118	673	6,384	10,175
Taylor	7,300	51	112	7,463
Tazewell.....	8,627	91	1,202	9,920
Tucker.....	1,396	12	20	1,428
Tyler.....	6,488	11	18	6,517
Upshur.....	7,064	16	212	7,292
Warren.....	4,586	281	1,575	6,442
Warwick.....	662	59	1,019	1,740
Washington.....	14,098	247	2,548	16,893
Wayne.....	6,604		143	6,747
Webster.....	1,552		3	1,555
Westmoreland.....	3,386	1,192	3,704	8,282
Wetzel.....	6,691	2	10	6,703
Wirt.....	3,728		23	3,751
Wise.....	4,416	26	66	4,508
Wood.....	10,791	79	176	11,046
Wyoming.....	2,797		64	2,861
Wythe.....	9,986	157	2,162	12,305
York.....	2,353	671	1,925	4,949
Total.....	1,047,579	57,617	491,456	1,596,652

CENSUS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
Washington, March 5, 1861. }

I certify that the above table represents the true number of the population of the several counties in the State of Virginia, as returned by the Eighth Census.

JOS. C. G. KENNEDY.



[DOC. NO. XV.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM

A COMMITTEE ON BEHALF

OF THE

CONFERENCE CONVENTION

OF

MARYLAND.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Honorable, the President of the Convention of the people of Virginia:

The undersigned, citizens of Maryland, have been appointed a committee on behalf of a Conference Convention, representing a portion of the citizens of the City of Baltimore, and of nearly all the counties of Maryland, to communicate with the Convention over which you preside, in reference to a matter in which they deem themselves deeply concerned, and which is now occupying the attention of your body. It is upon the subject of the proposed Conference with the Southern Border States.

It is especially to be understood, that in anything we may say, there must be no inference that this particular measure, or any other is, in our judgment, or in the opinion of those persons whom we represent, to be preferred. We entirely disclaim any purpose even to suggest what would be the judgment of our constituents, did the occasion make it proper to express it. Our design is solely to invite the attention of the Convention to the importance of one particular consideration, if and when the proposed Conference shall be found acceptable to your Convention. In that event, (believing, as those whom we represent have instructed us to say, they do believe,) that the people of Maryland will accept such an invitation, it becomes, as we respectfully suggest, a matter of equal interest to each and all of the Southern Border States, to secure, as far as it may be done, a full, fair and accurate expression of the popular will, in such form as to leave no doubt either of its character, or of the authority of those who may be selected as its agents and representatives.

The proposition before your body requires the delegates to the Conference to be selected by the "proper authorities of those States."

If any existing organized department of the Government of Maryland should attempt the selection of delegates to such a Convention as is proposed, it would undoubtedly be resisted by the people, and, in that event, conflicting claimants would pre-

sent themselves as rightful exponents of the popular sentiment, duly entitled to be received as such.

Our sole object is to avoid, by the terms of the invitation, all occasion for such collision; and, with this view, we respectfully suggest such an alteration in the language of your resolution as will express its object to be, that delegates to the proposed Convention shall be *elected*, either *directly by the people*, or through the agency of a sovereign State Convention.

In the hope and expectation that this request will be favorably considered by your Convention, we have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. MITCHELL,
E. F. CHAMBERS,
WILLIAM HENRY NORRIS,
ISAAC D. JONES,
J. HANSON THOMAS.

[DOC. NO. XVI.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING

COMMUNICATIONS

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE CONVENTION

OF

ARKANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
April 8, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

On Saturday evening last, I received two communications from Honorable David Walker, President of the State Convention of Arkansas, enclosing an Ordinance and Resolutions adopted by the Convention, on the 20th day of March, 1861. On an examination of the resolutions, it will be seen that they were intended to be laid before the General Assembly, but as that body has adjourned, and as the matters to which they relate are under consideration in your honorable body, I have deemed it my duty to transmit them to you, for such disposition as you may think proper to make of them.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

LITTLE ROCK, March 29, 1861.

*To his Excellency JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of the State of Virginia:*

Sir,—By the fifth of the series of resolutions which I have the honor herewith to transmit to you, and which were adopted by the State Convention of Arkansas, on the 20th day of March, 1861, I have respectfully to request that your Excellency will inform me, as soon as convenient and practicable, what action your State has taken or proposes to take in reference to the proposition to hold a Border Slave State Convention, at Frankfort, Kentucky, or elsewhere, during the coming spring or summer.

This information is sought with a view to guide the action of the Commissioners or Delegates elected by the Convention of the State of Arkansas to said Convention or Conference of the Border Slave States, should one be held.

I trust your Excellency will furnish the desired information at your earliest convenience.

My post office address is, Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID WALKER,
Pres't of the State Convention of Arkansas.

By E. C. BOUDINOT, Secretary.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, }
March 28, 1861. }

His Excellency JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of the State of Virginia:

Sir,—In accordance with the second resolution of the series herewith enclosed, I have the honor to present to you the action of the Convention of the people of the State of Arkansas, on the subject therein treated of, and respectfully request that you will place it before your Legislature, at the earliest convenient moment.

I would be pleased to hear from your Excellency, touching the political affairs of the country, and of the proposed remedies, for existing evils.

My post office address is, Fayetteville, Washington county, Arkansas.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID WALKER, *President.*

By E. C. BOUDINOT, *Secretary.*

RESOLUTIONS

*Passed by the Convention of the People of Arkansas, on the
20th day of March, 1861.*

We, the people of the State of Arkansas, in Convention assembled, in view of the unfortunate and distracted condition of our once happy and prosperous country, and of the alarming dissensions existing between the Northern and Southern sections thereof, and desiring that a fair and equitable adjustment of the same may be made, do hereby declare the following to be just causes of complaint on the part of the people of the Southern States against their brethren of the Northern, or non-slaveholding States:

1. The people of the Northern States have organized a political party, purely sectional in its character, the central and controlling idea of which is hostility to the institution of African slavery, as it exists in the Southern States; and that party has elected a President and Vice President of the United States, pledged to administer the Government upon principles inconsistent with the rights and subversive of the interests of the Southern States.

2. They have denied to the people of the Southern States the right to an equal participation in the benefits of the common Territories of the Union by refusing them the same protection to their slave property therein that is afforded to other property, and by declaring that no more slave States shall be admitted into the Union. They have, by their prominent men and leaders, declared the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict, or the assertion of the principle that the institution of slavery is incompatible with freedom, and that both cannot exist at once; that this continent must be wholly free or wholly slave. They have, in one or more instances, refused to surrender negro thieves to the constitutional demand of the constituted authority of a sovereign State.

3. They have declared that Congress possesses, under the Constitution, and ought to exercise, the power to abolish slavery in the Territories, in the District of Columbia, and in the forts, arsenals and dock-yards of the United States, within the limits of the slaveholding States.

4. They have, in disregard of their constitutional obligations, obstructed the faithful execution of the fugitive slave laws by enactments of their State Legislatures.

5. They have denied the citizens of Southern States the right of transit through non-slaveholding States with their slaves, and the right to hold them while temporarily sojourning therein.

6. They have degraded American citizens by placing them upon an equality with negroes at the ballot-box.

To redress the grievances hereinbefore complained of, and as a means of restoring harmony and fraternal good will between the people of all the States, the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States are proposed:

1. The President and Vice President of the United States shall each be chosen alternately from a slaveholding and non-slaveholding State; but in no case shall both be chosen from slaveholding or non-slaveholding States.

2. In all the territory of the United States now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, situate north of latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$ slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited while such territory shall remain under territorial government. In all the territory now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the territorial government during its continuance. And when any territory, north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without slavery, as the constitution of such new State may provide.

3. Congress shall have no power to legislate upon the subject of slavery, except to protect the citizen in his right of property in slaves.

4. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it, the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases when the marshal or other officer

whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive was prevented from so doing by violence; or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers, by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

5. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States from having concurrent jurisdiction with the United States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

6. Citizens of slaveholding States, when travelling through, or temporarily sojourning with their slaves in non-slaveholding States, shall be protected in their right of property in such slaves.

7. The elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether federal, State, territorial or municipal, shall not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or in part.

8. These amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

That the sense of the people of the United States may be taken upon the amendments above proposed,

Resolved by the people of Arkansas, in Convention assembled, That we recommend the calling of a convention of the States of the federal Union, at the earliest practicable day, in accordance with the provisions of the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States.

2. *Resolved further,* That the President of this Convention transmit to the President and Congress of the United States, and to the Governors and Legislatures of the several States, a copy of these proceedings.

3. *Resolved further,* That looking to the call of a national convention, as recommended in the first resolution above, this

Convention elect five delegates to represent the State of Arkansas in such Convention.

4. *Resolved further*, That a committee of five delegates of this Convention be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States urging upon them the importance of a united effort on the part of the patriotic citizens of all sections and parties to save the country from the dangers which impend it, and which threaten its destruction, and, especially, to arrest the reckless and fatal spirit of sectionalism North and South, which, if not arrested, will inevitably involve us in a bloody civil war.

AN ORDINANCE AND RESOLUTIONS

*Recommended by a Conference Committee, and passed by the
State Convention, on Wednesday, March 20, 1861.*

*An ordinance to provide for holding an election in the State of
Arkansas, for the purpose of taking the sense of the people of
the State, on the question of "Coöperation" or "Secession."*

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the people of the State of Arkansas in Convention assembled,* That an election shall be held, in all the counties in this State, on Monday, the fifth day of August, 1861, at which the question of "Coöperation" or "Secession" shall be submitted to the people of this State; which election shall be held and conducted, in all respects, in accordance with the laws of the State now in force, prescribing the manner of holding elections; *Provided,* that the sheriffs of the several counties shall be required to give at least thirty days notice of the time and places of holding said elections by advertisement thereof as required by law for ordinary elections.

SEC. 2 *Be it further ordained,* That the ballots or tickets to be used in said election shall be indorsed "for coöperation" or "for secession," from which ballots counts shall be made by the judges, and they shall ascertain how many votes are cast for "coöperation" and how many are cast for "secession" at their respective precincts, and shall duly certify the result of said counts and make return thereof to the clerk of their respective counties, who shall open and compare said returns as they are now required by law to open and compare other elections; and each clerk shall make an abstract of the vote of his county, upon the question of "secession" or "coöperation," and file the same in his office; and shall, also, at the same time, make out, under his seal, and deliver to the delegate or delegates from

his county to this Convention, a copy of said abstract, to be returned by them to the office of Secretary of State, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That the delegates to this Convention shall be made special returning officers, to bring up the certified vote of their respective counties, on the question of "coöperation" or "secession," to the office of the Secretary of State; which vote, from all the counties, shall be opened and counted by the Secretary of State, in presence of the Governor, auditor and treasurer, or any two of them, on Monday the nineteenth day of August, 1861; and said officers, or any three of them, shall certify to the President of this Convention, when the same shall be again convened, as hereinafter provided, the whole number of votes cast in the State "for coöperation," and the whole number of votes cast "for secession;" and, if from any cause, any delegate shall be unable to bring up the vote of his county, as herein provided, he shall have power, and it shall be his duty to appoint a special messenger to be the bearer of the same, in his stead; and if from any cause, there should be no delegate from any county, then the clerk of said county shall appoint a messenger to bring up the vote thereof.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That the delegates, or other messengers, who shall bring up the votes of the different counties, shall receive the same mileage as is provided to be paid to returning officers by the act of the General Assembly calling this Convention.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That if it shall appear, when the result of said election shall be made known to this Convention, that a majority of all the legal votes cast in the State have been cast for "secession," then, in that event, such vote shall be taken to be instructions to this Convention to pass an act of immediate secession, and the Convention shall at once pass an ordinance, dissolving the connection existing between the State of Arkansas and the Federal Government, known as "The United States of America;" but if a majority of all the legal votes have been cast for "coöperation," then this Convention shall immediately take such steps as may be deemed proper to further coöperation with the border, or unseceded, slave States, in efforts to secure a permanent and satisfactory adjustment of the sectional controversies disturbing the country.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That the President of this Convention be, and he is hereby instructed to issue his proclamation, within ten days after the adoption of this ordinance, to the sheriffs of the several counties in the State, requiring them to hold an election, in their respective counties, in conformity to the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. *Be it further ordained*, That when this Convention

shall adjourn, it shall adjourn to meet on the 19th day of August, 1861.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE STATE CONVENTION, MARCH
20, 1861.

Whereas, The States of Virginia and Missouri, in Conventions assembled, have called upon the border slave States, to wit: Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas, to unite with them in an effort to accomplish a satisfactory adjustment of the sectional differences which threaten ruin and destruction to our once happy and prosperous Union; and whereas, the State of Virginia, through her Convention, has named the 27th day of May next, at Frankfort, Kentucky, as a suitable time and place for holding a Conference or Convention of said border slave States, for the purpose, if possible, of determining upon a plan of adjustment which shall be fair and equitable to all the States;

And whereas, The State of Missouri, animated by a like patriotic desire to obtain a speedy adjustment of our difficulties, has appointed commissioners instructed to represent her in such Border State Convention, at such time and place as may be agreed upon by two or more of said border slave States.

Resolved, 1. *By the people of the State of Arkansas in Convention assembled*, That we accede to the propositions of the States of Virginia and Missouri for the holding of a Convention of the border slave States, declaring it to be our desire and purpose to coöperate with said border States in an earnest effort to settle the unhappy controversies now distracting our country, in the spirit in which the Constitution of our Union was originally framed and consistently with its principles, and in such a manner and upon such a basis as shall secure to the people of the Southern or Slaveholding States adequate guarantees of their rights.

Resolved, 2. That, in accordance with the suggestion of the State of Virginia, we propose Frankfort, Kentucky, and the 27th day of May next, as a suitable place and time for holding said conference or convention of the border slave States.

Resolved, 3. That this Convention elect five commissioners or delegates, whose duty it shall be, when notified by the President of this Convention, that a majority of said border slave States have acceded to the proposition of the States of Virginia and Missouri for holding a Border State Convention, to repair to the city of Frankfort, or to such other place as may be agreed upon, on the day designated in the foregoing resolution, or on

any other day that may be agreed upon, to meet such commissioners or delegates, as may be appointed by said border slave States, for the purpose of deliberating upon the matters hereinbefore referred to.

Resolved, 4. That if said commissioners or delegates, after full and free conference, shall agree upon any plan of adjustment, or upon any course of action to be pursued by said States, then the commissioners or delegates hereby appointed, shall report the same to an adjourned session of this Convention heretofore provided for.

Resolved, 5. That the President of this Convention be instructed to transmit, immediately, copies of these resolutions to the executives of the several States hereinbefore named, with the request that said executives inform him, as soon as practicable, of the action of their respective States in reference to the proposition for a Border Slave State Convention, and that, when informed that a majority of said States have agreed upon a time and place for holding such Convention, he shall forthwith inform the commissioners or delegates elected under the provisions of the third resolution above, of that fact.

Resolved, 6. That the commissioners or delegates, herein provided for, shall receive, for their services, whilst in attendance on the sittings of said Border State Convention, the same pay, both as to *per diem* and mileage, as is allowed, by law, to members of this Convention, to be paid upon the certificate of the President of this Convention, out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[DOC. NO. XVII.]

REPORT

FROM THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT

UPON THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO ASCERTAIN HIS POLICY TOWARD THE

CONFEDERATED STATES,

AND THE RESPONSE FROM

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE.



REPORT.

The Committee appointed on the 8th instant, by this Convention, with direction to wait upon the President of the United States, and present to him the preamble and resolution adopted on that day, beg leave to report: That in the fulfilment of our duty we left the City of Richmond on the morning of the 9th inst., for Washington City; we were, however, prevented by injuries sustained by the rail road, from a violent and protracted storm, from reaching Washington, until 11 o'clock on Friday the 12th inst. At 1 o'clock on that day we called on the President and informed him that we had been appointed a Committee by the Convention of Virginia, then in session, to make a communication to him from that body and requested him to designate an hour at which it would be agreeable to him to receive us. He replied that he would be happy to receive us at 9 o'clock the next morning. We accordingly attended him at that hour, presented him the resolution of the Convention and explained to him our mission. He then read to us a paper which he stated he had just prepared, as the answer to the communication from the Convention, declaring that he had seen in the newspapers the proceedings of the Convention and the character of our mission. We herewith communicate the President's reply to the preamble and resolution of the Convention.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON,
ALEX. H. H. STUART,
GEORGE W. RANDOLPH.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

HON. MESSRS. PRESTON, STUART AND RANDOLPH:

Gentlemen,—As a Committee of the Virginia Convention, now in session, you present me a preamble and resolution, in these words:

“Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue towards the seceded States is extremely injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of pending difficulties, and threatens a disturbance of the public peace: therefore,

“*Resolved*, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, present to him this preamble and resolution, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this Convention the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue in regard to the Confederate States.”

In answer, I have to say, that having at the beginning of my official term expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and some mortification I now learn that there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind as to what that policy is, and what course I intend to pursue.

Not having as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the Inaugural Address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document, as the best expression I can give of my purposes. As I then and therein said, I now repeat:

“The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.”

By the words "property and places belonging to the Government," I chiefly allude to the military posts and property which were in the possession of the Government when it came to my hands.

But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon me.

And, in any event, I shall, to the extent of my ability, repel force by force.

In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as reported, I shall, perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it.

I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have seceded, as yet belonging to the Government of the United States, as much as they did before the supposed secession.

Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion of any part of the country—not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country.

From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural Address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part, the whole of which I re-affirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification.

[DOC. NO. XVIII.]

RESOLUTIONS,

ADOPTED BY THE

“CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE,”

AT

METROPOLITAN HALL,

IN THE

CITY OF RICHMOND,

APRIL 18, 1861.

RICHMOND, April 18, 1861.

Hon. John Jamney, President of the State Convention:

Sir,—With a heart too full for utterance I content myself with enclosing to you authenticated resolves of the Convention of the people now assembled in this city, adopted *unanimously*, under the deepest sense of their responsibility to the Almighty God, and our beloved State.

Putting our whole trust in the God of our fathers,

I am, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

S. BASSETT FRENCH.

RESOLUTIONS.

In Convention of the people held in the Metropolitan Hall, in the city of Richmond, on Thursday, 18th April, 1861,

On the motion of the Hon. Willoughby Newton, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention be cordially tendered to the State Convention for the noble act of patriotic duty which they have just performed; and forgetting all past dissensions, we will rally with united hearts and hands in defence of the *honor, safety and independence* of Virginia, and the Confederate States.

On the motion of Col. S. Bassett French,

Resolved, unanimously, That the members of this Convention do here, in the presence of Almighty God and of each other, pledge themselves and each other, their fortunes and sacred honors, in defence of their native soil.

Ordered, That the Secretary of this Convention be directed to deliver a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the State Convention and to the Governor of this Commonwealth.

A copy teste:

S. BASSETT FRENCH, *Secretary.*

[DOC. NO. XIX.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

TAXATION.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the duty of inquiring into the expediency of amending sections 22 and 23 of article 4 of the Constitution, so as to provide that taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth, &c. have had the matter referred to them under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following, as proper to be adopted in the place and stead of said sections 22 and 23, to wit:

Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law; but any property may be exempted from taxation by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

W. T. WILLEY, *Chairman.*



[DOC. NO. XX.]

REPORT

IN RELATION TO THE

AUTHORITY

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

WITHIN THE

LIMITS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.



REPORT.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of suspending the authority of the Federal Government within the limits of this Commonwealth, until the sense of the people of this State shall be taken upon the ratification of the ordinance already adopted, have had the subject under consideration, and directed me to report the accompanying ordinance.

R. E. SCOTT.

Whereas, the President of the United States, in his response to the resolution of this Convention, requesting information touching the policy intended to be pursued by him towards the Confederate States of America, and by his proclamation calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, has indicated an intention under the pretext of suppressing insurrections, and repelling invasions, of waging war upon the Confederate States; and, whereas the Constitution of the United States gives to Congress alone, the power to declare war, and such power assumed by the President will, in the opinion of this Convention, be plainly a usurped power; and, whereas, by an ordinance adopted by this Convention, the union existing between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution of the United States is declared to be dissolved, as an act of the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, when the same shall be ratified by the *qualified voters of the Commonwealth*;

Now, therefore, to relieve the people of the Commonwealth from any supposed obligation, in the meantime, to the military orders of the Executive authorities of the United States, be it

Ordnained by this Convention, That until the ratification or rejection of the aforesaid ordinance in the manner provided therein, the people of this Commonwealth are discharged and absolved from the obligation of obedience to the military orders of the said Executive authorities of the United States; and they are hereby enjoined and required to submit themselves in all things to the direction of the proper authorities of this Commonwealth.



[DOC. NO. XXI.]

REPORT

IN RELATION TO THE

DUTIES

OF

POST MASTERS

AND

OFFICERS IN THE REVENUE SERVICE.



REPORT.

The committee who were charged with the duty of inquiring into the expediency of reporting an ordinance regulating the duties of post masters and officers in the service of the United States, and to whom was also referred the message of the Governor with the accompanying letters of Tazewell Taylor, John S. Parker, collector of the customs of the district of Cherrystone, and of Samuel V. Watkins, surveyor of the port of Richmond and Petersburg, beg leave to report:

That they would recommend that the Governor of the Commonwealth be requested to instruct the several collectors of the customs, surveyors of the different ports of entry and the post masters in this Commonwealth to retain and exercise the functions of their respective offices; that the collectors of the customs of the several ports collect the duties on foreign importations under the existing laws of the United States; that they enrol and license vessels under the said laws as heretofore, and that they account for and pay into the public treasury of this State all public moneys collected by them, less their usual salaries and commissions to which they may be entitled under the laws of the United States. And they recommend that similar instructions, so far as they may be applicable, be given to the post masters of this State, except that they shall be instructed to pay the different contractors for carrying the public mails the same sums as they have been heretofore in the habit of paying under orders of the Post Master General of the United States, and shall be required to pay into the public treasury of this State only the surplus moneys which may remain in their hands after making such payments. And they recommend that the said collectors of customs and post masters shall be required to make reports to the Governor of this State as they have been in the habit heretofore of making to the different departments of the Federal Government to which they were respectively attached.

And the committee further recommend, that the Governor instruct the paymaster at Norfolk to discharge the duties of navy agent at that port, if the discharge of such office be not incom-

patible with the other duties which said paymaster has to perform, in which event he is authorized to appoint George Loyall, of Norfolk, navy agent of the said port.

And the committee further recommend, that these regulations shall be in force until otherwise ordered by this Convention, or until the Government of the Confederate States of America shall take control of the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and prescribe regulations for the proper discharge of the duties and appointment of the officers to the same.

And the committee recommend further, that the Governor of the Commonwealth be furnished with a copy of this report as soon as the same shall be approved and adopted by the Convention, if the same shall be approved.

All which is respectfully reported.

MIERS W. FISHER,
Chairman of the Committee.

[DOC. NO. XXII.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

NOMINATING

BRIGADIER GENERALS,

AND TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT OF THE

REASONS

FOR HIS ACTION IN THE CASE OF

GENERAL FAUNTLEROY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 14, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Col. Thomas T. Fauntleroy was nominated by me as a Brigadier General in the Provisional Army, and Col. Benj'n Huger was nominated as a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and both nominations were confirmed by the Council. I now communicate those nominations to your honorable body, in obedience to an ordinance passed by you, for your action.

In making these nominations to you I deem it proper to transmit the enclosed paper, which embodies my reasons for the action I deemed it proper to take in the case of General Fauntleroy.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
 May 10, 1861. }

To the Council:

I am instructed by the Governor to say that he nominates Col. Fauntleroy, late Colonel United States Dragoons, as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of Virginia.

Very respectfully,

S. BASSETT FRENCH,
A. D. C. to Governor of Virginia.

MAY 14, 1861.

The Council unanimously advise that at present no appointments of Brigadier Generals be made for the Provisional Army of Virginia, and that the Governor be respectfully requested to withdraw the nomination of T. T. Fauntleroy as Brigadier General, and that he be appointed a Colonel of Infantry, to take rank according to the provisions of the Ordinance of Convention with reference to officers of the army and navy, retiring from the army and navy of the late United States.

MAY 15, 1861.

I regret that I cannot concur in the recommendation made by the Council in the case of Colonel Fauntleroy. If I am correctly informed, Colonel Fauntleroy ranked General Lee in the United States army, and if this be so, it seems to me that he is justly entitled to the commission of a Brigadier General in the Provisional Army. This seems to me to be in accordance with the spirit and intention of the Ordinance of the Convention, passed on the 17th day of April, 1861.

The legislature of Virginia, (by an unanimous vote, I believe,) adopted a preamble and resolutions complimentary to Colonel Fauntleroy, in which he was "cordially commended to the Honorable Secretary of War, and to his Excellency, the President of the United States, for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General." With this expression of sentiment on the part of the General Assembly of the State, respecting his services, I have not felt that it would be proper to tender to him a lower position than that of Brigadier General. Session Acts, 1859-60, p. 706.

The ordinance of the 27th day of April, 1861, "to provide for the organization of a Provisional Army" provides for the appointment of four Brigadier Generals, one of which places, it seems to me, is, under all the circumstances, justly due to Col. Fauntleroy.

These are the reasons which have controlled my action in making this nomination, and I respectfully request that they may be entered upon your Journal.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

To the Council.

MAY 15, 1861.

The Council approve the nomination of Col. Fauntleroy to be a Brigadier General in the Provisional Army.

Ordered by the Governor that a commission be issued accordingly.

[DOC. NO. XXIII.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING

THE ADVICE OF THE COUNCIL, &c.,

IN REGARD

TO THE OFFICERS

OF

THE VIRGINIA NAVY.

IN COUNCIL, June 14, 1861.

The following advice was unanimously adopted by the Council:

Whereas the Governor of the Commonwealth, by proclamation of the 6th instant, has, according to the terms of the Convention between the State of Virginia and the Confederate States, formally transferred to the President the chief control and direction of the whole military force and military operations of the Commonwealth; and whereas the Council has been informed that it is proposed to disrate certain highly meritorious officers of the Virginia Navy by commissions assigning to them in the Confederate Navy a lower grade than that held by them in the Virginia Navy; and, further, that it is proposed by the Confederate authorities to ignore the commissions of certain other officers of the Virginia Navy as well as of the Coast Survey and Revenue Service; and, whereas the services of every officer and man in the Navy of Virginia are at present required to make good the common defence, therefore the Council advise that the Governor protest, in the name of the State, against such action on the part of the Confederate States as detrimental both to the State and the public service, and as being at variance with the true spirit and intent of said Convention, and that he request the President to receive all the officers aforesaid as a part of the military force of the State, and assign them to duty under their Virginia commissions, until the subject can be brought before Congress and disposed of in such manner as they in their wisdom may prescribe; and, further, that the Governor communicate to the Convention, now in session, his action in the premises.

From the minutes.

P. F. HOWARD,
Secretary of the Council.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 17, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I transmit the advice of the Council adopted on the 14th instant, accompanied by papers furnished by Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States. I cordially approve this advice, and earnestly, but respectfully, request that your honorable body will give to this important subject your early attention. It is eminently proper that you should do so in consideration of the prompt manner in which these gentlemen have come forward to tender their services to Virginia, and of the valuable aid they have rendered to the Commonwealth at a most important period in her history.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

CONFEDERATE STATES, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
Richmond, June 15, 1861. }

Sir—In response to the “Advice of the Council,” of the 15th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith a list of such officers on the Navy Register of the Navy of Virginia, as have not been appointed in the Navy of the Confederate States, or whose grade in the latter service is changed from that held in the former.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. F. HOWARD, Esq.,
Secretary of the Council of State, Richmond, Va.

LIST OF OFFICERS

On the "Navy Register," of the Virginia Navy, whose rank has been changed by their appointment into the Navy of the Confederate States.

Name.	Changed.	
	From—	To—
French Forrest.....	Flag officer... ..	Captain.
Sidney Smith Lee.....	Captain.....	Commander.
Wm. C. Whittle.....	do.....	Do.
W. G. Robb.....	do.....	Do.
Robert D. Thorburn.....	Reserved Commander...	Active Commander.
Murray Mason.....	do.....	Do.
J. W. Cooke.....	Commander.....	Lieutenant.
C. F. M. Spotswood.....	do.....	Do.
W. L. Maury.....	do.....	Do.
R. B. Pegram.....	do.....	Do.
W. C. Whittle, Jr.....	Lieutenant.....	Master.
W. H. M. Washington.....	Passed Assistant Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.
H. B. Littlepage.....	Midshipman.....	Acting Midshipman.
A. M. Mason.....	do.....	Do.
W. C. Hutter.....	do.....	Do.
W. W. Read.....	do.....	Do.
D. Trigg.....	do.....	Do.
A. J. Worth.....	do.....	Do.
W. P. Mason.....	do.....	Do.
Robert A. Camm.....	do.....	Do.
W. C. Jackson.....	do.....	Do.



LIST OF OFFICERS

On the "Navy Register," of the Navy of Virginia, who have not received appointments in the Navy of the Confederate States.

Captain.....	Hugh N. Page.
Do.....	H. H. Cocke.
Commander.....	Joseph Myers.
Do.....	William Green.
Do.....	William Leigh.
Lieutenant.....	John S. Taylor.
Do.....	B. W. Hunter.
Do.....	W. Taylor Smith.
Do.....	C. St. George Noland.
Do.....	Andrew Wier.
Do.....	Beverly Randolph.
Do.....	Leonard H. Lyne.
Do.....	Charles E. Thorburn.
Master.....	H. A. F. Young.
Do.....	James Hicks.
Do.....	Thomas Skinner.
Surgeon.....	A. Y. P. Garnett.
Midshipman.....	J. M. Gardner.
Do.....	Orris A. Browne.
Do.....	W. R. Mayo.
Do.....	S. S. Willett.
Do.....	J. W. Pegram.
Do.....	M. P. Goodwyn.
Do.....	George T. Sinclair.
Do.....	Mortimer B. Ruggles.
Paymaster.....	W. H. Peters.
Do.....	Richard Taylor.
Boatswain.....	W. H. Face.
Carpenter.....	Hugh Lindsay.
Chief Engineer.....	Hugh Clark.

MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieutenant.....	C. Miles Collier.
Do.....	Otey Bradford.

REVENUE SERVICE.

Captain.....	Richard Evans.
Do.....	R. K. Hudgins.
Do.....	Osmond Peters.
First Lieutenant.....	J. F. Milligan.
Second Lieutenant.....	Johnson D'Lagnel.
Do.....	W. E. Hudgins.
Do.....	B. W. Frobel.
Do.....	J. R. C. Lewis.
Navy Agent.....	George Loyall.

[DOC. NO. XXIV.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING

A STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND RANK

OF THE

OFFICERS OF THE PROVISIONAL ARMY

OF

VIRGINIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 17, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention :

I have the honor to transmit a statement of the number and rank of the officers appointed to the Provisional Army of Virginia, prior to its transfer to the Confederate States, in answer to your resolution of the 15th instant.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

PROVISIONAL ARMY.

Date of commission.	Name.	Rank.
1861.	GENERAL OFFICERS.	
May 4	Joseph E. Johnston.....	Brigadier General.
15	T. T. Fauntleroy.....	Do. do.
	COLONELS OF ARTILLERY.	
9	John B. Magruder.....	Colonel.
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS OF ARTILLERY.	
9	John C. Pemberton.....	Lieutenant Colonel.
9	Samuel Jones.....	Do. do.
	MAJORS OF ARTILLERY.	
	None.	
	CAPTAINS OF ARTILLERY.	
9	John S. Saunders.....	Captain.
	COLONELS.	
21	William B. Blair.....	Colonel.
June 7	Henry Hill.....	Do.
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.	
May 17	Andrew Jackson.....	Lieutenant Colonel.
	MAJORS.	
17	Asa Wall, (Surgeon).....	Rank, Major.
17	J. P. Smith, (Surgeon).....	Do.
	CAPTAINS.	
7	John M. Maury.....	Captain.
7	Samuel H. Letcher.....	Do.
7	Fleming Gardner.....	Do.
17	James Y. Jones.....	Do.
17	D. B. Bridgford.....	Do.
17	W. C. Williams.....	Do.
17	Bradfute Warwick.....	Do.
17	S. Crutchfield.....	Do.
17	M. B. Hardin.....	Do.
17	J. P. Thom.....	Do.
22	James Kellum, (Assistant Surgeon).....	Rank, Captain.

PROVISIONAL ARMY—Continued.

Date of commission.	Name.	Rank.
1861.	CAPTAINS—Continued.	
May 24	E. T. D. Myers, (Engineer's duty).....	Captain.
24	Conway R. Howard, (Engineer's duty).....	Do.
24	T. M. R. Talcott, (Engineer's duty).....	Do.
24	B. B. Douglass.....	Do.
24	E. Cunningham, (Engineer's duty).....	Do.
24	M. McDonald, (Engineer's duty).....	Do.
24	Scott Ship.....	Do.
25	R. H. Burks.....	Do.
25	Benjamin W. Leigh.....	Do.
25	F. W. Smith.....	Do.
25	Isaac Green.....	Do.
30	James W. Smith.....	Do.
30	Henry M. Mathews, (Engineer's duty).....	Do.
31	W. H. Taylor, (Assistant Adjutant General)...	Do.
31	Clifton H. Smith, (Assistant Adjutant General)	Do.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.	
1	J. G. Paxton.....	First Lieutenant.
3	P. P. Slaughter.....	Do.
3	James Ker.....	Do.
3	W. B. Tabb.....	Do.
3	W. E. Harrison.....	Do.
3	R. McCausland.....	Do.
3	T. R. Thornton.....	Do.
3	J. A. Turner.....	Do.
3	J. B. Harvie.....	Do.
3	O. C. Henderson.....	Do.
3	L. J. Smith.....	Do.
3	G. B. Horner.....	Do.
3	B. H. Todd.....	Do.
3	C. M. Barton.....	Do.
3	Walter H. Taylor.....	Do.
3	W. E. Cutshaw.....	Do.
3	R. P. Carson.....	Do.
3	L. W. Reid.....	Do.
3	A. J. Grigsby.....	Do.
3	W. E. Fife.....	Do.
3	C. L. Lumsden.....	Do.
3	J. H. Morrison.....	Do.
3	E. S. Hutter, Jr.....	Do.
7	George A. Thornton.....	Do.
11	Joseph H. Chenoweth.....	Do.
11	George C. Dickinson.....	Do.
17	William H. Morgan.....	Do.
17	T. T. Fauntleroy.....	Do.
17	R. L. Maury.....	Do.

PROVISIONAL ARMY—Continued.

Date of commission.	Name.	Rank.
1861.	FIRST LIEUTENANTS—Continued.	
May 24	H. W. Cox.....	First Lieutenant.
24	R. D. Noland.....	Do.
24	J. B. Cooke.....	Do.
24	Giles B. Cooke.....	Do.
24	E. G. Lee.....	Do.
24	Sergeant F. Mann.....	Do.
24	C. A. Davidson.....	Do.
24	J. W. Cringan.....	Do.
24	A. R. H. Ranson.....	Do.
24	Charles Richardson.....	Do.
25	Louis Zimmer.....	Do.
25	R. B. Marye.....	Do.
25	John C. Maynard.....	Do.
25	Edmund Goode.....	Do.
25	G. G. Otey.....	Do.
25	J. Waddell.....	Do.
25	W. R. Whitehead.....	Do.
25	Opie Staite.....	Do.
25	H. Tudor Tucker.....	Do.
30	J. B. Brockenbrough.....	Do.
30	Henry Hunter.....	Do.
30	Lewis Randolph.....	Do.
30	T. M. Semms.....	Do.
30	George H. Smith.....	Do.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.	
3	J. H. Carpenter.....	Second Lieutenant.
3	A. S. Scott.....	Do.
3	W. L. Wingfield.....	Do.
3	J. T. Tosh.....	Do.
3	N. C. Hammond.....	Do.
3	G. Buck.....	Do.
3	J. Hambrick.....	Do.
3	W. Overton.....	Do.
3	W. H. Lipscomb.....	Do.
3	W. D. Howard.....	Do.
3	George Thornton.....	Do.
3	W. M. Palmer.....	Do.
3	G. D. Parker.....	Do.
3	R. M. Mayo.....	Do.
3	W. R. Jones.....	Do.
3	R. H. Logan.....	Do.
3	W. F. Nanteyer.....	Do.
3	W. H. Browne.....	Do.
3	James Downing.....	Do.
3	H. D. Twyman.....	Do.

PROVISIONAL ARMY—Continued.

Date of commission.	Name.	Rank.
1861.	SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Continued.	
May 3	R. S. Kinney.....	Second Lieutenant.
3	W. E. Gibson.....	Do.
3	James B. Washington.....	Do.
3	William G. Waller.....	Do.
3	Thomas P. Turner.....	Do.
3	Frank Masi.....	Do.
3	H. W. Hunter.....	Do.
3	R. L. Williams.....	Do.
3	W. E. Taylor.....	Do.
3	W. E. Park.....	Do.
3	E. M. Morrison.....	Do.
3	W. H. Bray.....	Do.
3	W. A. Smith.....	Do.
3	W. Gregory.....	Do.
3	C. G. Lawson.....	Do.
3	R. S. Majett.....	Do.
3	T. R. Dunn.....	Do.
3	J. Heth.....	Do.
3	J. W. Houck.....	Do.
3	T. G. Hart.....	Do.
3	B. Coltrane.....	Do.
3	J. A. Douglass.....	Do.
3	H. M. Mathews.....	Do.
3	Robert J. McEldowney.....	Do.
3	Hugh H. Lee.....	Do.
3	Augustus Bailey.....	Do.
3	Alexander Greever.....	Do.
3	William P. Thompson.....	Do.
3	John Logan.....	Do.
3	Lawrence Chase.....	Do.
3	J. W. McCarty.....	Do.
3	J. M. Payne.....	Do.
3	Frank Carter.....	Do.
3	Philip L. Burwell.....	Do.
3	R. E. Allen.....	Do.
3	E. B. Montague.....	Do.
7	J. M. Otey.....	Do.
7	W. P. Otey.....	Do.
7	William D. Porter, Jr.....	Do.
7	Henry C. Allen.....	Do.
7	John L. Morgan.....	Do.
7	T. S. Jones.....	Do.
7	T. E. Jackson.....	Do.
7	Wood Bouldin, Jr.....	Do.
7	J. R. Tyler.....	Do.
7	Thomas Rowland.....	Do.
7	John G. Gittings.....	Do.

PROVISIONAL ARMY—Continued.

Date of commission.	Name.	Rank.
1861.	SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Continued.	
May 7	W. E. Kemble.....	Second Lieutenant.
7	John Condrey Taylor.....	Do.
8	John Taliaferro.....	Do.
11	L. H. Dunlap.....	Do.
17	J. R. Crump.....	Do.
17	W. N. Bolling.....	Do.
17	R. L. Poore.....	Do.
17	W. G. Turpin.....	Do.
17	H. T. Douglass.....	Do.
17	B. L. Blackford.....	Do.
17	A. S. Pendleton.....	Do.
17	J. H. Gilmer, Jr.....	Do.
17	J. H. Sharp.....	Do.
17	James Breckenridge.....	Do.
17	J. R. Bryan.....	Do.
17	William Bernard Meredith.....	Do.
17	John Preston, Jr.....	Do.
17	Charles Davis.....	Do.
17	Lewis Burwell.....	Do.
17	W. J. Packard.....	Do.
17	H. C. Fairfax.....	Do.
17	M. L. Powell.....	Do.
17	C. J. P. Cresap.....	Do.
21	Edward Willoughby Anderson.....	Do.
23	Robert Pegram Walker.....	Do.
24	J. Bosworth.....	Do.
24	F. M. Suddoth.....	Do.
24	M. C. Selden.....	Do.
24	William B. Myers, (Engineer's duty).....	Do.
24	Frank S. Robertson.....	Do.
24	B. W. Haymond.....	Do.
24	A. S. Norment.....	Do.
24	Julien Fairfax.....	Do.
24	Charles E. Yeatman.....	Do.
24	E. A. Semple.....	Do.
24	John W. Carrington.....	Do.
24	James W. Pegram.....	Do.
24	R. T. Daniel, Jr.....	Do.
24	J. M. Jeffries, Jr.....	Do.
24	P. N. Page.....	Do.
24	T. Jefferson Page.....	Do.
24	Robert C. Atkinson.....	Do.
24	J. H. Chamberlayne.....	Do.
24	J. H. Ham.....	Do.
24	J. T. Neff.....	Do.
24	Thomas Massenburg.....	Do.
24	O. H. Betts.....	Do.

PROVISIONAL ARMY—Continued.

Date of commission.	Name.	Rank.
1861.	SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Continued.	
May 24	Wm. F. Blackistone, (Maryland brigade).....	Second Lieutenant.
25	Edwin Barbour.....	Do.
25	C. W. McDonald.....	Do.
25	Thomas B. Hamilton.....	Do.
30	William M. Hopkins.....	Do.
30	E. C. Robinson, Jr.....	Do.
30	R. B. Davis.....	Do.
30	Powhatan R. Clark.....	Do.
30	Thomas S. B. Tucker.....	Do.
30	William F. Coleman.....	Do.
30	Herbert Bryan.....	Do.
30	J. T. Cowan.....	Do.
30	Gurden C. Ashton.....	Do.
COLONELS OF CAVALRY.		
9	R. H. Chilton.....	Colonel.
14	R. S. Garnett, (Adjutant General).....	Do.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS OF CAVALRY.		
9	R. S. Ewell.....	Lieutenant Colonel.
CAPTAINS OF CAVALRY.		
9	Lunsford Lomax.....	Captain.
COLONELS OF LIGHT INFANTRY.		
9	Daniel Ruggles.....	Colonel.
9	G. H. Terrett.....	Do.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS OF LIGHT INFANTRY.		
9	Thomas Jordan.....	Lieutenant Colonel.
9	Joseph Selden.....	Do.
9	Henry Heth.....	Do.
9	Samuel S. Anderson.....	Do.
9	George W. Lay.....	Do.
9	Algernon S. Taylor.....	Do.
10	J. E. B. Stuart.....	Do.
10	Robert Johnston.....	Do.
MAJORS OF INFANTRY.		
9	W. E. Jones.....	Major.

PROVISIONAL ARMY—Continued.

Date of commission.	Name.	Rank.
1861.	CAPTAINS OF INFANTRY.	
May 9	J. B. S. Alexander.....	Captain.
10	W. F. Lee.....	Do.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF INFANTRY.	
10	John Cargill Pegram.....	First Lieutenant.
11	R. W. Hooe.....	Do.
11	W. Hays Otey.....	Do.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF INFANTRY.	
11	J. W. Daniel.....	Second Lieutenant.

[DOC. NO. XXV.]

A COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING

TWO ORDINANCES

AND

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 17, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

The Attorney General, has at my instance, drawn two ordinances of much importance, and to which I invite your early attention, as well as to the papers accompanying them. I respectfully urge immediate action, and earnestly hope they will meet your approval.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

MIDDLEBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, }
June 11, 1861. }

To His Excellency Governor Letcher:

DEAR SIR: I write to you, as the presiding judge of this county, because I feel that it is my duty to do so.

At an election held some days ago to fill a vacancy on our county court bench, in the German settlement on the north border, a black republican, I understand, was elected. His name is Downey, I believe, though I do not know the man. My information is derived from gentlemen at court, from which place (Leesburg) I have just returned to-night.

I hope his commission has not been issued, and that you will suspend it until you can be fully informed on the subject; for I would feel disgraced to sit on the bench with such a man.

We have, as you no doubt are aware, a large population on the northwest frontier of our county, and reaching into the centre, where the free-soil feeling is predominant; still, we have had the good fortune never to have had a justice elected who was unsound on the vital question. If he was, we did not know it, and great harmony has prevailed among us; and at our last court we levied fifty thousand dollars for the military service by a unanimous vote.

I know what is the duty of the Executive in regard to issuing commissions for persons elected, but there is no time prescribed in which it shall be done; and I beg leave most respectfully to suggest that in this case it be delayed till a *convenient season*.

This man Downey is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and I am satisfied, from the information given by gentlemen of character, that he is a Lincoln man in his principles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASA ROGERS.



RICHMOND, June 17, 1861.

Dear Sir,—At your request, I have drawn an ordinance to comprehend such cases as are presented in the letter referred to me.

I am, yours, respectfully,

J. R. TUCKER.

Governor of Virginia.

[DOC. NO. XXVI.]

REPORT

FROM THE

COMMITTEE ON RAIL ROAD CONNECTIONS

WITH

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

REPORT.

The undersigned, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Convention adopted the 15th instant, directing an inquiry as to whether rail road connections should be made through Richmond and Petersburg, have had the matter under consideration, and beg leave to report, that after consultation with Major General Lee, and also the Quartermaster General of the Confederate States, they have no hesitation in saying that they consider all the connections spoken of in said resolution as not only expedient but very important for military purposes.

As the resolution under which they act directs them particularly to inquire whether connections should be made between the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, and Richmond and Petersburg rail roads through Richmond, and between the Richmond and Petersburg, and Petersburg and Weldon Rail Roads, through or near Petersburg; and on what terms said connections can be made, they have directed their attention at this time particularly to those connections, and by their request have received a communication from P. V. Daniel, Esq., President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company, on behalf of his Company, and the Richmond and Petersburg, and Petersburg and Weldon Rail Road Companies, proposing terms for the connection of the said rail roads, which communication accompanies this report, and is marked (A.)

They consider that the terms proposed by these companies are fair, liberal and advantageous for the State, and in view of the importance of these connections for military purposes they recommend that the Convention direct them to be made on the terms proposed without farther delay.

The communication of Major General Lee, on the subject, is herewith communicated, marked (B.)

The committee have not had, as yet, sufficient time to ascertain the best mode or the probable cost of connecting the other rail roads terminating in Richmond, and they, therefore, ask leave to make a farther report on that subject.

They report herewith an ordinance to carry out their views with regard to the connections proposed above.

EDMUND T. MORRIS,
On behalf of the Committee.

A.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC R. R. Co., }
June 18, 1861. }

EDMUND T. MORRIS, Esq.,
Chairman of Convention Committee:

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, I beg leave to furnish you with the information you desire in relation to the connection of this rail road with those south of this city, and the terms on which this company and those owning the rail roads between this city and Weldon would rent or purchase those connections, with the unrestricted use of them, if constructed by the Government. Having some six weeks since been applied to by the Quartermaster's Department of the Virginia army to furnish information as to the practicability and cost of these connections, and the terms on which the rail road companies concerned would rent or purchase them from the State, I promptly conferred with officers of those companies on the subject, and also had surveys and estimates made by experienced and skilful engineers, and as the result of those conferences, surveys and estimates, I beg leave to state:

1st. That these connections can be constructed at a cost which can be approximately estimated not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars.

2d. That, if the State will defray the first cost of constructing the work, under the direction and control of the companies concerned, they will, through this company, obligate themselves to the State, whenever, for a period of not less than five years, the State shall secure to those companies the complete use of those connections for all their purposes of passenger and freight transportation, to pay as rent for that use to the State six per cent. per annum of the cost of constructing those connections; will keep the same in good repair, and will not charge the State or the Confederate States with any tolls or fares for transporting troops or munitions of war over the same.

3d. That, whenever the State shall convey to those companies the ownership of those connections, with the right to the complete use of them as aforesaid, the companies will obligate themselves to purchase them at the original cost.

It is proper for me to add, that the control, by the rail road companies concerned, of the mode and expense of constructing these connections, is a necessary condition to the renting or purchase of these connections by the companies, and that, if the

means of constructing this work shall be furnished by the Government promptly as required, these companies would undertake its construction under the direction of skilful and experienced engineers, selected by them, possessing peculiar advantages and opportunities of knowing and using the materials and modes of construction best adapted to the important purposes for which it is to be constructed.

The employment of any other agency would very probably result in the construction of this work at a much greater expense, and in such a mode as to make it of less, if of any, value to the companies concerned, and perhaps preclude altogether their either renting or purchasing it.

And as the rail road companies, who are to perform the transportation over these connections, and to pay for them in rent a fixed per centage on their cost, and in purchase of them that cost itself, are thus equally interested in having the work done in the best and most available manner, and at the least practicable expense, there can be no doubt that the Government would secure the best and most economical construction of this work by employing in it the agency of those companies, and of the engineers to be employed by them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. V. DANIEL, JR.,
President R. F. and P. R. R. Co.,
In behalf of the three companies concerned.

B.

HEAD QUARTERS, RICHMOND, June 18, 1861.

EDMUND T. MORRIS,

Chairman of Special Committee of Convention of Va.:

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 18th inst., I have the honor to state that I consider it very important to the military operations within Virginia that proper and easy connections of the several rail roads passing through or terminating in Richmond and Petersburg should be made as promptly as possible.

The want of these connections has seriously retarded the operations so far, and they may become more important. All the guns, ammunition, &c., from Norfolk, on reaching Petersburg, have either to be transported across the Appomattox to the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road, or forwarded to the Richmond and Danville road, and to be again transferred at Richmond. The transportation of troops has also been delayed in the same manner.

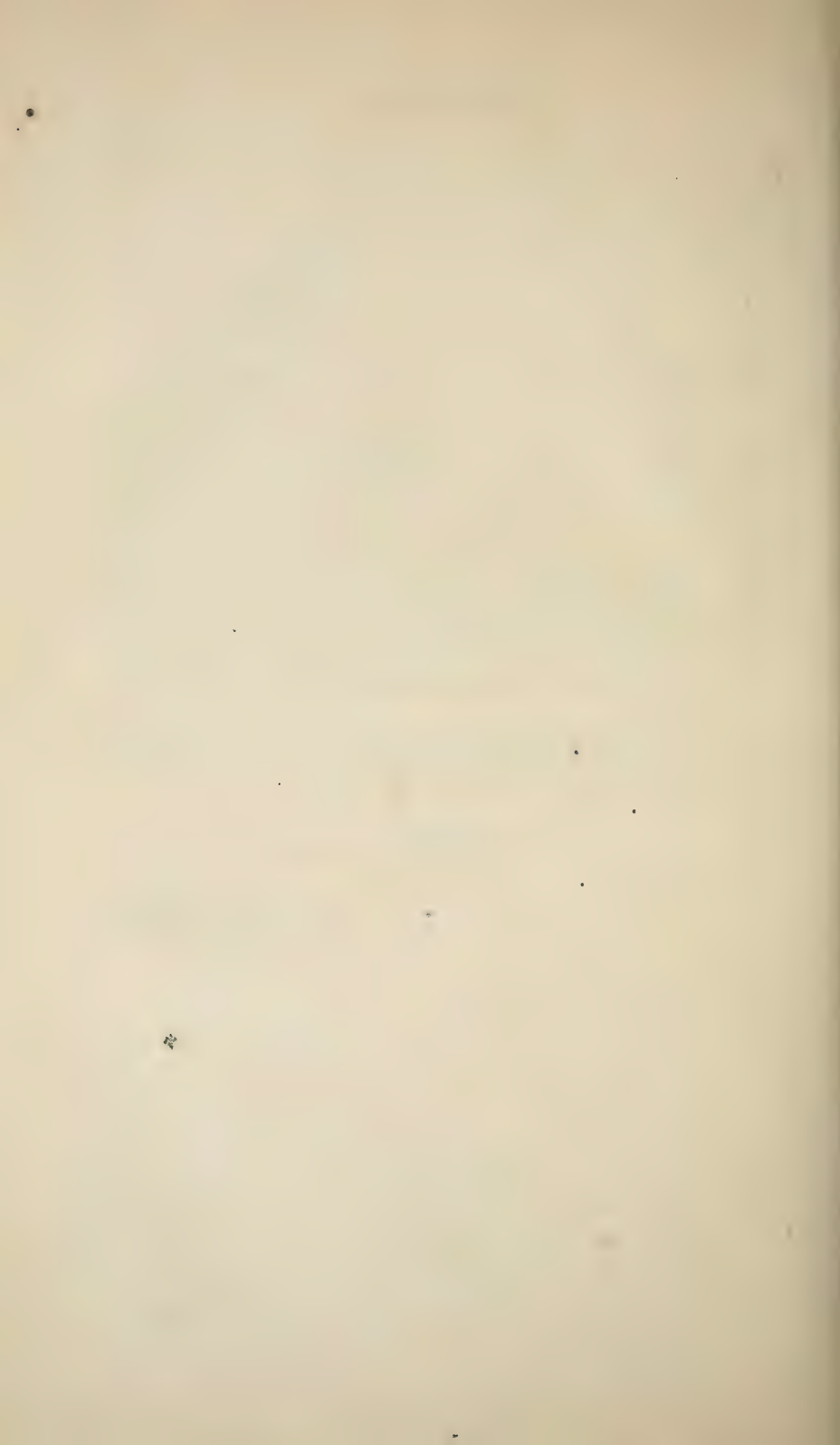
I have previously urged the connection of the roads within the cities of Richmond and Petersburg, and hope it may now be established.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.



[DOC. NO. XXVII.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS

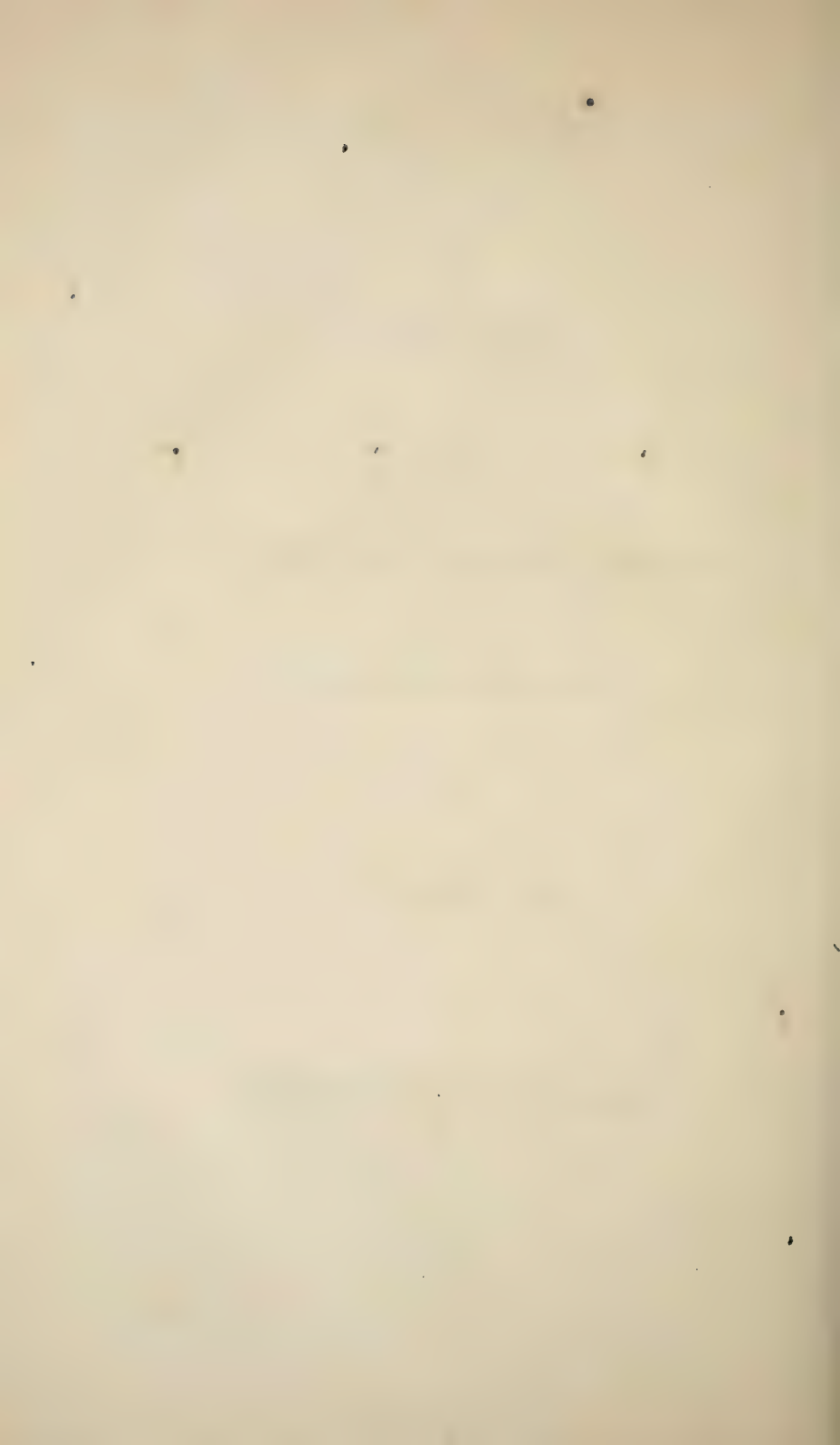
UPON THE RESOLUTION

OF

MR. WYSOR

IN

REGARD TO ABSENT MEMBERS.



REPORT.

The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the resolution in the following words, to wit :

“ *Resolved*, That the Committee of Elections inquire and make report to this Convention of the number and names of members whose seats are vacant, the cause or causes of such vacancies, and of the action which it may be proper for this body to take in relation to said vacancies and to the several absentees. The said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, and to report by resolution or otherwise,” beg leave to report that they entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon them, and considered the evidence adduced before them, and come to the following conclusions and resolutions, to wit :

First, as to the members of the Convention who are absent :

Caleb Boggess, George W. Brent, Sherrard Clemens, John A. Campbell, John Echols, Samuel Garland, Samuel L. Graham, Robert E. Grant, Algernon S. Gray, James W. Hoge, Robert C. Kent, James Lawson, James Marshall, Thomas Maslin, Spicer Patrick, Edmund Pendleton, Burwell Spurlock, Franklin P. Turner, and Benjamin Wilson. These members have not as yet attended the Convention during its present session. Some of them are in the field serving the State, some detained on account of sickness, and others absent from causes unknown to the committee. The committee have not been able to ascertain that any of these members are absent from their seats by reason of disloyalty to Virginia or sympathy with her enemy.

Secondly : Resolutions of Committee as to certain other absent members.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the committee that William G. Brown, James Burley, John S. Burdett, John S. Carlile, Marshall M. Dent, Ephraim B. Hall, Chester D. Hubbard, John J. Jackson, James C. McGrew, George McC. Porter, Chapman J. Stuart, Campbell Tarr, and Waitman T. Willey, elected members of this Convention, have been engaged in conspiracy against the integrity of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and are now engaged in aiding and abetting the open enemies of Virginia : Therefore,

Resolved, That the said William G. Brown, James Burley, John S. Burdett, John S. Carlile, Marshall M. Dent, Ephraim

B. Hall, Chester D. Hubbard, John J. Jackson, James C. McGrew, George McC. Porter, Chapman J. Stuart, Campbell Tarr, and Waitman T. Willey, be, and are hereby, expelled from this Convention, and that their seats as members of the Convention be, and are hereby, declared vacant ; and, it appearing that certain of the parties last above named are seeking to obtain pay for that period of time elapsing between the dates when the said persons left the Convention and the day when the Convention adjourned—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Convention be, and is hereby, directed not to grant certificates for said pay.

The committee further report that James H. Couch, of the county of Marion, has resigned his seat, and an election to fill the vacancy been had, but official information has not been received as to who has been elected. George W. Summers, one of the delegates from Kanawha, also resigned, and an election has been had to fill the vacancy, but official information has not been received as to who is elected. John Q. Marr, one of the delegates from the county of Fauquier, was killed in battle at Fairfax Court-House, and his seat is vacant. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. F. HAYMOND,
Chairman of Committee of Elections.

[DOC. NO. XXVIII.]

SECOND REPORT

FROM THE

COMMITTEE

ON

RAIL ROAD CONNECTIONS.



REPORT.

The Committee on Rail Road Connections, to whom was re-committed their report of the 19th of June, have had the subject-matter again under consideration; and having ascertained from the proper authorities of the Government of the Confederate States that that Government did not consider that it had the power or authority to make the proposed connections, and therefore declined to undertake to do so, in view of the importance of the work, in their opinion, in the present emergency, have determined again to report the ordinance previously proposed by them, with certain amendments, which, they trust, will remove all previous difficulties, and which they therefore earnestly recommend for the adoption of the Convention.

The committee have had under further consideration the proposition to connect the other rail roads terminating in the city of Richmond; and, although they requested the attendance before them of the proper officers of all said companies, all save one failed to attend; and, not being able to procure any definite information as to the best mode or probable cost of making this connection, they are unable to make any further report on that subject at this time.

The committee, according to order, have also had under consideration a resolution submitted to them to inquire what action, if any, was necessary and proper on the part of the Convention to authorize the construction of rail roads in this State for military purposes by the Confederate authorities, and report that they consider it inexpedient and improper on the part of the Convention to grant any such authority, especially as under the emergency which has arisen, and the acknowledged necessity for the connections proposed in a previous part of this report, the Confederate authorities disclaim any power to make any such constructions, even if such privilege were granted them. The committee therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of that subject.

EDMUND T. MORRIS,
On behalf of the Committee.

[DOC. NO. XXIX.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

TRANSMITTING

A TABULAR STATEMENT

SHOWING

THE FEDERAL POPULATION

OF

THIS COMMONWEALTH

UNDER THE CENSUS OF 1860.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, June 24, 1861.

SIR : In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Convention on the 22d instant, I herewith transmit "A tabular statement showing the federal population of the counties, cities, and boroughs of this Commonwealth under the census of 1860."

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. BENNETT,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

JOHN JANNEY, Esq.,
President of the Convention.

A TABLE

Showing the population of the State of Virginia in the year 1860, on which representation is based in the Congress of the Confederate States, ascertained by computing the entire free population and adding thereto three-fifths of all Slaves.

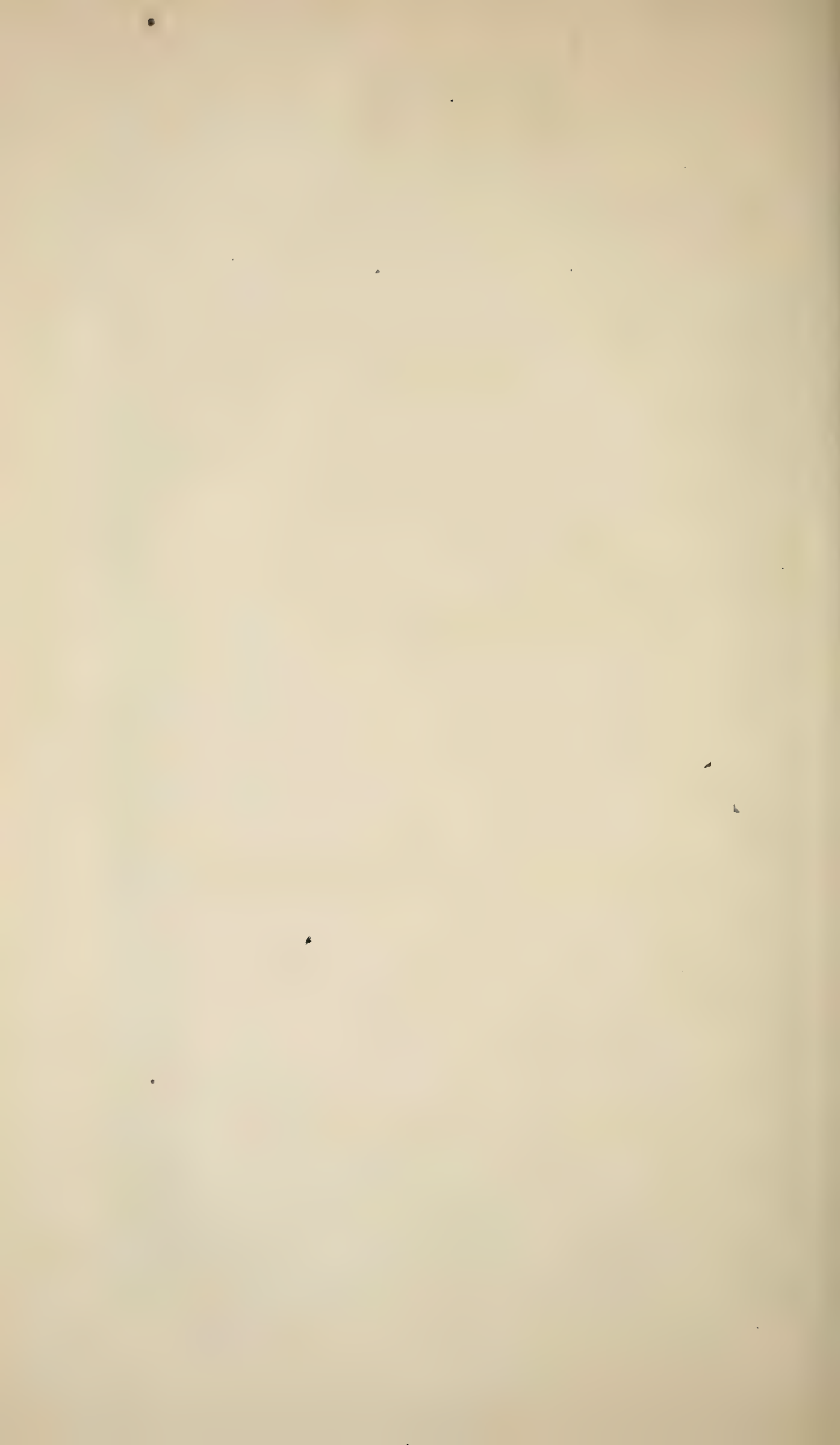
Names of counties.	Population.
Alleghany.....	6,369
Amelia.....	7,687
Albemarle.....	21,059
Amherst.....	11,578
Alexandria.....	12,098
Accomac.....	16,784
Appomattox.....	7,049
Augusta.....	25,504
Barbour.....	8,920
Bath.....	3,298
Braxton.....	4,950
Bedford.....	21,002
Berkeley.....	11,865
Brooke.....	5,487
Boone.....	4,777
Botetourt.....	10,408
Buchanan.....	2,781
Buckingham.....	11,688
Brunswick.....	11,153
Cabell.....	7,898
Clay.....	1,779
Craig.....	3,285
Cathom.....	2,492
Campbell.....	21,561
Charles City.....	4,431
Clarke.....	5,796
Charlotte.....	10,775
Caroline.....	14,197
Carroll.....	7,908
Chesterfield.....	15,675
Culpeper.....	9,304
Cumberland.....	7,279
Dinwiddie.....	25,088
Doddridge.....	5,180
Essex.....	7,791
Elizabeth City.....	4,832
Fairfax.....	10,389
Fauquier.....	17,322
Fayette.....	5,889
Franklin.....	17,558
Frederick.....	15,643
Floyd.....	8,046
Fluvanna.....	8,335

TABLE—Continued.

Names of counties.	Population.
Grayson.....	8,034
Greenbrier.....	11,992
Greene.....	4,231
Greensville.....	4,710
Giles.....	6,571
Gilmer.....	3,739
Gloucester.....	8,662
Goochland.....	8,200
Halifax.....	20,563
Hampshire.....	13,427
Hancock.....	4,444
Hanover.....	13,431
Hardy.....	9,434
Harrison.....	13,557
Henrico.....	53,600
Henry.....	10,097
Highland.....	4,159
Isle of Wight.....	8,549
Jackson.....	8,284
James City.....	4,764
Jefferson.....	12,991
Kanawha.....	15,277
King George.....	5,105
King & Queen.....	7,875
King William.....	6,319
Lancaster.....	4,003
Lee.....	10,702
Lewis.....	7,931
Logan.....	4,879
Loudoun.....	19,572
Louisa.....	12,622
Lunenburg.....	9,062
Madison.....	7,096
Marion.....	12,696
Marshall.....	12,989
Mason.....	9,031
Matthews.....	5,888
Mecklenburg.....	15,128
Mercer.....	6,676
Middlesex.....	3,414
McDowell.....	1,535
Monongalia.....	13,008
Monroe.....	10,311
Montgomery.....	9,729
Morgan.....	3,693
Nansemond.....	11,500
Nelson.....	10,519
New Kent.....	4,534
Nicholas.....	4,564
Norfolk County.....	32,556
Northampton.....	6,283
Northumberland.....	6,154
Nottoway.....	6,248
Orange.....	8,262
Ohio.....	22,382

TABLE—Continued.

Names of counties.	Population.
Page.....	7,769
Patrick.....	8,531
Pleasants.....	2,939
Pendleton.....	6,069
Preston.....	13,286
Pittsylvania.....	26,368
Pocahontas.....	3,858
Powhatan.....	6,229
Prince Edward.....	8,908
Prince George.....	6,412
Princess Anne.....	6,440
Prince William.....	7,623
Pulaski.....	4,180
Putnam.....	6,069
Raleigh.....	3,345
Randolph.....	4,916
Rappahannock.....	7,442
Richmond.....	5,870
Ritchie.....	6,831
Roane.....	5,354
Roanoke.....	6,992
Rockbridge.....	15,656
Rockingham.....	22,454
Russell.....	9,740
Stafford.....	7,229
Shenandoah.....	13,596
Scott.....	11,876
Spotsylvania.....	12,960
Southampton.....	10,752
Smyth.....	8,538
Surry.....	5,127
Sussex.....	7,621
Taylor.....	7,415
Tazewell.....	9,440
Tucker.....	1,418
Tyler.....	6,597
Upshur.....	7,208
Warren.....	5,812
Warwick.....	1,332
Washington.....	15,875
Wayne.....	6,689
Westmoreland.....	6,800
Wetzel.....	6,699
Webster.....	1,554
Wirt.....	3,741
Wise.....	4,482
Wood.....	10,974
Wyoming.....	2,835
Wythe.....	11,441
York.....	4,179
Total federal population for the State in 1860.....	1,400,063



[DOC. NO. XXX.]

REPORT

FROM

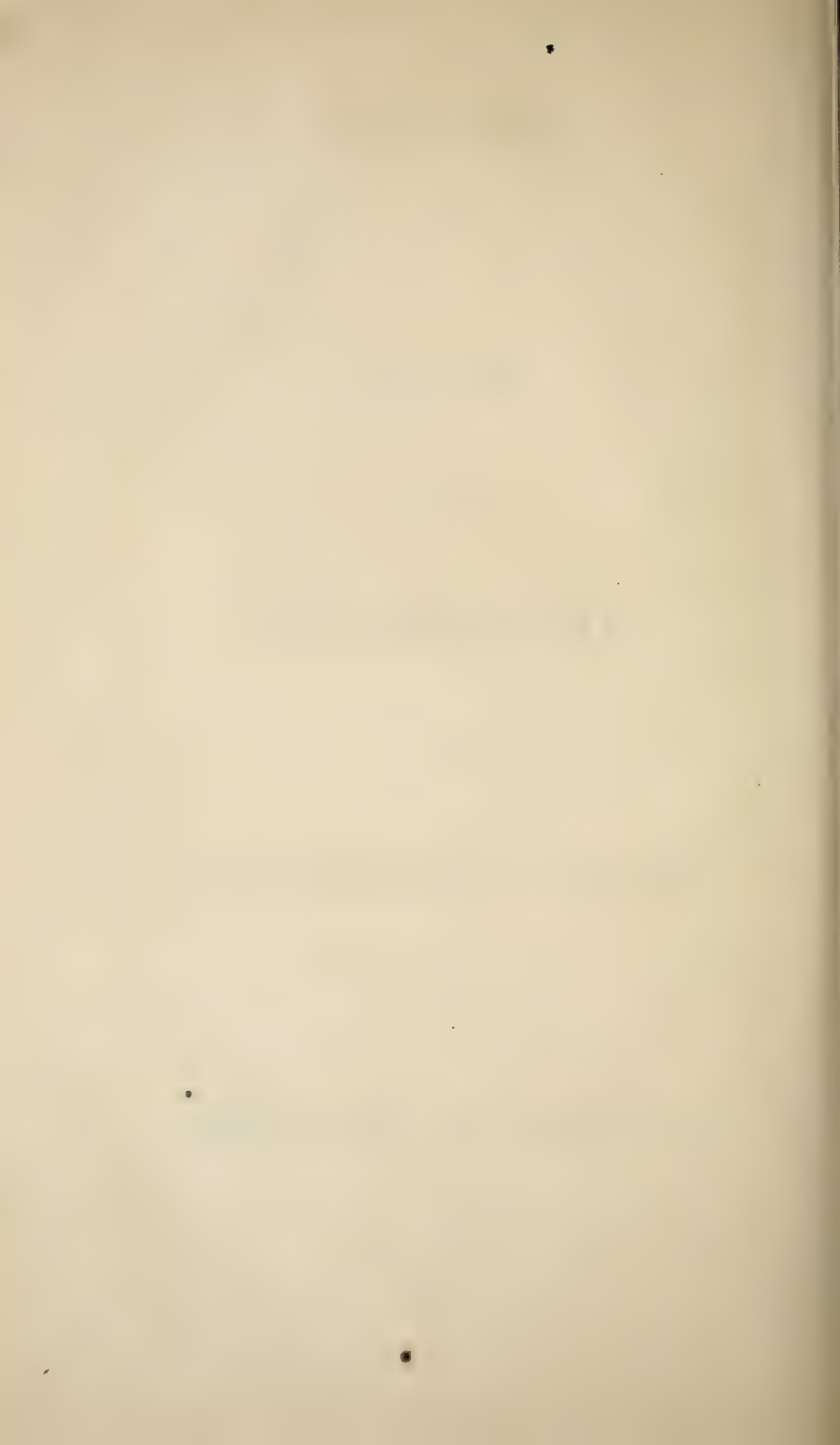
THE COMMITTEE

TO

REAPPORTION REPRESENTATION

IN

THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.



REPORT.

RICHMOND, June 20, 1861.

The committee appointed to reapportion the representation of the counties, cities, and boroughs, of this Commonwealth, in the Congress of the Confederate States under the census of 1860, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration and beg leave to present the annexed report.

SAMUEL G. STAPLES, *Chairman.*

FEDERAL POPULATION.

OF

Virginia according to the Census of 1860.

Total population.....	1,400,164
Rates of representation.....	87,506

First District.

Middlesex.....	3,414
Accomac.....	16,783
Northampton.....	6,283
Elizabeth City.....	4,832
Warwick.....	1,352
James City.....	4,764
Gloucester.....	8,662
Mathews.....	5,888
Lancaster.....	4,003
Westmoreland.....	6,800
Richmond.....	5,870
Essex.....	7,791
York.....	4,179
King & Queen.....	7,875
Northumberland.....	6,154
	<hr/>
	94,650

Second District.

Norfolk county and city.....	32,556
Princess Anne.....	6,440
Nausemond.....	11,500
Ile of Wight.....	8,549
Southampton.....	10,752
Sussex.....	7,621
Surry.....	5,127
Greensville.....	4,710
	<hr/>
	87,255

Third District.

Henrico and city of Richmond	53,600
Charles City	4,431
New Kent	4,534
Hanover	13,431
	<hr/>
	75,996

Fourth District.

Dinwiddie and Petersburg	25,088
Chesterfield	15,675
Powhatan	6,229
Amelia	7,687
Nottaway	6,248
Cumberland	7,299
Buckingham	11,688
Prince George	6,412
	<hr/>
	86,326

Fifth District.

Prince Edward	8,908
Brunswick	11,153
Mecklenburg	15,128
Lunenburg	9,062
Charlotte	10,775
Halifax	20,563
Appomattox	7,049
	<hr/>
	82,638

Sixth District.

Pittsylvania	26,368
Patrick	8,531
Henry	10,097
Franklin	17,558
Bedford	20,997
Carroll	7,908
	<hr/>
	91,459

Seventh District.

Albemarle.....	21,059
Campbell and Lynchburg.....	21,561
Amherst.....	11,578
Nelson.....	10,519
Fluvanna.....	8,355
Goochland.....	8,200
Greene.....	4,231
	<hr/>
	85,503

Eighth District.

Spotsylvania.....	12,960
Louisa.....	12,622
Orange.....	8,262
Madison.....	7,096
Culpeper.....	9,394
Caroline.....	14,197
King George.....	5,105
Stafford.....	7,229
King William.....	6,319
	<hr/>
	83,184

Ninth District.

Fauquier.....	17,522
Rappahannock.....	7,442
Prince William.....	7,622
Fairfax.....	10,589
Alexandria.....	12,098
Loudoun.....	19,572
Jefferson.....	12,991
	<hr/>
	87,836

Tenth District.

Frederick.....	15,643
Berkeley.....	11,865
Morgan.....	3,693
Hampshire.....	13,431
Clarke.....	5,796

Warren.....	5,815
Shenandoah.....	13,596
Page.....	7,769
Hardy.....	9,434
	<hr/>
	87,039

Eleventh District.

Augusta.....	25,503
Rockingham.....	22,454
Rockbridge.....	15,656
Pendleton.....	6,069
Highland.....	4,159
Bath.....	3,298
Pocahontas.....	3,858
Alleghany.....	6,369
	<hr/>
	87,366

Twelfth District.

Botetourt.....	10,408
Roanoke.....	6,992
Montgomery.....	9,729
Floyd.....	8,046
Pulaski.....	4,780
Giles.....	6,571
Craig.....	3,385
Mercer.....	6,676
Monroe.....	10,311
Greenbrier.....	11,600
Raleigh.....	3,345
Fayette.....	5,889
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	87,732

Thirteenth District.

Wythe.....	11,441
Smyth.....	8,538
Grayson.....	8,034
Washington.....	15,875
Scott.....	11,876
Lee.....	10,702
Wise.....	4,482

Buchanan.....	2,781
McDowell.....	1,535
Tazewell.....	9,440
Bland.....	.....
Russell.....	9,740
Wyoming.....	2,835
	<hr/>
	97,279

Fourteenth District.

Kanawha.....	15,275
Logan.....	4,879
Boone.....	4,777
Wayne.....	6,689
Cabell.....	7,898
Putnam.....	6,069
Mason.....	9,031
Jackson.....	8,284
Roane.....	5,354
Clay.....	1,779
Nicholas.....	4,564
Braxton.....	4,950
Wirt.....	3,741
	<hr/>
	84,290

Fifteenth District.

Lewis.....	7,907
Wood.....	10,976
Pleasants.....	2,939
Tyler.....	6,507
Ritchie.....	6,831
Doddridge.....	5,189
Upshur.....	7,208
Randolph.....	4,916
Webster.....	.....
Tucker.....	1,418
Barbour.....	8,920
Harrison.....	13,557
Taylor.....	7,415
Gilmer.....	3,739
Calhoun.....	2,498
	<hr/>
	90,020

Sixteenth District.

Ohio.....	22,382
Hancock.....	4,444
Brooke.....	5,487
Marshall.....	12,989
Wetzel.....	6,699
Marion.....	12,696
Monongalia.....	13,008
Preston.....	13,286
	<hr/>
	90,991

[DOC. NO. XXXI.]

REPORT

FROM

THE COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT

OF

THE STORES, MACHINERY, AND PROPERTY,

CAPTURED

AT HARPER'S FERRY.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the inquiry, "what measures ought to be taken in reference to the stores, machinery, and property, captured at Harper's Ferry by the Virginia forces," beg leave to make the following report :

The property captured at Harper's Ferry, consisted principally of machinery for the manufacture of rifles and muskets—a portion of which is common to both arms. This machinery has been brought to Richmond; and, in the transportation, some was lost, some injured, and some broken; not sufficient, however, to materially affect its completeness and value. The Executive of the State, by the advice of the Advisory Council, has consented to send to the State of North Carolina that part of the machinery intended for the manufacture of rifles; and about one-third of it has been removed to Fayetteville, where there are buildings suitable for its accommodation, and motive power capable of driving it for immediate use and to its full capacity. The public necessity, and immediate demand for arms, justified any course likely to effect the desired object.

All the musket machinery is in the armory building in Richmond, but not put up for use, and cannot be until the buildings are in a more forward state of completion.

For information on the subject of the Armory building, its capacity to receive the machinery, &c., the committee refer to the communication of Colonel Burton, herewith filed, marked (A.)

By the terms of the convention entered into between Virginia and the Hon. A. H. Stephens, Commissioner of the Confederate States, on the 24th of April, 1861, in the city of Richmond, it was stipulated that, after Virginia should become a member of the Confederacy under the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, she should "turn over to said Confederate States all the public property, naval stores, and munitions of war, &c., she may then be in possession of, acquired from the United States, *on the same terms*, and in like manner, as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases."

The committee regard this as an obligation to transfer the Harper's Ferry machinery and material; and the only difficulty occurred from the want of information as to the *terms* on which other States had turned over property of like character. The

only information the committee has been able to procure on that subject is contained in a letter from the President of the Confederate States, herewith reported, marked (B.) From this letter it appears that no uniformity in the manner or terms of the transfer has been pursued—each State making such stipulations as to it seemed proper.

The committee are unanimous that the Harper's Ferry machinery and material should be turned over to the Confederate Government, not only because of our stipulation to do so, but because that government can employ it more expeditiously and valuably, for the common defence, than Virginia can at present do; yet they deem it proper that Virginia should stipulate in the transfer that the *permanent* location of the Armory should be within the limits of the State. At what point, will be a question for the Confederate Government hereafter to decide.

The committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia turn over and transfer to the Government of the Confederate States, for use during the war, all the machinery, arms, and stores captured by the Virginia forces at Harper's Ferry, now in possession of the State, reserving the right of property in the same.

2. *Resolved*, That, in the said transfer, it shall be stipulated that the permanent location of the said machinery shall be within the limits of this Commonwealth; that the Government of the Confederate States shall pay any demand which may hereafter arise, from any quarter, on account of the seizure and capture of the same; also the expense of removal from Harper's Ferry to Richmond.

3. *Resolved*, That the Governor of Virginia be authorized to allow the Confederate Government, on such terms as he may deem just and reasonable, the Armory buildings at Richmond for operating said machinery.

JNO. R. CHAMBLISS, *Chairman*.

(A.)

STATE ARMORY,
Richmond, June 19, 1861. }

TO JNO R. CHAMBLISS, ESQ.,

*The Chairman of the Committee on Machinery, &c.,
from Harper's Ferry:*

SIR: In obedience to your verbal instructions of the 18th inst., I beg to submit the following report on the subject of the erection and use in the Virginia State Armory, of the machinery, &c., removed here from the armories at Harper's Ferry.

With reference to that portion of the machinery, which, from force of circumstances incidental to the late movement of the Virginia forces from Harper's Ferry, it has not been possible to remove to Richmond, it is proper that I should define it as nearly as possible for your information. On the occasion of my late official visit to Harper's Ferry, with a view to the removal of everything of importance to the manufacture of arms, I found several tilt-hammers, essential to the forging of parts of the rifle musket; drop-hammer for do.; several entire main lines of shafting; essential parts of machines which had been already in part forwarded; together with some useful and valuable materials, still remaining in the shops and storehouse at the musket factory. I arranged for the immediate removal of these to Richmond, in order to complete the set of machinery for the manufacture of the rifle musket; but I am informed that, in consequence of the evacuation of the place by our troops, but little, if any, of the machinery I refer to has been secured; and, as the buildings in which it remained have been burned, I have every reason to suppose that it has been entirely destroyed. These machines (some eight or ten in number) are therefore wanting to complete the set of musket machinery, and will have to be supplied from some other source. Several tilt-hammers, forges, &c., essential to the manufacture of the rifle, have also not been removed from the shops of the rifle works; but, as I learn that these shops were not destroyed, I presume these machines still remain at Harper's Ferry. It is a subject of much doubt, however, whether or not they can now be removed to Richmond. There still remains a large number of rifle stocks in the shops of the rifle factory, but the remainder of the musket stocks (some 45,000) have been burnt. About 40,000 of the latter had been previously removed in safety to Richmond. It will be seen, therefore, that certain machines essential to the manufacture of both the rifle and the rifle musket have not been removed, and are still wanting to complete the two sets of machinery.

The system of manufacture pursued at Harper's Ferry at the time of its falling into the hands of the authorities of Virginia was such as necessitated the employment of a considerable number of machines in the production of certain parts of arms common to both rifle and rifle musket. The entire locks for both classes of arms were produced at the musket works, and a portion of the machine stocking for the rifle was also performed on machines at the musket works. These machines, together with other facilities essential to the production of the rifle musket, I have instructions to retain for the Virginia State armory, and so far I have acted in accordance with my instructions in connection with the transfer of the rifle machinery to Fayetteville Arsenal.

In view, therefore, of the facts herein referred to, the question naturally suggests itself whether or not it is expedient or proper to make any division of the machinery from Harper's Ferry, seeing that neither set can be made quite complete, particularly that for the rifle manufacture, which would lack the entire set of machinery necessary for the production of locks, and one or two very important machines in connection with the stock, together with the means of forging some parts of the mounting. In addition to those machines herein referred to, which it has been found impossible to remove from the rifle works at Harper's Ferry, it is essential also that I should mention the fact of the machinery generally being much broken in its removal and transit to Richmond, inasmuch as a large portion of it was forwarded without being boxed or packed. Some machines are so very much broken as to render it exceedingly doubtful whether they are worth the expense of repairing.

These machines must be replaced and made good from some source; and, if all the rifle machinery is to be sent out of the State, or separated from the whole, the State must incur the expense of constructing new machines, which might, to a great extent, be avoided if the separation did not occur, to say nothing of the *delay* that would necessarily result. I am, therefore, compelled to favorably consider the expediency of the State of Virginia retaining *all* the machinery from Harper's Ferry for the Richmond Armory, with a view to the early completion of the set of machinery essential to the manufacture of the *rifle-musket*, by drawing upon the rifle machinery for such machines, or parts of machines, as may be necessary to replace those missing or broken pertaining to the rifle-musket, and which will have the effect of enabling this arm to be turned out much sooner in Richmond than would otherwise be the case. In the meantime steps can be taken, if desirable, to replace the machines thus borrowed from the rifle, so that eventually the manufacture of both classes of arms may be carried on in this Armory to much better ad-

vantage than can possibly be the case if a separation is made, particularly in view of the fact of so much of the machinery being used in common for both. This leads immediately to the consideration of the question of *room* in the Richmond Armory for the accommodation of all the machinery from Harper's Ferry; and to this point I will now address myself, quoting facts as evidence of the correctness of my representations.

The best comparison I can make with reference to the requirements in this particular is with the Enfield Rifle Factory in England, which establishment I developed, and managed during a period of over five years, up to October last, at which time the production of arms was at the rate of one hundred thousand rifles per annum.

I find, on reference to my notes, that the total area of all the shops of that establishment, containing machinery and otherwise essential to manufacturing purposes, is very nearly 98,000 square feet. This amount of room I found sufficient to accommodate the means of producing 100,000 rifles per annum. The total area of the shops of the Richmond Armory will be, when the present building, in process of erection, is completed, very nearly 37,000 square feet. In order to furnish additional accommodation for machinery and complete the quadrangle of Armory buildings, I propose to erect a two story brick building at the southwest angle, now occupied by some old barrack buildings, which will add about 13,000 square feet of floor room. In addition to this, I propose to occupy the site of the old flour mill at the back of the Armory, and erect thereon a building 100 by 49 feet, in which to place the machinery for rolling barrels, &c., making use of the water privilege already existing at this point. It will be necessary to erect three additional water-wheels in order to supply the amount of motive power required; but the canal will not require to be tapped at any new point, as the water will be used a second, and in the case of the barrel rolling mill, a third time. The total area of the Armory shops, with the proposed additions, will be about 54,000 square feet, which, when compared with the requirements of the Enfield Factory, will at once be seen to be quite ample for the accommodation of *all* the Harper's Ferry machinery, which has heretofore produced not over 16,000 to 18,000 arms of both kinds per annum, or about one fifth of the product of the Enfield Factory. As I have stated, in a former report on this subject, the expense of erecting the proposed additional buildings, &c., will be more than met by the saving of funds resulting from the abrogation of the contract with Messrs Joseph R. Anderson & Co, for machinery, which will not now be wanted. I may, with propriety, here observe, that *some* of the machines commenced by Messrs. Jos. R. Anderson & Co., on their Armory contract, are of the class

required now, in consequence of the failure to remove from Harper's Ferry the machines of the same description, and it will be well for the State to come to some understanding with Messrs. J. R. A. & Co., so that the machines they have in progress may be rendered available.

Another question of much importance to the Richmond Armory is one in relation to the workmen lately employed at Harper's Ferry. I have been counting upon supplying this armory in this essential particular in part, at least, from the workmen at that place; but in this I have been greatly disappointed, in consequence of nearly the *whole* of them following the machinery transferred to Fayetteville, so that I have had offers of the services of but a very few of them, and those of inferior abilities. The result is that my hands are comparatively tied for the want of suitable workmen, as they cannot be obtained at the present time from any other source. New workman can be educated to the business, but at the cost of a considerable expenditure of valuable time. The argument chiefly advanced by the workmen from Harper's Ferry, in justification of their desire to pass by Richmond, is that the expenses of living is so high here. This is, to a certain extent, acknowledged; but such fair and reasonable advance in their rates of wages as would have met the case would have been conceded freely, I am sure, and I should have recommended it strongly.

But I fear this is not the only and chief cause influencing them in their determination. The transfer of the machinery to Fayetteville has created a demand in that quarter for the services of these men, and I do not doubt but that they are only accepting the better offer of our competitors for their services. This would not have been the case had Virginia retained *all* the machinery and supplied her own wants first. As it is, very great embarrassments will result in consequence of these workmen not being now available for the Richmond Armory as contemplated.

Respectfully submitting the foregoing remarks to yourself, and to the honorable committee over whom you preside, and expressing the hope that you will be induced thereby to agree with me in the suggestions I make, with the sole view of promoting the welfare and best interests of the State.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES H. BURTON,

Lt. Col. of Ordinance.

I beg to add, that, on investigation, I find that about *one-third* of the rifle machinery has already been forwarded to Fayetteville.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. BURTON,

Lt. Col. of Ordinance.

(B.)

RICHMOND, June 24, 1861.

HON. JOHN R. CHAMBLISS,

Chairman, &c.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication accompanied by a resolution of inquiry, adopted by the committee of the Convention of the State of Virginia, "whether, prior to the 24th day of April, any of the Confederate States had transferred to the Confederate Government the public property captured by them from the late United States, and upon what terms; also whether any such transfers have been made since the said date, and upon what terms;" to all of which I have to reply that, on the 12th February, 1861, the Congress of the Confederate States of America assumed charge of the questions pending between the several States of the Confederacy and the Government of the United States, relating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, navy-yards, and other public establishments, and directed that act to be communicated to the several States; and again, on the 15th March, 1861, the Congress recommended the respective States to cede the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, and other public establishments within their respective limits, to the Confederate States; and, in case of such cession, authorized and empowered the President to take charge of the said property. It was also provided by act of 28th February, 1861, that the President be authorized and directed to assume control of all military operations between the Confederate States, or any of them, and powers foreign to them; and he was authorized to receive from the several States the arms and munitions of war acquired from the United States and then in the forts, arsenals, and navy-yards of said States, and all other arms and munitions which they might desire to turn over and make chargeable to the Confederate Government.

In response thereto, the State of Georgia did, on the 20th March, 1861, by an ordinance of her Convention, authorized the Confederate States of America to occupy, use, and hold possession of all forts, navy-yards, arsenals, custom-houses, and other public sites, with their appurtenances, within the limits of said State and lately in possession of the United States of America, and to repair, rebuild, and control the same at its discretion, until the ordinance should be repealed by a convention of the people of said State. By another ordinance of same date and

authority the control of all military operations in said State having reference to, or connected with, questions between said State or any of the Confederate States of America, and powers foreign to them, was transferred to the Government of the Confederate States of America. In like manner was transferred the arms and munitions of war acquired from the United States and then remaining in the forts and arsenals. It was further provided that the Governor be authorized to transfer to the Government of the Confederate States such arms, munitions of war, armed vessels or steamers belonging to said State, as in his judgment might be expedient, and upon such terms as should be agreed upon. The Government of the Confederate States was to become accountable for all such arms and munitions of war as should be transferred.

On the 8th April, 1861, an ordinance was adopted by South Carolina which, in terms of similar import to that of the State of Georgia, transferred to the Government of the Confederate States all the forts, arsenals, custom-houses, navy-yards, and other public sites in her limits. Though not on file in the War Office, my recollection is that the arms and munitions of war were in like manner transferred.

On the 20th March, 1861, the State of Texas, by an ordinance of her convention, in like manner assigned to the Government of the Confederate States all the forts and navy-yards, arsenals and light-houses, and their appurtenances within her limits.

On the 6th May, 1861, the State of Arkansas, in convention, by ordinance, instructed and commissioned her delegates to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States to cede, convey and transfer to the Government of the Confederate States of America the site, buildings and appurtenances of the arsenal at Little Rock, and the site, buildings and appurtenances of the hospital at Napoleon, with several conditions annexed, none of which probably affect the use of the property by the Confederate States. This power has not yet been exercised by the delegates commissioned as above stated.

On the 5th June, 1861, North Carolina, by ordinance of the State Convention, ceded to the Confederate States of America jurisdiction over the arsenal at Fayetteville, except that civil process in all cases, and such criminal process as may issue under the authority of the State of North Carolina, against any person or persons charged with crimes committed without said tract of land, may be executed therein, and transferred arsenals, magazines, &c., the title and possession of the lands described, to the Government of the Confederate States. I have not been advised of any decision by the convention of North Carolina in relation to the transfer of arms captured from the United States, though

it is known that a part of those arms have been sent to Virginia, and another portion issued to troops who have been mustered into service, and are now on duty within the limits of this State.

In the removal of the seat of government to the city of Richmond, a box, containing a portion of the files of the War Office, has accidentally been separated, and has not yet arrived; from this or other cause have not been able to obtain record evidence of the action of the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, and therefore state the action of their several State conventions from memory.

In regard to the first named, the course adopted was similar to that of Georgia. In Louisiana the Governor was authorized, as his judgment should direct, to transfer to the Government of the Confederate States the arms and other public property captured from the United States.

The forts and arsenal at Baton Rouge have been occupied by the Confederate troops, and a portion of the arms in that arsenal have been transferred.

The action of Florida was generally the same. In Mississippi no arms or munitions of war were captured from the United States; but those obtained by purchase before her secession have been used to supply troops furnished on requisition for the Confederate service—say ten or eleven regiments now employed beyond the limits of the State. The only public property within the limits of the State, and recently held by the Government of the United States, was an unfinished fort on Ship Island and two marine hospitals on the Mississippi river. The first is in the possession and the second at the disposal of the Government of the Confederate States.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS

R E P O R T .

The Committee on Confederate Relations, to whom was referred the message of the Governor, communicating a letter from the Secretary of War, report:

That in a personal interview with the President of the Confederate States the President expressed himself willing to receive into the confederate service for twelve months any regiment, battalion or company, already organized, in cases where such organizations already formed may offer only for twelve months—applying the notice contained in the letter of the Secretary of War, communicated to this Convention by the Governor, this day, only to companies, battalions, or regiments hereafter to be organized.



[DOC. NO. XXXII.]

REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON CONFEDERATE RELATIONS,

PRESCRIBING THE

TIME FOR WHICH VOLUNTEERS

ARE TO BE

MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

[DOC. NO. XXXIII.] 7

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

OF

VIRGINIA

REPORT.

On the first day of May, 1861, the Convention adopted the following resolution:

“Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the President of the Convention, whose duty it shall be to consider and report to the Convention, at its adjourned session, such amendments of the Constitution of Virginia, as may be necessary and proper, under existing circumstances.”

The committee appointed under the foregoing resolution, have, according to order, had the subject referred to them under consideration, and submit the following

REPORT:

The comprehensive terms of the resolution have made it the duty of the committee to subject the whole Constitution to a careful review, for the purpose of suggesting such amendments, as, in their judgment, are necessary and proper under existing circumstances. Your committee were deeply impressed with the importance and delicacy of the task imposed on them, and in performing it, they have sought to be guided by the lights of reason and experience without regard to their own preconceived opinions, or to those theories which have heretofore been most popular.

The circumstances by which we are now surrounded, render the present an auspicious time for correcting radical errors in our fundamental law. Recent events have developed the weak points in our political system, and it is, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance that the members of the present Convention have been elected untrammelled by pledges or committals of any kind, to their respective constituencies, and are therefore left free to approach the great work of constitutional reform, with that dispassionate calmness, which furnishes the best assurance of deliberate consideration and wise conclusion.

Governments, like all other human institutions, must be modified from time to time, with a view to adapt them to the new conditions which may be developed by the progress of soci-

ety. A system which was suited to the condition of the country half a century ago, may be unfitted for the exigencies of the present time. This truth has been signally illustrated in the history of the government of the late United States. As framed and administered by the fathers of the Republic, it was admirably adapted to promote the happiness and prosperity of its citizens, and it stood, for many years, the wonder and admiration of the civilized world. But in the onward march of events, it became evident that its provisions were liable to perversion, which would make it the instrument of injustice. Real or supposed antagonisms, growing out of diversities of climate, productions, and systems of labor in the Northern and Southern sections were developed, and it was manifest that new guarantees were necessary for the security of the vital interests, and domestic institutions of the slaveholding States. Wise and patriotic statesmen foreseeing the danger, labored to obtain such amendments of the Constitution, as were necessary, to adapt it to the changed condition of the country. But all their efforts having proved abortive, and a dominant sectional majority having clearly indicated its purpose to trample on the rights of the Southern States, no alternative was left to them but to seek relief from oppression, by separation.

A similar necessity of conforming our institutions, to the growth of new relations and interests, which are constantly arising in the progress of society, requires that changes should be made, from time to time, in our State Constitution. As Virginia is now about to commence a new era in her history, it is important that her organic law should be so framed as to guard her citizens, effectually, against the dangers of oppression on the one hand, and anarchy on the other.

Governments are instituted for the protection of the rights of persons and property; and any system must be radically defective, which does not give ample security to both. The great interests of every community may be classed under the heads of labor and capital, and it is essential to the well-being of society, that the proper equilibrium should be established between these important elements. The undue predominance of either, must, eventually, prove destructive of the social system. Capital belongs to the few—labor to the many. In those systems in which capital has the ascendancy, the government must, to some extent, partake of the character of an oligarchy; whilst in those in which labor is predominant, the tendency is to what Mr. John Randolph graphically described as “the despotism of king numbers.” It is the office of enlightened statesmanship to secure to each its appropriate influence, but to give the absolute control to neither.

The political condition of the Northern States presents a stri-

king illustration of the evils incident to the preponderance of the element of labor. In the early periods of their history, these evils were not so apparent as they have since become. Their population was sparse, and the western territories afforded a convenient outlet for their restless citizens; labor was in demand at high wages; property was easily acquired, and consequently the line of demarkation between labor and capital was not strictly drawn, because the laborer of to-day might readily become the capitalist of to-morrow. But within the last twenty years, a marked change has taken place in the North. Population has become dense, and the safety-valve afforded by emigration to the western territories has been greatly obstructed. Wages have not kept pace with the cost of subsistence, and the difficulty of acquiring property has increased. The tendency of this new condition of things has been, to divide society into two distinct classes, and to array the one against the other. This tendency to a conflict between labor and capital has already manifested itself in many forms, comparatively harmless, it is true, but nevertheless, clearly indicative of a spirit of licentiousness which must, in the end, ripen into agrarianism. It may be seen in the system of free schools, by which the children of the poor are educated at the expense of the rich; in the various forms of exemption, and homestead bills; in the popular cry of "lands for the landless," and "homes for the homeless;" in Fourierism and communism; in the habitual disregard of the ordinances of religion, and of the institution of matrimony; and more distinctly, in the form of abolitionism.

The radical principle of abolitionism is agrarianism. It is a war on property, under the mask of simulated philanthropy. The property selected as the object of attack is held exclusively in the Southern States, and by a comparatively small class of citizens. Hence it was supposed to be the most defenceless. But this is only the beginning of the contest. It is a war on the outposts of capital, which will soon be followed by more formidable assaults on the owners of land and other species of property. History teaches that when "numbers," unchecked by suitable constitutional restrictions, have the control, agrarianism or despotism must soon follow.

It is notorious, that already, in most of the Northern States capital is forced to obtain temporary security, by paying tribute to labor. Money constitutes an important element in all their elections. Bribery of voters is a matter of every day occurrence. Preparatory to every political contest, large sums of money are subscribed by capitalists, or exacted by levies on office holders, for the purpose of corrupting the voters; and the journals of the Federal Congress disclose the disgraceful fact, that Northern members of that body have sold their official votes for money.

But this system of profligacy and corruption can only serve to postpone, for a time, the "irrepressible conflict," which, under their forms of government, must eventually ensue between labor and capital. The masses will not be slow to learn that the power is in their hands, and they will not scruple to use it for their own advantage. They will not be content with the bribes lavished by unprincipled partisans, but, under the lead of graceless demagogues, they will act on the assumption that "all property is robbery," and that "the greatest good to the greatest number" requires the division of property among the down trodden millions.

The agencies by which these mischievous fallacies may be rendered potential, are, universal suffrage and the election of all officers by the direct vote of the people. The former gives a controlling power to men who have the least interest in the community, and the latter renders that power effectual, by giving direction to the legislation and administration of the government.

In the opinion of your committee no system of government can afford permanent and effectual security to life, liberty and property, which rests on the basis of unlimited suffrage and the election of officers of every department of the government by the direct vote of the people. The tendency of such a system is, to demoralize the masses; to encourage the habit of office-seeking; to foster corruption at the polls, and to place unworthy and incompetent men in positions of trust and responsibility. These, however, are the vital principles of the social organization of the North, and, as before stated, their bitter fruits are already in a course of rapid development.

In the Southern States more conservative and rational principles still prevail. This is due, mainly, to the institution of slavery, which constitutes a partial restriction on the right of suffrage. In the North, men of every class and condition of life are entitled to vote. In the South, all who are in a condition of servitude are necessarily excluded from the exercise of political privileges, and the power of the country is wielded by the more intelligent classes, who have a permanent interest in the well-being of society.

Slavery also constitutes an effectual barrier against that tendency to antagonism between labor and capital, which exists in the North. There, capital is the casual employer of labor, and is interested in diminishing its wages. Here, capital is the owner of labor, and, naturally, seeks to enhance its rewards.

Virginia is now in the midst of a revolution, the results of which no human sagacity can accurately foresee. It is our duty, however, to meet the crisis with all the prudence, wisdom and conservatism that we can command, and to guard, as far as practicable, against every probable danger.

It seems now to be generally conceded, that the framers of the present Constitution, made too wide a departure from the conservative principles which were cherished by our revolutionary fathers. Smitten by a desire to follow in the footsteps of Northern politicians, they incorporated into our organic law many of the fatal errors which overthrew the Federal Government, and must, in a few years, lead to the downfall of the whole fabric of Northern society. They have engrafted on our Constitution those Northern ideas of unlimited suffrage and universal popular elections, which, as has been already shown, are rapidly driving the Northern States to agrarianism.

The dissolution of our political connection with the old Union, has effected material changes in the relations of Virginia, which should be maturely considered in reviewing her fundamental law. Under the old system, she was in the centre of the Union. In the new confederation, she will be one of the border States. How far this fact may affect the institution of slavery within her limits, cannot yet be determined. But, it is the part of prudence to guard against all contingencies. It may be that the slave population will be withdrawn, to some extent, from the Northern and Western portions of her territory, and their place supplied by immigrants from the North, to whom it would not be safe to confide the destinies of Virginia by enabling them, through the elective franchise, to choose the men who are to frame, expound and administer her laws.

In view of this condition of affairs, your committee regard it as vitally important, that the Constitution of Virginia should be so amended as to impose wholesome restrictions on the right of suffrage, and to diminish the number of officers to be elected by the direct vote of the people. In regard to the qualification of voters, there has been, from the foundation of the republic, much diversity of opinion. While all concurred in the idea that the voter should have a permanent interest in, and attachment to the community, statesmen have differed as to what constituted the best evidence of that interest and attachment.

Under the Constitution of 1776, the elective franchise was restricted to freeholders, on the idea that those who owned the country should govern it.

In 1830, it was extended to housekeepers and heads of families, who had paid the revenue tax with which they had been assessed for the next preceding year.

At the last revisal of the Constitution, in 1850, all restrictions, except as to citizenship and residence, were removed, and all white males, above the age of twenty-one years, were allowed to vote whether they had been assessed with, or paid any tax, or not.

In the opinion of your committee, this was an unfortunate

change in the Constitution. It has introduced a large class of irresponsible voters who have but little interest in the Commonwealth, and who do not, in any degree, participate in the burthens of taxation, which may be imposed by representatives of their selection.

Every consideration of principle and expediency requires that this error should now be corrected.

Political rights and duties are reciprocal. Every citizen is entitled to the *protection* of his government, and as an equivalent for that protection, he is bound to *defend* the government. Protection of individual rights is the consideration paid for the military service of the citizen. But it is, by no means true, that every citizen is entitled to participate in the administration of the government. Before he can have a just claim to all the rights of a citizen, he must show that he has performed all the duties of a citizen. It is not enough that he shall have performed military service in defending the government. That is but one of the duties of a citizen, and for that, he is amply compensated by the protection which is afforded to his rights of person and property. The government must be supported by taxes as well as defended by the military arm. Money is as essential in war as men. Troops must be armed, equipped, clothed, fed and paid, as well as marshalled for the battle-field. The citizen who fails to pay his share of the cost of the government is as much in default as his neighbor, who shrinks from military service. He has not discharged his full duty to his country, and, therefore, has no just ground to complain if he is not allowed to share in the administration of its government.

It cannot be denied that it is in violation of one of the great fundamental principles of American liberty that persons who pay no taxes should be allowed to exercise the elective franchise. Our fathers maintained that taxation, without representation, was tyranny. But, of what value is the right of representation if those who substantially lay the taxes pay no portion of them? If irresponsible, non-tax-paying voters select the Legislators who lay the taxes, it is obvious that the result must be oppression. Under the representative system, the security which the people have against unjust taxation is, in the fact, that they can, at pleasure, withdraw the legislative trust from the hands of those who abuse it. But if one class elects the representative and another bears the burthen of taxation, this security becomes worthless.

These general considerations tend, in the opinion of your committee, to show that the present Constitution of Virginia does not provide the necessary safeguards against the abuse of power. Under it, suffrage is almost unlimited, and much the larger number of the officers of government are elective, directly,

by the people. The tendency of these provisions is, to the most hateful of all despotisms—the despotism of an unrestrained numerical majority.

If the lessons of history, on this point, needed any confirmation, it can be found in the melancholy spectacle presented by the government from which we have recently withdrawn. We see the President of the United States, whose government is acknowledged to be one of limited powers, backed by an infuriated and fanatical populace, boldly usurping the right to declare war; to raise armies; to call out the militia; to borrow money; to increase the navy; to invade States; to blockade ports; to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; to violate the freedom of speech and of the press; and, in a word, to trample on every principle of constitutional liberty; and instead of being met by stern rebuke and merited impeachment, every new aggression on the Constitution and popular right is hailed with acclamation by those who recognize in him the chosen minister and instrument of “King Numbers.”

Right of Suffrage.

In seeking to make a practical application of the general propositions which have been discussed, your committee have encountered many difficulties. A partiality has been expressed by many intelligent citizens for a return to the old freehold system of qualification of voters. But, to say nothing of the impracticability of effecting such a complete revolution, your committee are persuaded that the change would not be desirable if it were attainable. There seems to be no good reason why the owners of land should have greater privileges than the holders of any other species of property. Every property qualification is obnoxious to the objection, that the right is made an incident of the property and not of the person. Your committee, therefore, have declined to recommend any property qualification, but prefer that the right to vote should be made dependent on the performance of public duty. They, therefore, advise that the Constitution be amended so as to authorize every free white male citizen to vote who shall have paid, sixty days before the election, all taxes, State and Confederate, which may have been assessed against him or his property, for the next preceding year, and also all the taxes, county, corporation and parish, with which he is justly chargeable.

This limitation on the right as it now exists, is in accordance with the principles above stated, and would, in the judgment of the committee, be attended with the most beneficial results, by stimulating all to the discharge of their public duty, and by excluding from this important political right only those who had failed to perform it.

Popular Elections.

Material changes seem, also, to be necessary in regard to the selection of various classes of public officers. Under the constitution as it now stands, no discrimination is made in the mode of choosing public agents, founded on a consideration of the nature of the functions they have to perform. A mistaken desire to propitiate popular favor, rather than a wise and well considered purpose to give security to individual rights, and stability and dignity to the government, seems to have controlled the action of the Convention of 1850. The selection of almost every officer, has been referred to the people, and by shortening the official term, as far as possible, the officers are made dependent on the people.

In the opinion of your committee, this was a grave error. Popular privileges and public liberty, are best protected and defended, by placing in official stations, men of intelligence, integrity, firmness, and wisdom; and that mode of selection is best, which will most effectually accomplish this end. The government from which we have recently separated, furnishes abundant proof that the wisest and best men, are not always the popular favorites.

In determining the mode of selecting officers, it seems to your committee, that some regard ought to be had to the nature of the duties they will be required to discharge. No rule can be prescribed which will be free from all objection, but your committee believe, that it would be safe to assume, that all *legislative* officers, should be elected by the people, but that those who are to fulfil *executive*, or *judicial* trusts, should be chosen by intermediate agents. There seems to be good reason for this distinction. Legislation affects the rights and liberties of the whole people, collectively. Hence those who exercise legislative powers, should be elected by the direct vote of the people, and be dependent, for their continuance in office, on the will of the people. But judicial and executive officers, being entrusted with the duty of expounding, and administering the public will, as expressed through the legislature, and in applying the law to individual cases, have functions to perform, which do not concern the people at large, and ought not to be affected by their wishes. After laws are passed by the Legislature, (which speaks for the people), rights accrue to, and penalties are incurred by, individuals, which ought to be fearlessly and faithfully executed, without regard to the wishes of a majority of the people. A judicial officer, who would be influenced by popular clamor, in the discharge of his appropriate functions, would justly incur public contempt. So also, an executive officer, who would fail to enforce a law, because it was unpopular, would merit the severest

condemnation. The responsibility of these classes of officers, is, not to the people, directly, and therefore there is no good reason why they should be chosen directly by the people. All experience proves that the only class of public servants, who can be held to a direct and practical responsibility, by the people, are those who exercise legislative functions. The people can, and do, judge correctly, of the wisdom and expediency of a general law, but it is not to be expected, that they would form an enlightened opinion, in regard to the judicial exposition, or executive application of it, in particular cases. The former, requires only the exercise of sound judgment, and discriminating common sense; the latter, demands legal training, familiarity with precedents, and a general knowledge of the principles of judicial decision, and executive action. The one involves the consideration of the law in its general aspects; the other requires a minute investigation of individual cases, which the public, will rarely, if ever, be either disposed, or competent to make.

Your committee are aware, that there is something captivating to the self-love of the people, in the idea of electing their own officers of every grade, and many will doubtless be found, who will seek to persuade them, that it is essential to their freedom, that they should continue to do so. Parasites, are always to be found around the fountains of power. In monarchies, they exhibit themselves as courtiers; in republics, as those who assume to be, the peculiar friends of the people. Intelligent men, however, will perceive, that even under our present Constitution, the people, really, have but little to do with the election of the higher classes of officers. The power to elect exists more in name than in fact. The peculiar friends of the people, take care to relieve them of that trouble and responsibility.

The difficulty of making choice of suitable candidates, arising from a want of knowledge, by the people, of the character and qualifications of aspirants, compels a resort to nominating conventions. These conventions, substantially, make the elections, and leave to the people the comparatively unimportant function, of ratifying, what has been done for them, by a body of irresponsible, and often untrustworthy men. It was through the agency of such an assemblage that the present Executive of the United States was imposed on the country—and your committee doubt if the ingenuity of venal politicians, could have devised any other, by which such a mischievous result could have been accomplished.

As a general rule, it would be much safer for the people, to elect, in the mode prescribed by law, representatives, in whose ability, integrity, and patriotism, they could confide, and leave to them the duty, not merely of framing the laws, but also, of selecting the higher officers, to expound and execute them.

Election of Governor.

In regard to the best mode of electing the Governor, some diversity of sentiment has existed among the members of the committee. The majority incline to the opinion that he should be elected by the direct vote of the people, as now provided by the Constitution. The minority believe it would be better to return to the ancient mode of electing by the joint vote of the General Assembly.

At the time the election of Governor was referred to the people, it was, probably, not in the contemplation of any one that candidates would canvass the State to obtain votes for an office which had been filled by Henry, Jefferson and Monroe. It was supposed that public opinion would concentrate, without difficulty, on some distinguished statesman, and that, by the spontaneous action of the people, without solicitation on his part, he would be elevated to the chief magistracy. But, as this expectation has proved delusive, and the practice of canvassing actively for the office, has become too firmly established to be disregarded, a portion of your committee believe that almost any change would be beneficial which would relieve the Commonwealth of an evil of such magnitude.

It will be generally conceded that the Governor of Virginia should be a man of mature age, of enlarged experience, of varied attainments, of calm wisdom, of unsullied purity and of manners and deportment calculated to command universal respect.

The minority of the committee believe that the General Assembly of Virginia, regularly elected under the authority of law, representing the whole Commonwealth, and acting under the sanctions of an official oath, would be more likely to make a wise selection of a Governor than an excited convention of irresponsible men, selected and convened for partizan purposes, and restrained by no sense of responsibility to the constituent body, nor by the obligations of an oath. With such a convention, availability for an active and successful canvass, would be looked to in preference to those more solid qualifications which were the tests of fitness in the earlier and better days of the Republic.

Election of Judges and Tenure of Office.

There seems to be a general concurrence of sentiment in all parts of the Commonwealth, that in all judicial elections party considerations should be disregarded. The crine of justice should never be soiled by the dust of partizan conflict. Judges should be selected exclusively with regard to their purity of character and judicial qualifications; and, when chosen, they should be elevated above every influence which might tend to bias their judgment between parties litigant. Their tenure of office should be such as to make them independent of popular

caprice. An upright and independent judiciary is the great bulwark of constitutional liberty. It often becomes the duty of Judges to decide causes in which the sentiment of an excited community is arrayed against a single friendless individual. No temptation should be held out to them to swerve from the path of justice by appeals to their hopes of reelection or fears of defeat. Human nature is weak, and no class of men should be placed in a position in which their personal interests may come into conflict with the impartial discharge of public duty.

Prior to the English revolution of 1688, Judges held their offices during the pleasure of the Crown. As a natural consequence, they were too often the pliant tools of arbitrary power. After the revolution had been accomplished and the principles of constitutional liberty established on a firm basis, the judicial tenure was changed to "good behavior," and from that hour to the present, an independent judiciary has been the palladium of British liberty.

The same considerations which rendered an independent judiciary essential to freedom in England, apply with equal force in Virginia. It is true that the people are sovereign here, but it often becomes as necessary for Judges to annul the unconstitutional acts of the Legislature, representing the popular will, or to resist the clamor of an excited people, as to maintain a manly stand against the usurpations of a tyrant.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the tenure of all the Judges be enlarged to "good behavior."

Under the Constitutions of 1776 and 1830, Judges of the Court of Appeals and Circuit Court were elected by joint vote of the General Assembly. By the present Constitution, it is provided that they shall be elected by the direct vote of the people in sections and circuits arranged by the Legislature.

Experience has shown that both these modes of selecting Judges are liable to grave objections. In times of high political excitement, it has been found impossible to exclude party considerations from judicial elections, whether made by the Legislature or the people. Your committee, therefore, recommend that both these modes of appointment shall be discarded, and that, hereafter, all Judges shall be nominated by the Executive, and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This mode of appointment secured to the late Federal Government an able and faithful judiciary, and it has recently received the sanction of the framers of the Constitution of the Confederate States.

Justices of the Peace—mode of Appointment and Tenure.

The duties of justices of the peace are of a mixed nature, partaking, in some degree, both of a legislative and judicial

character. They are required to impose county taxes and to appropriate county revenue, as well as to govern the local police and administer justice. In view of these facts, there was a difference of opinion in the committee in regard to the mode of appointment and the tenure of office. Some members preferred the system which prevailed under the Constitutions of 1776 and 1830. They contended that that system had been approved by the experience of three-quarters of a century, during all which time, it gave to the Commonwealth an upright, able, intelligent and independent magistracy, which executed the laws fearlessly and faithfully, and managed the county finances with integrity and economy.

A majority of the committee, however, preferred the system of electing justices by the people for a term of years; but all concurred in the opinion that the present term is too short, and that it should be extended to six years. Should proper limitations be imposed on the right of suffrage, it is hoped that the elective system may prove more satisfactory in its practical operations under this mode of selection than it has been under the present Constitution.

Mayors, Records and Aldermen.

In view of the peculiar character of the population of our cities and large towns, many of whom hold but little of those kinds of property which have to bear the burthen of taxation, and a large number being mere temporary sojourners, your committee are of the opinion that the public interests would be promoted by withdrawing the election of mayors, recorders, sergeants and other ministerial officers from the people and referring it to the Common Councils, elected by the popular vote. The council, deriving its existence from, and being dependent on the people, will have every inducement to consult their true interests, and being a select body, generally of intelligent and responsible men and permanent residents, will have better opportunities of informing themselves of the qualifications of candidates than the public at large, and can, therefore, make wiser selections of officers. Other considerations, which will hereafter be adverted to, lend additional force to this recommendation.

Election and Tenure of Office of Sheriffs, Sergeants, Clerks, Commonwealth's Attorneys and other Ministerial Offices.

In the judgment of your committee it was a wide departure from the true principles of representative republican government, to require that ministerial officers, such as sheriffs, clerks, attorneys for the Commonwealth, commissioners of the revenue, constables, &c., should be elected by the direct vote of the people.

The multiplication of elections is of itself a serious evil. The time lost in attending the elections, is a matter of no small importance to the community. But there are other evils attending the system, of a much more serious character. Among these are the tendency to demoralize and corrupt the voters; the increase of the number and greed of candidates for small offices; the inauguration of a corrupt system of electioneering; the encouragement of dissipation and idleness, and a disposition on the part of many to live on the emoluments of office, instead of by the earnings of patient industry;—the sacrifice of independence of thought and manly feeling; a pliant subserviency to popular caprice; and the filling of positions of trust and responsibility, with unfaithful and incompetent men. Public offices, instead of being looked upon by voters, as public trusts, to be conferred on the most worthy, are too often regarded as rewards or gratuities to be bestowed on popular favorites, without reference to their capacity to discharge the duties. Officers thus elected, naturally feel themselves under obligations to those who supported them, and, not unfrequently, discharge their debt of gratitude, out of the public treasury.

Ministerial officers operate directly on the people, and it is expecting too much from human nature, to suppose, that they will not discriminate between those who favored and those who opposed their election. It will not be denied that, since this class of officers have been made elective by the people, the laws have been less rigidly enforced, and the public interests less faithfully guarded.

To illustrate this proposition, your committee need only refer to the shameful delinquency of sheriffs, clerks and other officers, in regard to the public revenue. Under the old system of selecting these officers, a defalcation was a matter of rare occurrence, but under the system of popular elections, as will be seen from the records in the office of the 1st Auditor, there are but twelve counties in the Commonwealth, in which sheriffs have not been defaulters! In this way, vast losses have accrued to the revenue, and the people of those counties which have not been delinquent are required to contribute to make good the deficiency occasioned by the default of others.

The increase in the number of defaulting clerks, is almost in the same ratio, and demands, with equal emphasis, the application of a suitable corrective.

The elective system has worked quite as unfortunately, in regard to Commonwealth's attorneys. This office requires, for the efficient discharge of its duties, talents and attainments of a peculiar character. They can be understood and appreciated only by those who are familiar with the administration of justice. It is no disparagement of the intelligence of the people, therefore,

to say, that it is inexpedient to refer to them the election of an attorney. They cannot judge of his capacity to frame an information or indictment, or to fulfil other duties involving familiarity with legal technicalities. It has often happened, therefore, that the people, forming a mistaken estimate of the office, have elected men utterly incompetent to discharge its duties. The consequence is, criminals escape just punishment, unless the court, or private parties, obtain the assistance of a competent lawyer, to assist the official representative of the Commonwealth.

Constables.

The complaint is general throughout the Commonwealth, that under the present system, this class of officers are negligent and inefficient. The parties who feel most interest in the election of constables, are those on whom they will be most likely to be required to exercise their functions. It is their interest to select those who will be most lenient, and accordingly, in many counties, it has been impossible to procure the services of vigilant and prompt men, in the office of constable.

Your committee are of the opinion that the election of sheriffs, sergeants, clerks, attornies for the Commonwealth, constables, surveyors and commissioners of the revenue, should be withdrawn from the people and confided to the courts. They should hold their offices for a term of years, but be removable at the pleasure of the court. They should be reëligible from term to term, indefinitely, with the single restriction that no officer entrusted with the collection or disbursement of any public money belonging to the Commonwealth or his county, shall be reëligible unless he shall produce satisfactory evidence that he has honestly and faithfully accounted for the same according to law.

The effect of this provision will be to stimulate officers to the prompt and efficient discharge of their duty, by the hope of retaining their offices; to secure to the public vigilant and effective agents in every ministerial office, and to lighten the burthens of taxation by saving large sums of money which are now annually lost to the treasury.

Should these amendments to the Constitution receive the sanction of the Convention and be ratified by the people, your committee cherish the confident hope that public liberty and private rights will be established on a safe and permanent foundation.

[DOC. NO. XXXIV.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

ON

ELECTIONS.

REPORT.

The Committee of Elections Report to the Convention :

That John N. Hendren, of the county of Augusta, has been duly elected a member of the Convention to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John B. Baldwin.

That William G. Brawner, of the county of Prince William, has been duly elected a member of the Convention to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Eppa Hunton.

That John B. Young, of the county of Henrico, has been duly elected a member of the Convention to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Williams C. Wickham.

That Thomas J. Randolph, of the county of Albemarle, has been duly elected a member of the Convention to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Valentine W. Southall.

The Committee further report that the Convention failed to provide, at its last session, a method by which elections to fill vacancies existing in the Convention, should be held, in cases where such elections could not be held in the proper counties by reason of their occupancy by the public enemy, although the Convention did provide for such contingency in the case of elections for Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States and of elections for members of the Confederate Congress, that after the adjournment of the Convention, the Governor of the State issued his proclamation (which the Committee deem advisory) authorizing the soldiers in camp and other citizens driven from their respective counties by the public enemy, in which counties no poll could be opened for members of the Convention, by reason of such counties being thus in the possession of the public enemy, to vote at the different camps in the State where elections were authorized to be held by order of the Convention for electors and members of the Confederate Congress, and also at the court houses of the respective counties (not in possession of the public enemy) where such citizens sojourned for the time being, and at such elections to cast their votes for members of the Convention as though they were voting in their respective counties. Under this proclamation an election was had to fill vacancies in the Convention, occasioned by the expulsion of Campbell Tarr, Chester D. Hub-

bard, James Burley, Marshall M. Dent, William G. Brown, James C. McGrew, Ephraim B. Hall, John S. Burdett, John S. Carlile and John J. Jackson. The election was held chiefly in the different camps occupied by Virginia soldiers; although some of the citizens thus driven from their homes voted at the court house in the city of Richmond, at which place six votes only were cast and they were all from the county of Marion, and none of them were cast for the candidate who received the largest number of votes.

The Committee regard it as important that the loyal citizens of the various counties of the State in which these vacancies existed by the expulsions aforesaid, should be represented and heard in the Convention, as the action of the Convention will so materially affect the rights and interests of the people of the counties aforesaid in common with all other portions of the State, proposing, as it does, to change and modify the organic law of the State and to transact other important business materially affecting their welfare and interests in the future. It seems to the Committee that it is eminently proper that the loyal citizens of disaffected portions of the State should enjoy their fullest rights as citizens, and not be deprived thereof either by the disloyalty of some or by the presence and power of the public enemy, and the Convention seems to have very properly recognized this principle in its provisions for voting in such cases for Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States and for members of Congress. It seems to the Committee that the failure on the part of the Convention to make a similar provision for voting for members of the Convention arose from inadvertence, especially as the expulsions took place after the propriety of such votes had been thus recognized, and the Committee can see no reason why these citizens and soldiers thus recognized as competent and qualified to vote for electors and members of Congress should not be equally qualified to vote for members of the Convention. Had the votes thus cast in camp by the loyal citizens only been cast in their respective counties, even though the disaffected refused to vote, no question could be raised as to the legality of the election, and they were prevented from thus voting only by their being in the service of their country and by the occupation of their homes by the public enemy.

The elections were held by commissioners appointed in the same manner as the commissioners to conduct the elections of electors and members of Congress were appointed.

While the committee regard these elections thus held under the proclamation of the Governor as irregular in the single fact only that the places of voting were thereby increased to conform to the necessities of the voters, yet the committee are of opinion,

under the circumstances, that the elections should be recognized and confirmed by the Convention as contemplated by the terms of the proclamation of the Governor.

The committee further report, that at the elections held as aforesaid, Joseph H. Pendleton, of the county of Ohio, received a majority of the votes cast to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Chester D. Hubbard, former delegate from said county of Ohio.

That Joseph D. Pickett, of the county of Brooke, received a majority of the votes cast to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Campbell Tarr, formerly delegate from said county of Brooke.

That Jefferson T. Martin, of the County of Marshall, received a majority of the votes cast to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of James Burley, formerly delegate from said county of Marshall.

That Stephen A. Morgan, of the county of Marion, received a majority of the votes cast to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of E. B. Hall, formerly delegate from said county of Marion.

That Jonathan M. Heck, of the county of Monongalia, received a majority of the votes cast to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Marshall M. Dent, formerly a delegate from said county of Monongalia.

That Robert E. Cowan and C. J. Pindall Cresap, of the county of Preston, each received a majority of the votes cast to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expulsion of William G. Brown and James C. McGrew, formerly delegates from said county of Preston.

That John A. Robinson, of the county of Taylor, received a majority of the votes cast to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of John S. Burdett, formerly delegate from said county of Taylor.

That William P. Cooper, of the county of Harrison, received a majority of the votes cast to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of John S. Carlile, formerly delegate from said county of Harrison.

That Edward D. McGuire, of the county of Wood, received a majority of the votes cast to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of John J. Jackson, formerly delegate from said county of Wood.

The Committee further report that since the adjournment of the Convention, John N. Hughes, a delegate from the counties of Randolph and Tucker, has departed this life, (having been killed at Rich Mountain,) and an election was held under a proclamation of the Governor in the same manner as in the foregoing instances, the counties of Randolph and Tucker being in

like manner in the possession of the public enemy on the day of the election.

Jacob Marshall received a majority of the votes cast to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of said John N. Hughes, late a member of this body.

The Committee have no returns of votes taken to supply the vacancies existing in the counties of Tyler and Doddridge and Hancock, occasioned by the expulsion of the members from these counties, and they are not as yet informed that any such elections were held.

In consideration of the matters stated in the premises, the Committee have come to the following conclusion, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of the Convention, viz:

Resolved, That Joseph H. Pendleton, Joseph D. Pickett, Jefferson T. Martin, Jonathan M. Heck, Robert E. Cowan, C. J. Pindall Cresap, Stephen A. Morgan, John A. Robinson, William R. Cooper, Edward D. McGuire and Jacob Marshall be and are hereby entitled to seats in the Convention as members thereof.

The Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Waitman T. Willey, as the Convention has already acted thereon.

A. F. HAYMOND, *Chairman*.

[DOC. NO. XXXV.]

MESSAGE

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

SHOWING THE

MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPARATIONS

FOR THE

DEFENCE OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA,

&c. &c.

MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 17, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Justice to the Executive, and those who have been associated with him in the administration of the State Government, imperatively demands that a full detail of all that has been done, shall be submitted to the Convention, in order that it may have a place upon the public records and thus go down to posterity. The present is an occasion of deep interest and importance in the history of the State, and I trust, therefore, that this detail of facts, sustained by proofs that cannot be gainsaid or controverted will not be considered either as untimely or out of place.

In my inaugural message, I embraced the opportunity to advise the "General Assembly," that it was their "duty to place the State in such a condition that she will be prepared at all times, and upon the shortest notice to protect her honor, defend her rights, and maintain her institutions against all assaults of her enemies. With this view, I recommend a careful revision of the militia law; and in this connection, I suggested that munitions of war be procured and provision be made for the organization of an efficient military staff." I recommended at the same time, the passage of a bill "for the organization of a brigade of minute men," and furnished the draft of a bill for the accomplishment of this object.

On the 31st day of January, 1860, the General Assembly passed "an act making an appropriation of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars to purchase such arms, equipments and munitions as may be required for the immediate use of the State." This sum was to be expended under the direction of a Commission, to be appointed by the Executive, and consisted of Col. P. St. Geo. Cocke, Maj. Geo. W. Randolph and Col. F. H. Smith, who were appointed immediately after the passage of the act, and entered upon the discharge of their duties. No men were ever more prompt and faithful in the performance of a public duty, and their action received the approval of the General Assembly. Out of this appropriation, thirteen rifle cannon, five thousand percussion muskets, revolvers, cavalry sabres, fifty thousand pounds of powder and other articles were purchased. The entire sum was expended, as will fully appear from the report of Maj. Randolph, made to the General Assembly on the 1st day of April last, and herewith transmitted. (Appendix A.)

By an act passed January 29th, 1861, it was made the duty of the Colonel of Ordnance, under direction of the Governor, to procure the necessary arms, equipments and munitions of war, for the defence of the State. He is authorized, also, to contract for the manufacture of equipments and munitions, and to buy materials therefor, and to contract for altering and improving cannon and small arms, and to purchase machinery and materials therefor. The act appropriates \$800,000 to accomplish these purposes. Col. Charles Dimmock was nominated to the Senate, and confirmed as Colonel of Ordnance, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. His report herewith transmitted (Appendix B) will show what was done under this act. By the same act the Governor is authorized to employ an Engineer, to plan and construct coast, harbor and river defences, and to execute the same if approved by the Governor. For this position Col. Talcott was selected, and he has been most industriously and energetically employed in the discharge of his important duties. The act also provided for the construction of three arsenals in different sections of the State, and for the purposes mentioned in this paragraph, the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated. Under this act the amounts appropriated could not be raised in the usual mode, by the sale of State bonds; the bonds having depreciated twenty per cent. or more, and our law prohibiting their sale at less than their par value. Hence an act was passed on the 14th day of March thereafter, authorizing the issue of one million of dollars of treasury notes. This act authorized the Governor to direct the Auditor to borrow for the State, from time to time, the sum aforesaid and to issue treasury notes therefor. Under this act the banks were authorized to discount or purchase such treasury notes.

The Convention subsequently, by an ordinance passed April 30th, 1861, authorized the Governor to raise for the defences of the State, by treasury notes, a sum not exceeding two millions of dollars. These notes are made payable to bearer, and are redeemable one year after their dates, and when paid, are to be cancelled and re-issues are authorized for a like amount.

In less than one week after the passage of the ordinance of secession, the Navy Department was fully and effectively organized, and the report of Capt. Barron, the officer in charge, (which is herewith transmitted and will be found in Appendix C,) shows how much has been done in an incredibly short time.

The State has had full work for all the officers, seamen and marines embraced in this organization, and all, so far as I know or believe, have worked laboriously, cheerfully and effectively. Besides the laborious work of removing the heavy guns and other munitions from the Navy Yard to the various points on our river at which the batteries are located, we have had to construct

the gun carriages and to provide the necessary fixed ammunition for the batteries. Those batteries are in good working order and are effectively manned. The fact that these guns weigh from five to ten thousand pounds each, with transportation essentially by land, will show the amount of labor required to get them in position.

Besides, the steam frigate *Merrimac*, which had been sunk by the Federal authorities and burned to the water's edge when they deserted the Navy Yard, has been raised and is now in the naval Dry Dock undergoing repairs. An effective battery has been placed on board the frigate *United States* and the Navy Yard itself is well prepared for vigorous defence. At Richmond the steamer *Yorktown* has been nearly completed, as a war steamer, and a steam tug bought by the State has been completely fitted up. These will soon be ready to coöperate with the other military operations and will be prepared to render efficient service.

Provisional Army.—Appointments in the higher grades were confined to retired officers of the army who had left the service of the United States. To carry into immediate effect the provisions for recruiting, appointments were made of a number of first and second lieutenants, nearly one half of whom are graduates of the Virginia Military Institute, and they have been distributed throughout the state on recruiting service. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that while the volunteer organization is so actively pressed, as it now is, in our State, it is impossible to raise the ten thousand men proposed by the ordinance. One regiment perhaps may be raised. To give employment to the young officers, the commanding general has made good use of them in organizing and drilling the volunteers as they were received at the various camps of instruction. As many of them as may be required for this and the engineer service, may be retained with advantage until their services shall be no longer necessary—the remainder might be disbanded after organizing the companies already recruited.

The report of Major General Lee is herewith transmitted, and I commend it to the attention of the Convention. It presents information that cannot fail to be interesting and instructive, as it shows the progress of our military matters since the ordinance of secession was passed. (Appendix D.)

The Harper's Ferry machinery and the disposition made of it, was the subject of a previous communication and to that and the accompanying paper I refer.

I transmit a copy of the proclamation turning over the military power of the State to the Confederate States. The terms are satisfactory, I believe, to both sides. (Appendix E.)

The intercourse between the Council and the Executive has been of the most agreeable character. The journal, regularly

kept, will show that their action has been characterized by a remarkable unanimity, and it is a source of satisfaction to me to know, that I have rarely felt constrained to dissent from their advice. Their services have been appreciated by me and should be appreciated by the State.

The rule which has regulated me in making appointments was to ascertain, in the first place, whether the applicant was loyal to the State. If he was loyal, competent and efficient it was all I required. In making my selections I have not regarded old party divisions. Whether a man originally belonged to the one or the other of the old political parties, into which our people have been divided, was an inquiry that I thought unworthy of the times. We had a common interest and a common object in defending our state against the assaults of the Federal Government and my desire was to make our people a unit, if possible, for the successful prosecution of the great work which was before us. I think I can safely affirm that there is not the name of an unfaithful son of the Commonwealth upon the list, and it is cause of congratulation with me to know that they have been confirmed by the council with very general unanimity. No one was objected to, as I am informed, on the score of a want of fidelity to the State.

The commissary, quartermaster and medical appointments were made at the earliest practicable moment after the authority was given, and although some bad appointments were made, (some of which have been removed,) the result has shown great efficiency in all these departments. The paymaster's department has also been organized, and will, I believe, prove as efficient as the others.

When the war commenced, I was greatly embarrassed not only from my own want of knowledge in military matters, but also from the want of experienced military advisers, commanders and an organized staff corps. Under these circumstances, I was called at once to make provision for commands at the important points of Norfolk, Harper's Ferry, Alexandria and Fredericksburg. Until Gen. Lee was appointed, I was without the aid and advice of an experienced military man. If I have, under these circumstances, made blunders, it is not to be wondered at—the only wonder is that I have not committed many more.

The State has paid out under the direction of the auditing board from the 31st day of April to the 14th day of June, the following sums, viz:

For the Army	\$1,737,950 49
“ “ Navy.....	100,748 49

1,838,698 98

Outstanding allowances not yet presented at the Treasury, will

add \$100,000 to this sum. (Appendix F.) On the first of July, we will be required to raise \$1,800,000 to pay our troops now in the field.

Besides all these difficulties to encounter and overcome, the Executive, by law and by ordinances of the Convention, has been compelled to provide the means necessary to meet the expenditures incident to such important movements and to the exertion of such extraordinary power. At the time when the ordinance of secession was passed, there was in the treasury to the credit of the commonwealth, the sum of \$384,605 25, and from that period to this, the entire amount received from the revenue of the State is about \$321,617 75, making \$706,223 to meet the ordinary expenses of government and the extraordinary expenses of the war. The actual sum expended for the war alone, has been nearly two millions, and the sum necessary to meet the liabilities incurred, and not yet presented for payment, will be nearly two millions of dollars additional.

To meet these expenditures, the General Assembly had authorized the issuing of treasury notes to the amount of one million of dollars. For this purpose the Auditor of Public Accounts had made arrangements to have the treasury notes engraved at the North, but when the plates were ready for delivery, they were seized by the Government of the United States. This occasioned delay in the execution of the notes and rendered it necessary to contract for engraving new plates here, in the city of Richmond, which could not be executed until within a few days past.

Subsequently the Convention authorized the issue of two millions more of treasury notes, and both the law of the Legislature and the ordinance of the Convention authorized the banks to receive these notes and to discount upon them.

Under this authority there has been raised from the banks, by giving temporary notes, payable in July, the amount of \$1,854,500, which, with the amount in the treasury, has realized the sum of \$2,560,723 and the government has been able to meet every engagement of the Commonwealth, so far, with the currency of the State, promptly. No creditor having to wait longer than necessary to audit and settle his accounts.

A summary of the operations of the Executive Department since the 15th of April, 1861, shows the following results :

1. The Navy Yard and Harper's Ferry arsenal, captured without the loss of a single life, and securing to the State property, estimated in its intrinsic value, at from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

2. Upwards of 40,000 volunteers have been drawn from their peaceful pursuits, and some of them from the most distant parts of the State—have been instructed in the most elementary ex-

creises of the soldier ; have been armed, equipped and supplied with every necessary for active service in the field, and are now ready to defend the honor and maintain the liberties of the State.

3. A navy department, hitherto unknown to our State organization, has been thoroughly and effectively organized. Navy batteries, numbering upwards of 320 pieces, and heavy ordnance, varying in weight from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds, have been established, the gun-carriages for the most part made, and the ammunition prepared, while upwards of 120 pieces of heavy ordnance have been forwarded to other States of the Southern Confederacy.

4. The various staff corps, embracing commissary, quartermaster, medical and engineer departments, have been organized under ordinances passed since the 20th April, 1861, and their efficiency has not only contributed to the promptness and completeness of the preparation which has enabled us to put so large a force from our own State into the field, but to facilitate the movements and efficiency of most of those who have come to our aid from the other States of the Confederacy.

5. And, finally, these results have been reached in due regard to an economical expenditure of the public money. The stores and other property, purchased for the military operations, have been paid for, as they were bought, and thus the credit of the State has been fully sustained.

It is due to truth and justice that I should here record, in this recapitulation, my high appreciation of the industry, judgment and professional skill which have marked the conduct of the distinguished officer who has been called by me, with the unanimous approval of the Convention, to conduct the military and naval operations of Virginia.

From every principle of duty and patriotism, the executive department of the State has felt called upon to coöperate cordially and heartily with the government of the Confederate States, and the policy which has controlled my action heretofore, will continue to regulate it. The great interests at stake demand the surrender of all questions of a subordinate character, in a vigorous and united effort to maintain the common rights of the South. Nothing will be left undone to advance the interests of all, and the candor, frankness and sincerity which have been exhibited by the President, assure me that harmony and concert of action will be the result. He duly appreciates the importance of the occasion, and his courage, prudence and military experience will exert a salutary influence in directing and controlling the military movements, now in progress for the protection of Virginia and the South.

And finally, I communicate herewith, orders issued to Gene-

als Carson, Taliaferro and Haymond, and also a letter acknowledging the receipt of General Harper's report of operations at Harper's Ferry. General Harper was placed in charge of the expedition against Harper's Ferry, and I regret that the orders given to him, on the 17th day of April last, have been mislaid. These orders show that I acted with the promptness and decision due to the occasion. General Harper's report will be found with these orders. (Appendix G.)

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

ISSUES FROM RICHMOND ARMORY

From April 1st to June, 13th, 1861.

Captain WYATT M. ELLIOTT—*1st Regiment Virginia.*

100 Cartridge Boxes,
50 Bayonet Scabbards,
30 Cap Boxes,
10 Rifle Muskets,
10 Sets Accoutrements, complete,
10 Cartridge Boxes,
10 Cap Pouches,
2,000 Cartridges.

Captain D. DODSON—*39th Regiment Virginia.*

75 Bayonet Scabbards,
1,000 Cartridges,
1,200 Caps.

Captain WM. H. JARVIS—*39th Regiment.*

70 Cartridge Boxes,
70 Bayonet Scabbards,
70 Cap Boxes,
70 Sets Plates,
300 Yards Webbing.

Captain J. P. MAY—*39th Regiment.*

4 Cartridge Boxes,
4 Bayonet Scabbards,
4 Cap Pouches,
4 Sets Plates,
20 Yards Webbing.

Captain R. D. BASKERVILLE—*98th Regiment.*

50 Altered Percussion Muskets,
50 Cartridge Boxes,
50 Bayonet Scabbards,
50 Cap Pouches,
50 Sets Plates,
260 Yards Webbing.

Captain BUKELEY—*Per J. R. Anderson.*

45 Flint Muskets.

Captain J. G. GRISWOLD.

55 Altered Muskets,
55 Cartridge Boxes,
55 Bayonet Scabbards,
55 Cap Pouches,
55 Plates,
300 Yards Webbing,
4 Hall Carbines.

TO COLT'S ARMORY.

159 Colt's Rifles,
76 Colt's Carbines.

Captain J. Q. NADENBOUSCH—*Martinsburg.*

80 Rifle Muskets,
80 Cartridge Boxes,
80 Bayonet Scabbards,
80 Cap Boxes,
80 Sets Plates,
450 Yards Webbing,
1,000 Cartridges,
1,200 Caps.

Captain J. C. LUCK—*Pittsylvania County.*

1 Rifle and Equipment,
50 Breast Plates,
90 Yards Webbing.

Captain R. C. HAMMOND—*Sussex.*

50 Cartridge Boxes,
50 Bayonet Scabbards,

50 Cap Pouches,
50 Sets Plates,
300 Yards Webbing,
600 Cartridges,
1,000 Caps.

Captain W. T. JONES—*Gloucester*.

1,000 Cartridges,
1,200 Caps.

Captain J. S. LANGHORNE—*Lynchburg*.

60 Cartridge Boxes,
60 Bayonet Scabbards,
60 Cap Pouches,
60 Sets Plates,
300 Yards Webbing,
600 Cartridges,
1,000 Caps,
200 Flint Muskets,
200 Sets of Accoutrements, complete,
60 Saddle Holsters,
60 Carbine Slings,
27 Harper's Ferry Rifles,
27 Cap Pouches,
40 Cavalry Sabres,
40 Belts and Plates.

Captain DRAKE.

50 Whitney's Pistols,
50 Waist Holsters,
500 Cartridges and Caps.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Captain ARCHER—*Richmond Home Guard*.

40 United States Flint Muskets,

Colonel W. BAYLOR—*Staunton*.

1,500 Cartridges,
2,000 Caps.

Major J. CROPREW—*Norfolk.*

25 Altered Muskets,
25 Sets of Accoutrements,
70 6 pounder fixed shot,
28 6 pounder Canister.

Captain W. B. BALL—*Chesterfield.*

8 Cavalry Sabres and Belts,
8 Whitney's Pistols and Equipments.
58 Waist Holsters.

W. E. TAYLOR.

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Captain A. KOINER—*Augusta.*

50 Cartridge Boxes,
50 Cap Pouches,
50 Sets Plates,
300 Yards Webbing.

L. T. MOORE—*Winchester.*

2,000 Cartridges,
2,600 Caps.

Captain DOYLE.

60 Cartridge Boxes,
300 Yards Webbing.

J. G. IMBODEN.

28 6 Pounder Shot,
28 " " Canister,
70 " " Shot,
28 " " Canister.

Captain R. M. CARY—*1st Regiment.*

53 Rifle Muskets,
53 Cartridge Boxes,
53 Bayonet Scabbards,
53 Setts Plates,
300 Yards Webbing.

WM. HAYMES—*Halifax.*

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

JOHN A. HENLEY.

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Captain S. GARLAND, JR.—*Lynchburg.*

20 Altered Muskets,
20 Cartridge Boxes,
20 Bayonet Scabbards,
20 Cap Pouches,
20 Sets Plates,
120 Yards Webbing.

Captain CABELL—*Richmond.*

1,000 Cartridges.

Colonel M. McKENNIE—*Charlottesville.*

2,000 Cartridges,
2,500 Caps.

Captain R. O. WHITEHEAD.

50 Altered Percussion Muskets,
50 Cartridge Boxes,
50 Bayonet Scabbards,
50 Cap Boxes,
50 Sets Plates,
300 Yards Webbing.

Captain O. J. WISE—*Richmond.*

80 Cartridge Boxes,
80 Bayonet Scabbards,
80 Cap Pouches,
80 Sets Plates,
450 Yards Webbing,
20 Flint Muskets,
20 Accoutrements,
20 Original Percussion Muskets.

R. CONNELLY—*Nottaway county.*

1000 Cartridges.
1200 Caps.

Captain D. KEMPER—*Alexandria.*

34 Artillery Sabres,
34 Sabre Belts and Plates,
3 Lanyards,
2 Prolouges,
8 Bricoles,
4 Haversacks,
4 Tube Pouches,
5 Sets Artillery Harness,
4 Priming Wires,
4 Thumb-stalls.

J. E. SCOTT.

1000 Cartridges,
1200 Caps.

Captain M. D. BALL—*Fairfax.*

50 Sabre Belts,
50 Sabres.

Captain DRAKE—*Winchester.*

500 Cartridges,
600 Caps.

Captain B. GARLICK—*New Kent.*

2 Iron Cannon,
50 Flint Muskets,
200 Extra Flints,
250 Sets Accoutrements,
280 Yards Webbing.

Major D. A. WEISIGER—*Petersburg.*

60 Flint Muskets,
60 Sets Accoutrements,
30 Sets Accoutrements Enfield Musket.

JAMES W. ALLEN—*Charlestown.*

10,000 Cartridges,
12,000 Caps.

Captain VICKERY—*Norfolk.*

2 Prolouges
4 Priming Wires,
1 Worm and Staff.

Captain R. TAYLOR—*Norfolk.*

25 Altered Muskets,
25 Sets Accoutrements.

Captain BRADFORD.

75 Sets Accoutrements.

T. T. CROPPER—*Richmond.*

4 Rifle Cannon,
1 Iron Six-pounder,
50 Flint Rifles,
50 Sabres, (no scabbards.)

Captain AUTHUR—*Suffolk.*

50 Altered Muskets,
50 Sets Accoutrements, complete,
600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Captain WATKINS—*Isle of Wight.*

50 Full Sets Accoutrements.

Captain H. T. OWENS—*Nottoway.*

50 Full Sets Musket Accoutrements.

Colonel P. T. MOORE—*Richmond.*

43 Rifled Muskets and Accoutrements
200 Yards Webbing.

Captain JOHN WELSH—*Madison.*

50 Cap Pouches,
30 Altered Muskets,
30 Sets Accoutrements,
180 Yards Webbing.

Captain H. R. JOHNSON—*Cumberland.*

60 Cap Pouches,
800 Cartridges,
1000 Caps.

Captain WILLIAM J. GREEN—*Stafford.*

50 Cap Boxes.

—— SLOTE.

160 United States Flint Muskets.

Captain R. A. BOOKER—*Prince Edward.*

80 Sets Accoutrements,
400 Yards Webbing.

Captain W. W. COGBILL—*Chesterfield.*

50 Virginia Altered Rifles,
50 Sets Accoutrements,
260 Yards Webbing,
10 Cartridge Boxes,
40 Flint Muskets,
40 Bayonet Scabbards.

Captain WALKER—*179th Regiment, Richmond.*

71 Cartridge Boxes,
71 Cap Pouches,
71 Sets Plates,
30 Bayonet Scabbards,
400 Yards Webbing,
4 Six-Pounder Iron Rifles,
4 Cartridges and implements complete,
75 New Cavalry Sabres and Belts.

Captain E. C. ROBINSON—*Norfolk.*

200 United States Flint Muskets,
250 Extra Flints,
5,000 Cartridges,
6,000 Caps.

C. F. SUTTLE—*Alexandria.*

100 Flint Muskets,
100 Old Cartridge Boxes,
40 Old Belts,
1,000 Cartridges and Caps.

Captain CHARLES SMITH—*Northampton.*

- 4 Six-pounder Iron Guns,
- 4 Six-pounder Carriages complete,
- 4 Sets Wheel Harness,
- 4,000 Cartridges,
- 5,000 Caps,
- 28 Fixed Shot,
- 75 Tubes,
- 28 Fixed Canister,
- 2 Barrels Powder, and 100 six-pounder shot,

Colonel J. J. HODGES—*Portsmouth.*

- 90 Full Sets Rifle Accoutrements,
- 30 Altered Muskets and ditto,
- 600 Yards Webbing.

JOHN S. BARBOUR—*President of Orange and Alex. Rail Road.*

- 20 Altered Muskets,
- 20 Sets Accoutrements,
- 40 Whitney's Revolvers and Moulds,
- 40 Waist Holsters Belts and Plates,
- 700 Cartridges,
- 900 Caps.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

- 8 Whitney's Revolvers and Moulds.

B. B. DOUGLASS—*King William.*

- 50 New Cavalry Sabres,
- 50 Belts and Plates,

Captain L. H. DANCE—*Henrico.*

- 50 Virginia Flint Muskets,
- 50 Sets Accoutrements,
- 600 Cartridges,
- 700 Caps.

Captain W. H. ETHERIDGE—*Norfolk.*

- 50 Flint Muskets,
- 600 Cartridges,
- 700 Caps,
- 50 Sets Accoutrements.

Captain W. H. GORDON—*Richmond*.

90 Plates.

Captain CHARLES B. TEBBS—*Loudoun*.

40 Sets Accoutrements,
250 Yards Webbing,
1,000 Cartridges,
1,200 Caps.

E. L. BROCKETT—*Petersburg*.

200 Flint Muskets,
1,000 Cartridges,
2,000 Caps.

50 Full Sets Accoutrements,
290 Yards Webbing.

Captain F. W. COX—*Tappahannock*.

35 Cartridge Boxes,
35 Cap Pouches,
600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Captain A. J. SNYDER—*Tappahannock*.

50 Altered Muskets,
50 Sets Accoutrements,
290 Yards Webbing,
600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

WILLIAMS, PETERS & Co.

8 Colt's Revolvers,
4 Moulds,
8 Screw-Drivers.

Captain W. W. WEISIGER—*Chesterfield*.

100 Flint Muskets,
1,000 Cartridges.

Captain S. S. WILLIAMS—*Woodstock.*

60 Altered Virginia Rifles,
60 Sets Accoutrements,
300 Yards Webbing.

Captain W. ROBERTSON—*Home Guard, Richmond.*

160 Virginia Flint Muskets,
52 Virginia Sabre Blades.

Captain R. S. ARCHER.

300 Flint Muskets.

Captain G. M. WADDILL—*Charles City.*

35 Virginia Flint Muskets.

Captain WM. H. DULANY—*Fairfax.*

65 Virginia Flint Muskets,
65 Sets Accoutrements,
350 Yards Webbing.

Captain E. L. WHARTON—*Richmond.*

50 Flint Muskets,
50 Sets Accoutrements,
50 Extra Flints.

General D. RUGGLES—*Fredericksburg.*

1,000 Virginia Flint Muskets,
1,000 Extra Flints,
1,000 Lbs. Lead,
1,000 Flint Muskets,
1,000 Extra Flints,
20,000 Caps,
2 24 Pounder Howitzers & Carriages, complete,
2 " Caissons, "
2 Haversacks,
2 Tube Pouches,
2 Port-fire Cases,
2 Priming Wires,
2 Gunner's Gimlets,
2 Briscoles,
2 Powder Flasks,

- 199 Friction Primers,
- 25 Yards Slow Match,
- 19 Port-fires,
- 3 Lanyards,
- 3 Fuze Cutters,
- 125 Priming Tubes,
- 96 24 Pounder Spherical Case,
- 64 " " Shell,
- 24 " " Canister.

Captain B. F. HUDGINS—*Elizabeth City.*

- 50 Flint Muskets,
- 50 Sets Accoutrements,
- 50 Extra Flints.

Colonel GEORGE A. BAILY—*71st Regiment.*

- 50 United States Flint Muskets,
- 50 Sets Accoutrements,
- 50 Extra Flints.

Captain R. W. POORE—*Fluvanna.*

- 34 Virginia Flint Muskets,
- 34 Sets Accoutrements,
- 34 Extra Flints.

W. S. JOYNES—*President Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road.*

- 100 Virginia Flint Muskets,
- 100 Extra Flints.

G. T. PACE—*Mayor of Danville.*

- 100 Flint Muskets,
- 100 Extra Flints.

Captain WILLIAM COLLINS—*Halifax.*

- 60 Cavalry Sabres,
- 60 Belts and Plates.

Captain ROGERS—*Alexandria.*

- 2 Brass six-pounder Field Guns,
- 2 Six-pounder Carriages complete,
- 2 Thumb-stalls,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 1 Caisson Wagon complete,

Captain C. K. MALLORY—*Elizabeth City.*

12 Cavalry Sabres and Belts.

Captain J. Q. MARR—*Fauquier.*

30 Harper's Ferry Rifles,

30 Full Sets Accoutrements.

Captain YOUNG—*Mount Vernon Guards.*

50 Cartridge Boxes,

50 Cap Pouches,

50 Sets Plates,

300 Yards Webbing.

Captain LATHAM—*Lynchburg Artillery.*

94 New Cavalry Sabres,

94 Belts and Plates,

4 Sets Artillery Harness,

4 Prolouges,

8 Thumb Stalls,

8 Bricoles,

4 Tube Pouches,

1 Port-fire Case,

4 Water Buckets,

4 Six-pounder Brass Cannon.

Captain W. H. GORDON—*Richmond.*

25 Altered Muskets,

25 Full Sets Accoutrements,

90 Yards Webbing.

Captain H. W. MURRAY—*Louisa.*

80 Bayonet Scabbards.

Captain TRIGG—*Montgomery.*

84 Altered muskets,

43 Bayonet Scabbards,

10 Cartridge Boxes,

84 Sets Plates,

45 Yards Webbing,

25 Cartridge Boxes.

Captain JAMES A. WALKER—*Pulaski.*

78 Altered Muskets,
10 Bayonet Scabbards,
78 Cap Pouches,
20 Sets Plates,
90 Yards Webbing,
16 Cartridge Boxes.

Captain R. S. DUKE—*Albemarle County.*

70 Bayonet Scabbards,
10 Cap Pouches.

Captain A. G. PENDLETON—*Smythe.*

14 Altered Muskets,
14 Bayonet Scabbards,
14 Cap Pouches,
14 Sets Plates,
90 Yards Webbing.

Messrs. PHLEGAR—*Hammett and Taylor.*

84 Flint Muskets,
100 Flints.

Captain P. R. PAGE—*Gloucester.*

5 Original Percussion Muskets,
5 Cap Pouches,
5 Cartridge Boxes and Belts,
5 Bayonet Scabbards,
5 Sets Plates and Belts,

Captain LAY—*Powhatan.*

5 Cavalry Sabres and Belts,
9 Adams' Pistols and Holsters,
61 Cap Pouches,
1 Pair Holsters.

Officers Virginia Navy.

5 Whitney's Revolvers and Holsters,
5 Waist Belts and Holsters.

Captain J. F. KENT—*Wythe*.

12 Altered Muskets,
 12 Cartridge Boxes,
 12 Bayonet Scabbards,
 12 Cap Pouches,
 14 Sets Plates,
 90 Yards Webbing.

Captain J. W. ATKINSON—*Henrico*.

33 Altered Muskets,
 33 Cap Boxes,
 33 Bayonet Scabbards,
 33 Cartridge Boxes,
 33 Sets Plates,
 180 Yards Webbing.

Colonel WM. G. POLLARD—*King William*.

50 Flint Muskets,
 50 Cartridge Boxes,
 50 Bayonet Scabbards,
 50 Sets Plates,
 288 Yards Webbing,

Captain BOYKIN—*Western Virginia*.

200 English Flint Muskets,
 200 Extra Flints.

Colonel JOHN McCausland—*Putnam County*.

500 English Flint Muskets,
 500 Extra Flints,
 4 Six-pounder Iron Guns,
 8 Axle Boxes for do.
 56 Six-pounder Shot,
 42 Six-pounder Spherical Case,
 14 Six-pounder Canister,
 10,000 Cartridges.

Captain JOHN FIFE—*Putnam*.

50 Altered Muskets,
 50 Cartridge Boxes,
 50 Bayonet Scabbards,
 50 Cap Pouches,
 50 Sets Plates,
 280 Yards Webbing.

S. C. ROBINSON—*Richmond.*

750 Flint Muskets, (to be altered to percussion.)

Captain PEYTON—*Richmond.*

4 Six-pounder Iron Cannon.

Colonel O. S. TAYLOR—*Alexandria.*

200 Flint Muskets, with extra flints.

Captain S. H. LETOCHER—*Harper's Ferry.*

80 Cartridge Boxes,

80 Cap Pouches,

25 Waist Plates,

90 Yards Webbing.

Captain F. C. CHOATE—*Portsmouth.*

25 Altered Muskets,

25 Cartridge Boxes,

25 Bayonet Scabbards,

25 Cap Pouches,

25 Sets Plates,

180 Yards Webbing.

Captain E. S. BLAMIRE—*Portsmouth.*

80 Flint Muskets,

80 Bayonet Scabbards,

80 Sets Plates,

360 Yards Webbing,

80 Cartridge Boxes.

Steamer Yorktown.

30 Flint Muskets,

30 Old Sabres.

Captain S. S. WEISIGER—*Amelia.*

6 New Sabres,

6 Belts and Plates,

20 Adams' Revolvers,

20 Holsters,

7 Extra Waist Plates.

Captain J. R. TUCKER—*Richmond.*

2 Eight-inch Guns, (Navy Department.)

Captain W. F. LYNCH—*Potomac River.*

2 Eight-inch Guns, (Navy Department.)

Captain P. N. HALE—*Grayson.*

80 Harper's Ferry Rifles with sword Bayonets,
80 Cartridge Boxes,
100 Bayonet Scabbards,
100 Cap Pouches,
100 Waist Belts and Frogs,
100 Waist Plates,
90 Yards Webbing,
10 Harper's Ferry Rifles,
10 Cartridge Boxes,
Webbing.

Mr. PANNELL—*Petersburg.*

20 Cavalry Sabres and Belts,
20 Cavalry Pistols.

Colonel C. E. TOMPKINS—*Kanawha.*

400 Pounds Lead,
40 Harper's Ferry Rifles,
40 Cap Pouches,
80 Hall's Carbines,
80 Carbine Slings,
120 Waist Plates,
80 Cartridge Boxes,
120 Powder Flasks,
90 Pouches and Belts,
400 Flints,
5 Whitney's Revolvers,
10 Harper's Ferry Rifles,
30 Altered Rifles,
70 United States Flint Rifles,
100 Extra Flints.

Captain J. W. COOK—*Bellfield.*

4 Six-Pounder Iron Guns.

JAMES D. BROWN.

4 Boxes Muskets—80.

Captain SPENCER—*Charlotte Court-House.*

16 Cartridge Boxes,
68 Cap Pouches,
68 Belts and Frogs for Sword-Bayonets,
16 Plates.

Captain W. P. WILSON—*Norfolk.*

30 United States Cavalry Sabres,
30 United States Belts and Plates.

General JOHNSTON.

3 Whitney's Pistols,
3 Bullet Moulds,
3 Holsters.

Captain F. J. BOGGS—*Richmond.*

63 Original Percussion Muskets.

Captain HENRY D. DICKINSON—*Old Dominion Guard.*

21 Original Percussion Muskets,
2 Cartridge Boxes,
51 Cap Pouches,
51 Bayonet Scabbards,
90 Yards Webbing.

Dr. R. L. NICHOLSON—*Middlesex.*

100 Flint Muskets, with extra flints.

DAVID EDMONDSON, ——— ———.

1 Altered Musket,
1 Cartridge Box,
1 Cap Pouch,
3 Bayonet Scabbards,
6 Wipers,
6 Breast Plates,
12 Screw-Drivers,
4 Waist Plates.

Camp Hermitage—Colonel GILHAM.

- 40 Harper's Ferry Rifles,
- 101 Original Percussion Muskets,
- 774 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 274 Flint Muskets,
- 10,000 Musket Cartridges,
- 3,000 Rifle Cartridges,
- 500 Percussion Muskets,
- 500 Bayonet Scabbards,
- 250 Cartridge Boxes,
- 1,000 Yards Webbing,
- 375 Cartridge Boxes,
- 400 Cap Pouches.

Camp Ashland—Colonel EWELL.

- 31 Harper's Ferry Rifles,
- 108 Original Percussion Muskets,
- 33,000 Musket and Rifle Cartridges.

Camp Mercer—Colonel D. RUGGLES.

- 2,000 Flint Muskets,
- 38,000 Musket and Rifle Cartridges,
- 500 Cartridge Boxes,
- 1,000 Percussion Muskets,
- 20,000 Caps,
- 20,000 Cartridges,
- 300 Pounds Blasting Powder,
- 400 Pounds Cannon Powder,
- 800 Pounds Lead,
- 4 Six-pounder Brass Guns,
- 4 Six-pounder Gun Carriages,
- 8 Sponges and Rammers,
- 8 Hand Spikes,
- 4 Lint Stocks,
- 4 Port-fire Stocks,
- 4 Gunner's Gimblets,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 4 Priming Wires,
- 4 Port-fire Cases,
- 4 Thumb Stalls,
- 4 Tube Pouches,
- 6 Water Buckets,
- 4 Sponge Buckets,
- 6 Tar Buckets,

4 Caissons,
56 Fixed Shot,
14 Canister,
42 Spherical Cases.

Alexandria—Colonel P. ST. GEO. COCKE.

4 Rifle Cannon, complete,	
3,200 Flint Muskets,	
400 Rounds for Rifled Cannon,	
120 Rounds for Six-pounder Cannon,	
92,600 Musket and Rifle Cartridges,	
500 Orig. Percussion Muskets,	} Culpeper, C. H.,
500 Flint Lock Muskets,	
20,000 Cartridges,	
11,000 Caps,	

Lynchburg—Colonel D. H. LANGHORNE.

200 Flint Muskets,

To Mayor of Danville.

100 Flint Muskets.

To Mayor of Petersburg.

200 Flint Muskets.

Fort Powhatan—Colonel JOHN R. WILSON.

350 Flint Muskets,
18,000 Musket Cartridges.

Williamsburg—Colonel B. S. EWELL.

250 Flint Muskets,
8,000 Musket Cartridges,
400 Original Percussion Muskets,
5,000 Rounds Ammunition.

Norfolk—Colonel WALTER GWYNN.

4 Rifle Cannon, complete,
100 Harper's Ferry Rifles with sword Bayonets,
1,000 Altered Muskets,
1,530 Flint Muskets,
30 Cavalry Sabres,

200 Rounds for Rifled Cannon,
 77,000 Musket and Rifle Cartridges,
 600 Cap Pouches,
 1,000 Waist Belts,
 660 Breast Belts,
 4,000 Yards Webbing.

Camp Jefferson, Charlottesville—Colonel WM. H. FRY.

74 Altered Muskets,
 5,000 Musket Cartridges.

Staunton—M. J. HARMAN.

100 Virginia Altered Percussion Rifles,
 500 Altered Percussion Muskets,
 5,000 Musket Cartridges.

Leesburg—General EPPA HUNTON.

320 Original Percussion Muskets,
 10,000 Musket Cartridges,
 80 Original Percussion Muskets,
 3,000 Cartridges,
 3,300 Caps,
 1 Keg of Powder.

Washington County Volunteers—Colonel W. E. JOHNSON.

500 Altered Percussion Muskets,
 5,000 Musket Cartridges.

Harper's Ferry—Colonel JACKSON.

2,000 Altered Percussion Muskets,
 2 Twelve-pounder Field Howitzers, } Brass,
 6 Six pounder Guns, }
 210 Rounds for Howitzer,
 620 Rounds for Six pounder,
 78,000 Musket and Rifle Cartridges.

Western Virginia—Colonel BOYKIN.

200 Flint Muskets.

Kanawha Valley—Colonel C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commanding.

50 Harper's Ferry Rifles,
 30 Altered Percussion Rifles,

- 70 Flint Rifles,
- 80 Hall's Carbines,
- 500 Flint Muskets,
- 5 Whitney's Revolvers,
- 50 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 4 Six-pounder Iron Cannon, (without carriage
or implements,)
- 10,000 Musket and Rifle Cartridges,
- 110 Rounds Fixed Ammunition for Six-pounders. .

W. S. JOYNES—*President Petersburg Rail Road.*

- 100 Flint Muskets.

Captain W. COLLINS—*Halifax Court House.*

- 60 Cavalry Sabres and Belts.

Captain ROGERS—*Alexandria.*

- 2 Six-pounder Brass Guns, complete,
- 1 Caisson Wagon.

Captain LATHAM—*Lynchburg Artillery.*

- 94 Cavalry Sabres and Belts,
- 4 Water Buckets,
- 8 Tar Buckets,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 225 Six-pounder Shot,
- 180 Ditto Spherical Case,
- 45 Canister,
- 630 Friction Tubes,
- 4 Lanyards,
- 18 Yards Slow Match,
- 27 Port-fires,
- 4 Fuze Cutters,
- 4 Caissons,
- 4 Sets Artillery Harness, complete,
- 4 Saddles,
- 4 Bridles,
- 4 Sponge Buckets,
- 4 Tin Buckets.

Captain TRIGG—*Montgomery County.*

- 84 Altered Muskets and Equipments.

Captain JAMES A. WALKER—*Pulaski County.*

78 Altered Muskets and Equipments.

Captain J. S. LANGHORNE—*Lynchburg.*

40 Cavalry Sabres and Belts.

Captain J. W. ATKINSON—*Henrico County.*

83 Altered muskets and Equipments,

Colonel CHARLES SMITH—*Northampton.*

4 Iron Six-pounder Field Guns, (with carriages
and implements complete,)

100 Rounds Fixed Ammunition.

B. B. DOUGLAS—*King William County.*

50 Cavalry Sabres.

Captain A. J. SYDNOR—*Tappahannock.*

50 Altered Muskets,

600 Cartridges and Caps.

Captain W. W. WEISIGER—*Manchester.*

100 Flint Muskets.

Captain S. S. WILLIAMS—*Woodstock.*

60 Virginia Altered Rifles.

Home Guard—Richmond.

160 Flint Muskets.

Captain R. S. ARCHER—*Richmond.*

300 Flint Muskets.

Captain E. L. WHARTON—*Richmond County.*

50 Flint Muskets,

1,000 Cartridges.

Captain P. N. HALE—*Grayson County.*

90 Harper's Ferry Rifles, with S word Bayonets and Equipments,
3,500 Cartridges and Caps.

J. W. COOK—*Bellfield.*

4 Six-pounder Iron Guns, to be mounted.

Captain F. J. BOGGS—*Richmond.*

63 Original Percussion Muskets and Equipments.

Colonel W. T. JONES—*Gloucester County.*

60 Flint Muskets,
20 Original Percussion Muskets and Equipments.
7,800 Cartridges and Caps.

Captain LATHAM—*Lynchburg Artillery.*

4 Six-pounder Brass Guns, complete,
4 Sets Artillery Harness,
200 Rounds Six-pounder Guns.

Captain KEMPER—*Culpeper Court House.*

5 Sets Artillery Harness,
2 Prolouges,
4 Haversacks,
8 Bricoles,
4 Tube Pouches,
4 Priming Wires,
4 Thumb Stalls,
200 Rounds Fixed Ammunition.

Colonel W. G. POLLARD—*King William County.*

50 Flint Muskets and Equipments.

Captain PEYTON—*Richmond.*

4 Six-pounder Brass Guns, to be mounted.

T. C. JORDAN—*Bedford County.*

4 Six-pounder Iron Guns, to be mounted.

L. S. MARYE—*Richmond.*

4 Six-pounder Brass Guns, to be mounted,

Captain H. C. CABELL—*Richmond.*

4 Caisson Wagons,

8 Sets Artillery Harness,

220 Rounds Fixed Ammunition.

To Steamer Yorktown.

30 Flint Muskets,

30 Old Swords,

1,000 Cartridges.

Captain S. S. WEISIGER—*Amelia Court House.*

6 Cavalry Sabres and Belts,

20 Revolvers and Holsters.

Captain HENRY D. DICKINSON.

51 Original Percussion Muskets and Equipments.

2,600 Cartridges and Caps.

Dr. R. L. NICHOLSON—*Middlesex County.*

100 Flint Muskets,

5,000 Cartridges.

Captain T. P. MATHEWS—*Richmond.*

69 Flint Muskets,

2,000 Cartridges.

Captain W. H. BIGGS—*Jamestown.*

30 Original Percussion Muskets,

1,000 Cartridges for Muskets.

Major W. W. TOWNES—*Petersburg, Va.*

10 Original Percussion Muskets.

Captain GARNETT—*Westmoreland County, Va.*

64 Cavalry Sabres and Belts.

JOHN M. GIBBS, Esq.

10 Pounds Cannon Powder.

Captain A. LYBROCK—*Richmond*.

74 Harper's Ferry Rifles, with Sword Bayonets,
74 Waist Belts.

Captain TABB—*York River, Va.*

32 Hall's Carbines.

Colonel TERRETT—*Alexandria*.

1 Keg Blasting Powder,
300 Altered Percussion Muskets,
21,000 Cartridges for Muskets.

Colonel J. E. B. STUART—*Harper's Ferry, Va.*

10 Swords,
7,600 Cartridges.

Colonel J. A. EARLY—*Lynchburg, Va.*

1,000 Original Percussion Muskets,
1,000 Altered " "
1,000 Flint-lock "
60,000 Cartridges for "

Lieut. Col. JOHN McCausland—*Charleston, Kanawha, Va.*

4 Sets Harness,
5,000 Cartridges.

Colonel D. H. HILL—*N. C. Volunteers, Richmond*.

22,000 Cartridges,
26 Wipers and Screw-Drivers,
3 Bayonets,
11,500 Cartridges.

Colonel TOM. P. AUGUST—*Richmond*.

585 Yards Webbing,
25 Altered Percussion Muskets,
3 Ball Screws,
25 Screw-Drivers,
25 Wipers,
20,400 Percussion Musket Cartridges,
7,440 Rifle Cartridges.

Captain SHIELDS—*Howitzer Battery.*

8 Priming Wires,
4 Lint Stocks,
4 Port-fire Stocks,
2 Port-fire Cases,
4 Sponges and Rammers,
4 Handspikes,
1 Tar Bucket,
4 Sponge Buckets,
1 Prolouge,
8 Gunner's Gimlets,
2 Tube Pouches.

Captain J. C. HARWOOD—*Jamestown, Va.*

12 Altered Percussion Muskets,
90 Yards Webbing,
12 Bayonet Scabbards,
1,000 Musket Cartridges.

Colonel E. K. SMITH—*Mississippi Volunteers, Richmond.*

11 Harper's Ferry Rifles,
2 Altered Percussion Muskets.

Colonel S. GARLAND—*Manassas Junction, Va.*

2 Kegs Cannon Powder,
4,600 Rifle Cartridges,
2,000 Pistol Cartridges.

Colonel DERUSSY—*Yorktown, Va.*

15,000 Musket Cartridges,
5,000 Rifle Cartridges.

General BONHAM, S. Carolina Volunteers—*Manassas Junc. Va.*

400 Original Percussion Muskets,
16,000 Cartridges for Muskets,
15,000 Cartridges Cal. 69.

Colonel WM. B. BATE—*Old Fair Grounds, Richmond.*

40 Rifle Muskets,
1,600 Cartridges for ditto.

Captain HAYS—*Moorefield, Hardy County.*

109 Virginia Rifles,
1 Keg Powder,
4 Bars Lead.

Captain W. M. J. HOKE—*Yorktown, Va.*

11,420 Rifle and Musket Cartridges.

Captain L. L. LOMAX, for Colonel CHILTON—*Ashland.*

30 Cavalry Sabres,
52 Sabre Belts and Plates,
47 Artillery Sabres,
67 Artillery Belts and Plates,
93 Sharp's Rifles,
46 Cavalry Musketoons,
72 Cavalry Revolvers, (extra stocks,)
43 Navy Revolvers (Adams'),
20 Cavalry Flint Pistols,
10,000 Cavalry Pistol Cartridges,
10,550 Muskatoon and Rifle Cartridges.

LIEUT. HENDERSON—*Richmond.*

250 Cartridges.

Colonel W. E. JONES—*Abingdon, Va.*

2,500 Cartridges,
2,500 Cartridges,
113 Cavalry Sabres,
113 Cavalry Belts,
50 Waist Plates,
120 Flint Pistols,
300 Extra Flints,
46 Pair Saddle Holsters.

Colonel P. T. MOORE—*Richmond.*

18,600 Cartridges.

Major RANDOLPH—*Howitzer Battery, Richmond.*

24 Canister, (Navy Howitzer,)
120 Spherical Case do.
70 Shell do.
270 Friction Tubes,
145 Rifled Howitzer Shot (fixed,)
165 Friction Tubes,
8 Sets Artillery Harness (complete.)

Captain BROWN—*Of Howitzer Battery.*

- 112 Shell,
- 145 Friction Tubes,
 - 1 Six-pounder Iron Gun, (Rifle,)
 - 1 Caisson for same,
 - 2 Sets Artillery Harness, (complete,)
 - 3 Wagon Caissons for Navy Howitzer,
- 112 Rounds Six-pounder Ammunition for Iron Rifle,
- 145 Rounds Six-pounder Ammunition for Brass Rifle,
- 120 Rounds Twelve-pounder Ammunition for Navy Howitzer, (Spherical Case,)
- 70 Rounds Twelve pounder Ammunition for Navy Howitzer, (Shell,)
- 24 Rounds Twelve-pounder Ammunition for Navy Howitzer, (Canister,)
- 115 Charges Powder Six-pounder Rifle Gun, Iron,
- 145 Charges Powder Six-pounder Rifle Gun, Brass,
- 580 Friction Primers,
- 32 Yards Slow Match,
- 20 Port-fires,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers, Iron Rifle Guns and Covers,
- 2 Handspikes,
- 2 Haversacks,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 2 Lanyards,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Prolouge,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 1 Gunner's Pincers,
- 1 Tow Hook,
- 1 Pendulum Hausse,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Fuze Gauge,
- 20 Halters,
- 6 Saddles,

Colonel WILLIAMS—*North Carolina Volunteers.*

35,000 Cartridges.

Captain W. T. TALIAFERRO.

1,000 Cartridges.

Major CABELL—*Confederate States Army.*

11,000 Cartridges.

Captain R. A. TOMPKINS—*Richmond Sharp Shooters.*

39 Harper's Ferry Rifles with Sword Bayonets,
36 Harper's Ferry Rifles without Sword Bayonets,
75 Leather Waist Belts,
75 Waist Plates,
75 Cartridge Boxes,
75 Cap Pouches,
39 Sword Scabbards,
39 Sword Frogs.

Captain FREDERICK J. BOGGS—*Richmond.*

15 Original Percussion Muskets,
90 Yards Webbing.

Lieutenant CROSWELL—*Accomac County.*

50 Virginia Flint Muskets,
75 Extra Flints.

General WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON.

1 Original Percussion Musket,
1 Cartridge Box,
1 Cap Pouch,
1 Waist Belt and Plate.

S. H. DEBOW—*Richmond.*

30 Sheets of Copper,

Colonel J. B. MAGRUDER—*Yorktown, Virginia.*

2 Twelve Pounder Brass Guns,
2 Twelve Pounder Carriages,
2 Twelve Pounder Caissons,

4 Sponges and Rammers,	}	Called for but not issued.
4 Handspikes,		
2 Linstocks,		
2 Port-fire Stocks,		
2 Thumb-stalls,		
2 Priming Wires,		
2 Gunner's Gimlets,		
2 Haversacks,		
2 Port-fire Stocks,		
2 Tube Pouches,		
2 Water Buckets,		
2 Sponge Buckets,		
2 Tar Buckets,		

Captain R. C. STANARD—*Randolph's Howitzers—Richmond.*

- 1 Rifle Parrot Gun,
- 1 Carriage complete,
- 2 Sets Four Horse Harness complete
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Handspikes,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 1 Prologue,
- 1 Haversack,
- 1 Tube Pouch,
- 1 Thumb-stall,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Caisson complete.
- 100 Rounds Fixed Ammunition.

Captain SHUMAKER—*Richmond.*

4 Six-pounder Brass Guns,	}	Called for but not issued.
4 Six-pounder Carriages (complete,)		
8 Sponges and Rammers,		
8 Sponge Covers,		
8 Trail Hand Spikes,		
4 Lint Stocks,		
2 Worms and Staves,		
4 Port-Fire Stocks,		
4 Leather Water Buckets,		

4 Sponge Buckets,
 2 Tar Buckets,
 4 Prologues,
 4 Gunner's Gimlets,
 4 Priming Wires,
 4 Thumb Stalls.

} Called for
 but not is-
 sued.

J. R. ANDERSON & Co.

20 Flint Muskets.

General BONHAM—*Manassas Junction.*

15,000 Cartridges,
 10,000 Caps.

Colonel GILHAM—*Camp Lee.*

10,000 Cartridges.

Captain JOHN T. ELLIS—*Charlottesville.*

77 Flint Muskets,
 2,500 Cartridges.

Captain JOHN A REA—*Charlottesville.*

60 Flint Lock Muskets,
 2,000 Cartridges.

Captain BENNETT TAYLOR—*Charlottesville.*

60 Flint Muskets,
 2,000 Cartridges,
 11 Flint Muskets,
 70 Cartridge Boxes.

Colonel MAGRUDER—*Yorktown.*

48 Rounds Army Howitzer Spherical Case,
 36 Rounds Army Howitzer Shell,
 12 Rounds Army Howitzer Shot,
 56 Six-pounder Shot.
 42 Six-pounder Spherical Case,
 14 Six-pounder Canister.

Captain WILLIAM H. EARLY—*Black Walnut Dragoons.*

15 Sabres,
 15 Pistols.

Captain JONES.

4 Sabres,

Captain PEMBERTON—*Norfolk.*

350 Six-pounder Shot,
196 Six-pounder Spherical Case,
56 Six-pounder Canister,
50 Shell Fuzed and Filled.

Captain LEFTWICH—*Richmond.*

21 United States Rifles,
270 Yards Webbing,
16 Cartridge Boxes,
16 Waist Belts.

Captain J. W. PULLER—*Gloucester Point.*

1,000 Pistol Cartridges.

Colonel TALIAFERRO—*Gloucester Point.*

250 Waist Belts,
9,000 Cartridges.

General JOHNSON—*Harper's Ferry.*

100,000 Cartridges.

Captain R. T. ELLETT—*West Point.*

66 Flint Muskets,
1,000 Cartridges,

Captain HOOD—*Ivy Station, N. & P. R. R.*

100 Flint Muskets,
4,000 Cartridges,

Captain CUNNINGHAM—*Aquia Creek,*

2,000 Cartridges,
2,400 Caps,

Captain C. S. SMITH—*Yorktown.*

182 Six-pounder Shot,
 98 Six-pounder Spherical Case,
 20 Six-pounder Canister,
 56 Twelve-pounder Spherical Case,
 30 Twelve-pounder Shell,
 480 Friction Primers,
 4 Powder Flasks,
 6 Yards Slow Match,
 30 Port-fires.

Captain STANARD—*Richmond.*

2 Barrels Powder.

Captain MINOR—*Navy Department.*

15 Barrels Cannon Powder,
 20 " " "
 30 " " "
 30 " " "

Mr. VAN PELT—*Petersburg.*

1 Caisson,
 1 Box Wagon Harness.

Captain SCHAFER—*Manassas Junction.*

60 Flint Muskets,
 3 Artillery Sabres,
 60 Cartridge Boxes,
 60 Bayonet Scabbards,
 360 Yards Webbing,
 60 Breast Plates,
 60 Waist Plates.

General LEE and STAFF.

10 Whitney's Revolvers.

Captain W. ADAMS—*Richmond.*

9 Sabres,
 9 Pair Pistols,
 9 Holsters,
 360 United States Cartridges.

Major CHILTON—*Ashland.*

2,000 Pistol Cartridges.

Captain W. R. AYLETT—*West Point.*

50 Flints,
15 Muskets Complete,
15 Cartridge Boxes and Belts,
15 Bayonet Scabbards and Belts,
15 Waist Belts,
60 Waist and Breast Plates,
2,500 Cartridges.

Colonel AUGUST—*Yorktown.*

250 Cartridge Boxes,
250 Cap Pouches,
250 Waist Plates,
1,300 Yards Webbing,
1,500 Percussion Musket Cartridges,
1,840 Minnie Musket Cartridges,
2,400 Enfield Musket Cartridges,
3,200 Harper's Ferry Rifle Cartridges.

Major M. G. HARMAN—*Staunton.*

50 Double Barreled Shot Guns,
5,000 Caps,
10,000 Flint Cartridges,
2 Kegs Rifle Powder,
10,000 Musket Caps.

A. B. EVANS—*Urbanna.*

2 Iron Six-pounder Cannon, not mounted,
Equipments, and 56 Rounds Ammunition.

Captain FLETCHER—*Accomac.*

50 Flint Muskets,
1,000 Cartridges,
50 Flints.

Captain RICE

4 Brass Guns and Carriages, complete.
400 Rounds Ammunition and Equipments.

Captain GEDDY—*James City Cavalry.*

50 Pair Flint Pistols,
100 Extra Flint,
50 Cavalry Sabres, complete,
4 Pair Holsters,
2 Pair Moulds,
20,000 Pistol Cartridges.

Major RANDOLPH—*Richmond.*

2 Spare Poles.

Major CABELL—*Richmond.*

75,000 Cartridges.

Colonel D. H. HILL—*Yorktown.*

6,000 Ball Cartridges.

Colonel WILLIAM GILHAM—*Richmond, Virginia.*

2,000 Pistol Cartridges,
2,500 Caps,
18 Flint Pistols,
9 Holsters,
9 Belts and Plates.

Colonel PRESTON.

1,000 Pounds Lead,
6 Bundles Cartridge Paper.

GEORGE E. CROSWELL.

50 Double Barrell Guns,
5,000 Caps.

Hon. WILLIAM SMITH—*Warrenton, Virginia.*

1,500 Cartridges.

General KIRKPATRICK.

10,000 Musket Caps,
1,000 Flint.

Captain SALMON—*Harper's Ferry.*

50 Cartridge Boxes,
3,200 Cartridges.

Colonel J. F. THOMAS.

250 Sets Belts,
250 Belt Plates,
250 Cartridge Boxes,
5,000 Cartridges,
5,500 Caps.

Colonel DOLES.

100 Cartridges,
30,000 Cartridges and Caps,
1,000 Yards Webbing.

Captain BENNETT—*Harper's Ferry.*

50 Belt Plates,
50 Cartridge Boxes,
3,700 Cartridges,
250 Yards Webbing.

General BENJAMIN HUGER—*Norfolk.*

15,000 Musket Caps,
25,000 Musket Caps.

Captain WM. H. BRIGGS—*Jamestown.*

78 Cartridge Boxes,
78 Belts,
2,000 Enfield Cartridges,
1,000 Musket Cartridges.

Colonel J. G. HODGES—*Jamestown Island.*

1,500 Musket Cartridges,
1,500 Harper's Ferry Rifle Cartridges.

Captain LYBROCK—*Richmond.*

12 United States Percussion Rifles,
12 Plates,
12 Yards Webbing,
12 Cartridge Boxes,
12 Cap Pouches.

Captain CARTER—*Rectorstown.*

70 Cartridge Boxes,
350 Yards Webbing.

Captain J. M. MACON—*Richmond.*

90 Cartridge Boxes,
90 Plates,
450 Yards Webbing.

Major GORGAS—*Ordnance Department.*

15,000 Musket Cartridges and Caps,
4,000 Cartridges, (Cal. 58)
1,000 Flint Muskets.

Major CHILTON.

51 Sabres and Belts,
11 Flint Pistols.

Captain J. V. SCOTT—*Zuni Station N. & P. R. R.*

86 Cartridge Boxes,
500 Yards Webbing.

Colonel MOORE—*Richmond.*

200 Cartridge Boxes.

Colonel COCKE—*Alexandria.*

400 Cartridge Boxes,
25,000 Flint Cartridges,
10,000 Caps.

Captain SHUMAKER—*Richmond.*

1 Six-pounder Rifle Gun, Burton's pattern, and
Carriage complete,
3 Six-pounder Brass Field Guns, and carriages
complete,
4 Six-pounder Caissons, complete,
294 Rounds Six-pounder Shot Fixed,
234 Rounds Six-pounder Spherical Case Fixed,
50 Rounds Six pounder Canister,
4 Powder Flasks,
4 Sets Artillery Harness,
200 Rounds Rifle Piece,
40 Halters,
5 Artillery Sabres,
4 Prolouges,
4 Haversacks,

- 8 Tube Pouches,
- 4 Port-fires,
- 5 Thumb Stalls,
- 4 Priming Wires,
- 4 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 630 Friction Primers,
- 42 Port-fires,
- 50 Yards Slow Match,
- 4 Fuze Cutters,
- 200 Priming Tubes,
- 5 Lanyards.

Captain H. A. HERBERT—*Greenville Guard.*

- 10 Screw Drivers,
- 45 Worms.

Colonel JAMES F. FAGAN—*Fredericksburg.*

20,000 Percussion Caps.

Colonel WM. B. BATE—*Camp Jackson.*

25,000 Percussion Caps.

Lieutenant JONES—*Jamestown.*

- 2 Twelve-pounder Iron Guns, without carriages,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Haversacks,
- 18 Boxes Six-pounder Shot, fixed,
- 12 Boxes Six-pounder Spherical Case, fixed,
- 3 Boxes Six-pounder Canister, fixed.
- 300 Friction Primers,
- 3 Lanyards,
- 66 Yards Slow Match,
- 32 Port-fires,
- 2 Powder Flasks,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,
- 4 Priming Wires.
- 4 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Fuze Cutters.

General HENRY A. WISE—*Richmond.*

- 2,000 Flint Muskets,
- 1 Box Flints,
- 50,000 Cartridges,

- 10 Bags Buckshot,
- 2 Six-pounder Brass Guns and Carriages, complete,
- 2 Six-pounder Caissons, complete,
- 2 Haversacks,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 4 Thumb Stalls,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 14 Boxes Fixed Six-pounder Shot,
- 11 " " " Spherical Case,
- 3 " " " Canister,
- 4 Lanyards,
- 2 Fuze Cutters,
- 28 Yards Slow Match,
- 28 Port-fires,
- 2 Powder Flasks.

Governor FLOYD.

1,000 Flint Muskets,

Captain KEMPER—*Manassas Junction.*

- 16 Boxes Six-pounder Shot,
- 14 Boxes Six-pounder Spherical Case,
- 4 Boxes Six pounder Canister,
- 4 Powder Flasks,
- 34 Port fires,
- 510 Friction Primers,
- 51 Yards Slow Match,
- 37 Boxes for Packing,
- 3 Sets Wagon Harness.

Major JOHNSON—*Ashland.*

4,000 Cartridges.

Colonel WM. B. TALIAFERRO.

- 16,000 Musket Cartridges with Caps,
- 3,000 Harper's Ferry Rifle Cartridges,
- 351 Cartridge Boxes and Belts,
- 925 Yards Webbing,
- 168 Waist Plates.

Colonel S. V. FULKERSON.

15,000 Musket Cartridges and Caps,
490 Cartridge Boxes and Belts.

Major NAT. TYLER.

20,000 Cartridges,
298 Cartridge Boxes and Belts.

Governor HARRIS—*Tennessee.*

1 Box Sheet Copper.

Captain BALL—*Chesterfield.*

70 Cartridge Boxes,
4,000 Cartridges,
2,500 Caps,
25 Cones.

Captain WICKHAM—*Henrico.*

58 Cartridge Boxes,

Captain J. G. CABELL.

58 Cartridge Boxes,
2,000 Pistol Caps,
1,500 Pistol Cartridges,
1,500 Pistol Caps.

Captain PAYNE—*Black Horse Company.*

91 Cartridge Boxes,
1,500 Pistol Caps.

Captain HARRISON—*Goochland Troop.*

50 Cartridge Boxes.
2,000 Pistol Caps.

Captain W. M. THORNTON—*Prince William.*

72 Cartridge Boxes,
2,000 Caps.

Captain Wm. H. BRIGGS—*Jamestown.*

70 Cartridge Boxes,
70 Waist Belts and Plates.

A. C. KINCAID—*Braxton Court House.*

300 Flint Muskets, with extra flints.

Captain R. A. CASKIE—*Wise Legion.*

67 Altered Rifles,

8 Original Percussion Rifles,

75 Virginia Sabres,

75 Cartridge Boxes and Belts,

5,000 Harper's Ferry Rifle Cartridges.

Captain T. W. W. DAVIS—*Gloucester Point.*

1,000 Musket Cartridges,

1,000 Harper's Ferry Rifle Cartridges.

Captain ROYSTER—*Gloucester Point.*

1,000 H. F. Rifle Cartridges.

General R. S. GARNETT—*Staunton.*

250 Pounds Rifle Powder,

2,500 Cartridges (flint,)

2,500 Cartridges (percussion,)

20,000 Caps,

48 Yards Slow Match.

Colonel GEORGE H. TERRITT—*Alexandria,*

500 Cartridge Boxes,

810 Yards Webbing.

Captain ISAACSON—*Washington Artillery.*

12 Lanyards,

8 Tube Pouches,

10 Hames Hooks.

Sent to Charlottesville, Virginia.

1 Six-pounder Iron Gun,

1 Twelve-pounder Iron Gun.

Colonel A. P. HILL—*Harper's Ferry.*

40 Cartridge Boxes,

Captain COLLINS—*Williamsburg.*

2,500 Pistol Cartridges,
1,800 Percussion Caps.

Captain STANARD—*Richmond.*

4 Riding Saddles.

Captain EDMUND RUFFIN, Jr.—*Prince George.*

5,000 Pistol Cartridges,
5,000 Pistol Caps.

General W. GWYNN—*Norfolk.*

1,000 Flint Muskets,
3,000 Extra Flints,
80 Flint Muskets,
100 Extra Flints,
4 Lock's Rifle Cannon,
4 Tangent Scales,
4 Vent Pouches.

Colonels PRESTON and HETH.

1 Sabre and Belt,
2 Revolvers and Holsters.

T. C. JORDAN—*Liberty, Bedford County.*

4 Iron Six pounder Guns.

Major B. S. EWELL—*Williamsburg.*

250 Flint Muskets,
300 Extra Flints,
600 Cartridge Boxes,
24,000 Cartridges,
600 Belts and Plates,
2 Six-pounder Brass Guns and Carriages, complete,
2 Six-pounder Iron Guns and Carriages, complete,
50 Boxes Six-pounder Shot, fixed,
12 Boxes Six-pounder Spherical Case, fixed,
2 Boxes Six-pounder Canister, fixed,
4 Powder Flasks,
585 Friction Tubes,
39 Port-fires,

78 Yards Slow Match,
 4 Fuze Cutters,
 5 Lanyards,
 8 Thumb Stalls,
 4 Priming Wires,
 4 Haversacks,
 4 Tube Pouches,
 4 Port-fire Cases,
 4 Prolouges,
 16 Bricoles,
 4 Gunner's Gimlets,
 4 Water Buckets.

Captain L. S. MARYE—*Richmond*.

4 Six-pounder Brass Cannon, to be mounted.

Captain H. C. CABELL—*Richmond*.

3 Caisson Wagons,
 28 Port-fires,
 8 Yards Slow Match,
 4 Canisters Rifle Powder,
 4 Thumb Stalls,
 8 Haversacks,
 4 Tube Pouches,
 4 Prolouges,
 8 Bricols,
 4 Priming Wires and an extra Pole.

Colonel W. T. JONES—*Gloucester*.

60 Virginia Flint Muskets,
 15 Original Percussion Muskets,
 15 Cartridge Boxes and Belts,
 15 Bayonet Scabbards,
 15 Cap Pouches,
 15 Sets Belts and Plates.

Major J. P. WILSON—*Fort Powhatan*.

200 Flint Muskets,
 200 Extra Flints,
 25 Flint Muskets,
 50 Flints,
 2,500 Cartridges.

Colonel JACKSON—*Harper's Ferry*.

1,000 Altered Muskets.

Colonel PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE—*Alexandria.*

3,000 Flint Lock Muskets,
2,000 Extra Flints.

Lieutenant Colonel PEGRAM—*Richmond.*

2 Six-pounder Brass Guns,
1 Parrot Rifle,
1 Burton Rifle.

Captain FORREST—*Norfolk.*

50 Flint Muskets.

Colonel PRESTON—*Virginia Military Institute.*

8 Six-pounder Brass Cannon.

Colonel P. T. MOORE—*Richmond.*

9,000 Cartridges.
20,000 Caps.

Captain GRISWOLD—*Richmond.*

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Captain M. H. WATKINS—*Isle of Wight.*

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Captain B. W. TALLEY—*Hanover.*

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Captain J. W. ATKINSON—*Henrico.*

200 Cartridges,
300 Caps.

Captain C. H. HARRISON.

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Colonel GARLICK.

500 Cartridges,
600 Caps,
28 Fixed Shot,
28 Fixed Canister,
75 Friction Tubes.

Captain J. G. HODGERS.

700 Cartridges,
900 Caps,
56 Fixed Shot,
14 Canister,
28 Shrapnel,
75 Friction Tubes.

Captain J. F. CHALMERS—*Isle of Wight.*

28 Fixed Shot,
28 Canister.

Captain JOHN Q. MARR—*Fauquier.*

1,000 Cartridges,
1,200 Caps.

Captain WILLIAM J. GREEN—*Stafford.*

1,200 Cartridges,
1,400 Caps.

Captain R. L. WALKER—*Richmond.*

100 Fixed Shot Rifle Cannon.

T. T. CROPPER.

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps,
28 Fixed Shot,
28 Fixed Canister,
75 Friction Tubes.

Captain W. W. THORNTON—*Prince William.*

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

General WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO—*Norfolk.*

24 Rounds Rifle Cannon,
50 Friction Tubes.

Colonel JOHN H. RICHARDSON—*Richmond.*

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Captain CHAMBLERS—*Sussex.*

360 Cartridges,
400 Caps,
1 Pound Powder.

Captain POTTS—*Prince Edward.*

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Captain M. BURKES—*Tappahannock.*

1,000 Cartridges,
1,200 Caps.

Captain R. S. CARTHORNE—*Tappahannock.*

1,000 Cartridges.

General HARPER—*Harper's Ferry.*

11,000 Cartridges,
13,000 Caps.

Captain J. HARRISON.

1,000 Cartridges.

Captain B. HALL.

3,500 Cartridges,
4,000 Caps.

Captain H. D. DICKINSON

2,600 Cartridges,
3,000 Caps.

General WALTER GWYNN.

200 Rounds Rifle Cannon.

Doctor R. L. NICHOLSON—*West Point.*

4,600 Cartridges,

6,000 Caps.

Colonel E. H. McDONALD—*Hampshire.*

2,000 Cartridges,

2,300 Caps.

Colonel W. T. JONES.

5,000 Cartridges,

5,600 Caps.

Captain HUNTER—*Georgia Troop.*

40,000 Cartridges,

45,000 Caps.

Colonel C. Q. TOMPKINS—*Kanawha.*

4,600 Cartridges,

5,000 Caps,

80 Fixed Shot,

500 Flints.

Captain R. L. WALKER—*Fredericksburg.*

58 Fixed Shot,

28 Canister,

158 Shells,

200 Friction Tubes.

Major J. P. WILSON—*Fort Powhatan.*

3,000 Cartridges,

3,500 Caps,

6,000 Cartridges.

Captain J. H. GARNETT—*Mathews.*

600 Cartridges,

660 Caps.

Captain E. T. BLAMIRE—*Portsmouth.*

3,000 Cartridges,
100 Flints.

Steamer Yorktown.

1,000 Cartridges,
50 Flints.

Captain S. S. WEISIGER—*Amelia.*

1,200 Cartridges,
1,250 Caps.

Major General GWYNN—*Norfolk.*

25,000 Cartridges,
15,000 Caps.

Captain FIFE—*Putnam.*

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Captain BOYKIN—*Western Virginia.*

2,400 Cartridges.

Captain KEMPER—*Culpeper.*

16,000 Cartridges,
17,600 Caps,
28 Fixed Shot,
28 Canister,
75 Tubes.

Major B. S. EWELL—*Williamsburg.*

8,000 Cartridges,
300 Flints.

Colonel A. S. TAYLOR—*Alexandria.*

10,000 Cartridges.

Captain LAY—*Powhatan.*

1,200 Cartridges,
1,200 Caps.

J. P. MAY—*Petersburg.*

5,000 Cartridges,
5,500 Caps.

Captain J. F. KENT—*Wythe.*

600 Cartridges,
700 Caps.

Colonel COCKE—*Alexandria.*

2,600 Cartridges, with Caps.

Colonel JOHN McCausland—*Putnam.*

5,000 Cartridges,
16 Fixed Shot,
4 Canister,
30 Tubes.

Captain W. T. JONES—*Gloucester.*

2,200 Cartridges,
2,400 Caps,
42 Fixed Shot,
56 Canister,
4 Lanyards,
400 Flints.

ELI PHLEGAR & Co.—*Christiansburg.*

600 Cartridges,
100 Flints.

Captain GEORGE S. PATTON—*Kanawha.*

2,000 Cartridges,
2,200 Caps.

Captain B. J. WHALTON—*Louisa.*

600 Cartridges.

Captain R. M. CARY—*Richmond.*

2,000 Cartridges,
2,200 Caps.

Captain RODGERS—*Alexandria.*

100 Canister Shot,
100 Blank Cartridges,
150 Tubes,
4 Lanyards.

General RUGGLES—*Fredericksburg.*

10,000 Cartridges,
500 Flints,
100 Rounds for eight inch Columbiad.

Colonel L. C. FINNEY—*Accomac.*

5,000 Cartridges,
2,000 Caps,
42 Fixed Shot,
56 Canister,
3 Lanyards,
175 Flints.

Colonel GEORGE A. BAILY—*Carter's Wharf.*

1,000 Cartridges.

Captain E. L. WHARTON—*Westmoreland.*

1,000 Cartridges.

General COCKE—*Alexandria.*

100 Rounds for eight inch Columbiad.

Colonel TAYLOR—*Gloucester.*

2,600 Cartridges,
2,200 Caps.

Captain G. A. HUDGINS—*Elizabeth City.*

1,000 Cartridges,
50 Flints.

Major G. W. RANDOLPH—*Richmond.*

60 Howitzer Shells,
24 Canister,
108 Shrapnels,
350 Tubes.

Captain H. C. CABELL—*Richmond.*

82 Fixed Shot,
56 Canister,
42 Shrapnels,
200 Tubes.

J. A. ENGLISH—*Fredericksburg, Va.*

2,000 Cartridges,
2,100 Caps.

Captain WYATT M. ELLIOTT—*Richmond.*

800 Cartridges,
1,000 Caps.

Captain R. S. ARCHER—*Richmond.*

2,000 Cartridges.

Captain M. VADEN—*Charles City.*

1,000 Cartridges,
1,000 Caps.

Captain M. P. TODD—*New Kent.*

1,000 Cartridges,
1,000 Caps.

Captain TAYLOR—*Surry.*

1,000 Cartridges,
1,000 Caps.

G. M. WADDELL.

600 Cartridges.

Captain W. W. WEISIGER—*Chesterfield.*

1,000 Cartridges.

Captain Z. S. MAGRUDER—(*Henrico.*)

1,000 Cartridges,
1,200 Caps.

Colonel BARNEY—*Norfolk.*

11 Boxes Ammunition, (for 24 pounder howitzer.)

Captain R. DOUTHAT—*Charles City.*

1,000 Cartridges,
1,000 Caps.

JOSEPH MAYO—*Mayor of Richmond.*

600 Cartridges,
100 Flints.

(APPENDIX A.)

~~~~~  
RICHMOND, April 1, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to receive, through the clerk of the House of Delegates, a resolution adopted on the 9th ult., requesting "the Armory Commissioners to report the amount of bonds they obtained from the Board of Public Works, under the provisions of the act appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to repair the armory and to purchase arms; whether they sold the bonds; and if so, whether at par, or at what discount; and also to render an account of their expenditures; and for what purpose, giving the items and prices; and if they received the whole five hundred thousand dollars of State bonds, what part thereof has been expended, and what disposition have they made of any part thereof not expended."

The Commissioners have received no State bonds whatever. They have certified accounts to the Board of Public Works, and have requested them to pay such accounts. The means for doing so were obtained by sale of the bonds of the State at the Treasury for their par value.

The purchasers of the bonds were contractors who had sold arms to the State, or persons who had advanced money to contractors and others; and they, as already reported indemnified themselves for losses, by charging enhanced prices. The account to be rendered before the Board of Public Works, under a former resolution of the House of Delegates, will show the amount so charged.

I regret that my attendance on the Convention has prevented me from furnishing a statement of this account as requested. The vouchers are ready to be submitted to the Board of Public Works, and the account, when stated, will be placed in the hands of the clerk of the House of Delegates.

Three hundred and twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for the armory, of which a little upwards of ten thousand dollars have been expended. The appropriation for the purchase of arms was one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and the contracts made will require it all. As yet, however, the amount expended is about one hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars.

I have the honor to be,

Your most ob't servant,

GEO. W. RANDOLPH.

*Hon. Speaker House Delegates.*

## (APPENDIX B.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, }  
Richmond, June 15, 1861. }

*His Excellency, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of Virginia:*

Governor,—I have the honor to hand you an abstract of issues made from the armory in this city, from the 1st of April to the 14th of June of this year, both days inclusive.

I assume the 1st of April, because that was about the date when I commenced my duties as colonel of ordnance, and the 14th of June, because on that day the duties of the ordnance department were divided between the chief of ordnance of the Confederacy and myself.

Your Excellency will remember, that I had no authority, nor was there any appropriation for the purchase of arms, munitions or machines of war, until a few days prior to the act of secession. That as soon as I was authorized, and had the means to purchase, I sent Mr. Adams, the Master Armorer, to the North with bills of credit to procure such essentials as percussion cap machine, bullet machine, sabres, pistols, carbines and other articles in which the State was deficient; and that the announcement of the State's secession following so soon after his leaving here, caused him to fail in obtaining even one single article, and that he only was enabled to return here by disguising himself, and making his way as a common laborer seeking work.

Being thus deprived of those labor-saving machines, I have had to resort to the human hands, and with but limited and crude materials to prepare our troops for the field; and as these troops took the field rapidly, and as the operatives employed in the various preparations of ammunition, gun-carriages, &c., were entirely unacquainted with the work. I hope the result will be satisfactory.

After consulting with you, at the commencement of difficulties, I made preparation for 15,000 men, as the probable number that Virginia would be called upon to place in the field. I have, however, actually made up and issued ammunition to the amount of forty rounds to a man, for 50,000 men,—have issued 43,658 muskets, carbines and rifles, and 115 pieces of artillery, (of which fifty had to be mounted complete in this city, with eighty sets of artillery harness for four horses each,) with a due proportion of ammunition to each piece, supplying out of the above many of the troops from others of the Confederate States.

I, yesterday, turned over to the ordnance department of the Southern Confederacy, a laboratory with machines, fixtures and hands capable of turning out 75,000 rounds of ammunition daily, and 9,894 rounds of artillery ammunition, and 114,400 rounds of infantry ammunition ready for *immediate issue*.

I am sir, very respectfully,

C. DIMMOCK,  
*Colonel of Ordnance of Virginia.*

### INVENTORY OF ISSUES

*From the Virginia State Armory from April 1, 1861, to June 14, 1861, inclusive.*

9,233 Cartridge Boxes,  
4,842 Bayonet Scabbards,  
5,123 Cap Pouches,  
9,500 Belts and Plates,  
275,000 Yards of Webbing for Belts,  
2,054 Rifles and Carbines,  
562 Pistols,  
1,813 Sabres,  
25,850 Flint Muskets,  
11,636 Altered Percussion Muskets,  
4,118 Original Percussion Muskets,  
1,540,850 Cartridges for Small Arms,  
1,540,850 Caps for the same,  
53 Iron Cannon, six and twelve pounds,  
39 Brass Cannon, six and twelve pounds,  
14 Rifle Cannon, six pounds,  
9 Howitzers, twelve pounds,  
6,000 Friction Tubes,  
11,258 Rounds Fixed Ammunition for Artillery.  
Of the artillery, fifty pieces were mounted in this city.

*Ammunition on hand in the Laboratory, turned over on the 14th instant to the Southern Confederacy.*

1,000,000 Percussion Caps,  
9,894 Rounds of Ammunition for Artillery,  
114,400 Rounds of Ammunition for Infantry.

C. DIMMOCK,  
*Colonel of Ordnance of Virginia.*

P. S.—In addition to the above issues, about 13,000 muskets and rifles have been issued from the Virginia Military Institute;

also, two six-pounder bronze cannon, two twelve-pounder howitzer, four six-pounder brass pieces, (cadets battery,) one Parrott rifle cannon, eight sets of artillery harness, 20,000 musket cartridges, 9,000 pounds rifle, musket and cannon powder, and 250 rounds of artillery ammunition.

C. D.



## (APPENDIX C.)

OFFICE OF NAVAL DETAIL AND EQUIPMENT, }  
Richmond, June 10, 1861. }

*Sir*,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the important duty of the naval defences of the rivers of Virginia, was assigned to the officers of the Virginia navy, on the 23d of April last.

A few days previous, the magazine, at Norfolk, with upwards of three hundred thousand pounds of powder, and a large number of shells, was captured by Lieutenants Pegram, Sinclair and Jones. This daring and unauthorized attack, placed at the disposal of the State an amount of ammunition it would be difficult to supply, and with the cannon taken at the Norfolk yard, afforded all the materials needed for the batteries.

The rivers of Virginia being undefended, and exposed to attack, it is due to the naval officers of Virginia to say, that they went to work to defend them, with zeal proportionate to the necessities of the case. Heavy cannon were moved to their destinations with dispatch; ammunition and projectiles provided; men instructed, and every other preparation made to repel an opposing force.

In erecting the batteries at Sewell's Point, at Pig's Point, at Aquia Creek, and at Gloucester Point, they were attacked by armed steamers. In each case the enemy were repulsed, and the works continued and finished, in spite of their fire.

The works on the Elizabeth, James, York and Rappahannock rivers, are so far completed as to justify the belief that they will be able to drive off any naval force that the United States Government can bring against them.

On the Potomac river, batteries have been erected at the terminus of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road on Aquia Creek. In their incomplete state they were attacked, three times, by a superior force, and in each case Captain Lynch repulsed the enemy's steamers, with considerable loss. If the attack should be renewed, Captain Lynch is now prepared to strike a more serious blow.

The command of the steamer *Teaser*, has been assigned to Lieutenant Rochelle. Two 32 pound guns have been placed upon her, and she is now employed on the defences of James river.

Captain J. R. Tucker is fitting out the steamer *Yorktown*,

with as heavy a battery as she will bear. She will be ready by the 1st of July, and will be a valuable auxiliary to the defences of James River.

A howitzer battery, of six guns, has been organized by Lieutenant Parker. Four of the pieces are now mounted; the drill of the men is perfect, and this battery will be valuable, whether employed in the field, or in the defences of Richmond.

The frigate Merrimac has been raised, and is now in the dry dock at Norfolk. The other sunken ships will be raised as soon as the dock is ready to receive them.

The enclosed list, marked (A,) will show the number and calibre of the cannon at the various batteries; and that marked (B,) the number and calibre sent to the other States of the Confederacy.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. BARON, *Captain.*



## (APPENDIX D.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE VIRGINIA FORCES, }  
Richmond, June 15, 1861. }

*His Excellency, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of Virginia:*

Sir,—Agreeably to your request, I submit a statement of the military and naval preparations for the defence of Virginia, from the period of her separation from the United States Government, to the date of transfer of the military operations of the State to the Confederate Government.

Arrangements were made for the establishment of batteries to prevent the ascent of our rivers by hostile vessels. As soon as an examination was made for the selection of sites, their construction was begun, and their armament and defence committed to the Virginia navy.

Preparations were also begun to receive into the service of the State, volunteer companies, and for organizing, arming and equipping them. Mustering officers were appointed, rendezvous established, and provision made for their subsistence and shelter.

The primary estimate of the number of troops, of all arms required, based upon the points to be defended, amounted to 51,000 men. The estimated quota of each portion of the State has been furnished, except from the western section. Arrangements were made for calling out volunteers from the western section at the same time, and in the same manner as from the eastern section, but as yet it has been feebly responded to.

Complete returns from the troops in the field have not, and, from the nature of things, cannot for some time be received. But from the best sources of information within our reach, the number of Virginia troops is about 35,000 men. This amount probably falls below the real number, for, referring to the report of the colonel of ordnance, it will be seen that he has issued 2,054 rifles and carbines, and 41,601 muskets, in addition to pistols and sabres to the cavalry. Thirteen thousand arms have also been issued from Lexington, making a total of 56,658. Seven thousand of those from Lexington, and several thousand from the arsenal at Richmond, have been issued to troops from other States, but many of the Virginia companies, supposed to be about 5,000 men, were armed, when received into the service of the State. Should the number of armed companies from other States not differ materially from the number of armed companies of the State, the number of Virginia troops in the field may be assumed to be about 40,000.

When it is remembered that this body of men was called from a state of profound peace to one of unexpected war, you will have reason to commend the alacrity with which they left their homes and families, and prepared themselves for the defence of the State.

The assembling of the men, however, was not the most difficult operation. Provision for their instruction, subsistence, equipment, clothing, shelter and transportation in the field, required more time and labor. The carriages of the guns for river, land and field service, had to be made, with the necessary implements, caissons, battery wagons, &c.

One hundred and fifteen guns for field service have thus been provided, from which twenty light batteries, of four guns each have been furnished with the requisite horses, harness, &c. . . . . 115

For the defence of James River; two batteries and two steamers have been provided, mounting altogether 40 guns, varying in calibre from 32 pounders to 8 and 9 inch Columbiads. Arrangements are also in progress for mounting sixty guns of different weights in the defences around Richmond, and a naval battery of six 12-pound Howitzers is in process of organization. . . . . 40

On York River three batteries have been constructed, mounting thirty guns, of calibres similar to the guns on James River. . . . . 30

Sites for batteries on the Potomac have also been selected, and arrangements are in progress for their construction. But the entire command of that river being in possession of the United States Government, and a larger force required for their security than could be devoted to that purpose, the batteries at Aquia Creek have only been prepared. Twelve guns are in position there. . . . . 12

On the Rappahannock River a four gun battery of 32-pounders and eight inch Columbiads has been erected. . . . 4

Six batteries have been erected on the Elizabeth River, to guard the approaches to Norfolk and the Navy Yard. They mount 85 32-pounders and 8 and 9 inch Columbiads. . . . . 85

To prevent the ascent of the Nansemond River and the occupation of the Railroad from Norfolk to Richmond, three batteries have been constructed on that river, which will mount 19 guns. . . . . 19

The frigate United States has been prepared for a school ship, and provided with a deck battery of 19 32-pounders and 9 inch Columbiads for harbor defence. . . . . 19

The frigate Merimac has been raised and is in the dry dock,

and arrangements are made for raising the Germantown and Plymouth.

In addition to the batteries already described, other works have been constructed for their land defence, exceeding in many instances the work on the batteries themselves. An extensive line of field works has been erected for the security of Norfolk, on the side towards the bay. Redoubts for the same purpose have been constructed at Jamestown Island, Gloucester Point, Yorktown, and across the neck of land below Williamsburg.

I have confined myself to a general narrative of operations, and for the detail, refer you to the reports of the several chiefs of staff.

I am, Governor, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT E. LEE,  
*General Commanding.*





## (APPENDIX E.)

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

The delegates of the people of Virginia, in Convention assembled, having by their ordinance, passed April 25, 1861, adopted and ratified the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, ordained and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 8th day of February, 1861, and the State of Virginia having been, by an act of the Congress of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, passed May 7, 1861, admitted as a State into the Confederate Government, and the President being, under the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the Confederate States.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby transfer to the authorities of the Confederate States, by regiments, all the volunteer forces which have been mustered into the service of Virginia, and do order a like transfer to be made by regiments, battalions, squadrons and companies of all volunteers, or militia, as the same shall be formed and their services may be required.

I further hereby transfer to the authorities of the Confederate States the command of all the officers, seamen and marines of the Provisional Navy of Virginia for service in the Confederate States.

I do further order that all officers of the Virginia service now on duty in any of the departments of the staff, continue to discharge their respective functions under the direction and control of the President, until otherwise ordered; and that all quartermaster, commissary and medical stores belonging to the State and in charge of said officers, be turned over for the use of the Confederate States, upon proper receipts for the articles turned over, to be forwarded to the accounting officer for settlement. All monies in charge of any of the departments will be forthwith returned into the treasury of the State.

I do further order the provisional army of Virginia to respect and obey all lawful orders emanating from the President, or those commanding under his authority; and that the same may be incorporated, in whole or in part, into the provisional army of the Confederate States, at the pleasure of the President.

I do further authorize the use of all public property, munitions of war, &c., captured from the United States, the machinery at Harper's Ferry excepted, by the President or those acting under his authority, for the common defence.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the State, at Richmond, this sixth day of June, A. D. 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor:

GEORGE W. MUNFORD,

*Secretary of the Commonwealth,*



## (APPENDIX F.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
 June 14, 1861. }

To His Excellency, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of Virginia:

Sir,—The amount actually paid out of the State Treasury, from the 31st of April to the present date, by orders of the Board, appointed to audit military and naval claims, is as follows:

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| For the Army..... | \$1,737,950 49 |
| For the Navy..... | 100,748 49     |
| Total.....        | \$1,838,698 98 |

Besides this there are outstanding allowances not yet presented at the Treasury, which will probably amount to \$100,000 additional. These amounts do not include pay of the officers and men, the pay rolls not having yet been presented or made out. The Paymaster-general estimates the amount necessary for pay alone, to the 1st of June, at \$1,000,000, for troops now in the field. Additional forces now called out will require more. He also estimates that there will be required, for commutation for clothing of the troops, and commutation for forage for officers, the sum of \$841,000. Total required, \$3,679,698 98.

GEORGE W. MUNFORD,  
*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*



## (APPENDIX G.)

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, }  
Harper's Ferry, April 19, 1861. }

*General*,—I beg to communicate through you to Governor Letcher, that I am forwarding to Winchester, with all despatch possible, the arms and machinery at this place, retaining only such of the arms which are complete, and rescued from the burning as are thought necessary to equip the troops, imperfectly armed as they came in. There are now about thirteen hundred men here, and I expect reinforcements to the number of five hundred in a few hours, and I have information of about a thousand now on the way. It is estimated by a number of the workmen lately employed in the armory, who presented themselves to me to-day as a committee, that it would take several months to remove the machinery and other public property from this point, but I find they are much disaffected, being property holders, and therefore disposed to exaggerate the difficulties. I hope, however, that the interview impressed them with different views of their own interests, that their labor which was their support, was their most valuable interest. They will be needed wherever their works may be removed. This I believe will induce them to aid heartily in the purposes designed by the Executive. If authorised to give them assurance of employment, it would relieve me of some difficulties, and probably promote the public interest. The armory at Richmond could be put in operation at once. I make these suggestions for the consideration of the Governor.

The information I have received in regard to the condition of affairs in Maryland, and especially the city of Baltimore, added to the appearance of men on the mountain on the Maryland side, commanding this place, induced me this morning to send an officer to the high sheriff of the county, notifying him of my distress to, and of my unwillingness to trespass upon the soil of our sister State, unless compelled by necessity, requesting him to call out the militia to maintain their neutrality. My messenger has not yet returned, and circumstances have since come to my knowledge which impelled me to order a company to occupy the heights during the night.

My labors have been so incessant during the day that I cannot communicate more freely at present.

I enclose a despatch from John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KENTON HARPER,  
*Major General Commanding.*

*Brig. Gen. W. H. RICHARDSON, Adj't General, Va.*

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, }  
Harper's Ferry, Nov. 20, 1861. }

*Dear Governor,*—I have addressed you officially through the Adjutant General, and I only wish to say to you here, that you know me, and that I must necessarily be allowed to act to a great extent upon my own judgment, as to what is required by the exigencies of my position. You have honored me with a high trust, involving great responsibilities, and I will rely upon you for all needful support.

The influences around me at Winchester, I found to be so unfriendly that I determined in a few hours to remove my Headquarters to Charlestown. But one company had arrived which I took with me, and left orders with an officer directing the troops as they came in to report to me at that place. The use of the telegraph was denied me by the operator, and the President of the road saying he was unable to get another operator, I closed the office, to prevent its being used against me. I do not doubt, however, that the mischief was done by the operator, even before my messenger returned, and that the commanding officer of the post was informed of my movements.

In haste, yours truly,

KENTON HARPER,  
*Major General Commanding.*

*His Excellency, JOHN LETCHER, Governor.*





[COPY.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, }  
Adjutant General's Office, April 17, 1861. }

*Brigadier General* JAMES H. CARSON, *16th Brigade*:

*Sir*,—You will issue instant orders to the volunteer force of your brigade, to hold itself in readiness for service at a moment's warning, and support any movement that may be made by the State troops, upon the Arsenal and works at Harper's Ferry. They will probably be joined by the volunteers of Augusta and Rockingham, &c. If necessary, you will assume the command of the entire force.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, *A. G.*



[COPY.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, }  
Adjutant General's Office, April 18, 1861. }

*General THOMAS HAYMOND, Commanding 3d Division:*

The Governor directs that you give orders to the volunteer corps, in your Division, to be ready for service at a moment's notice, and to the Brigadier Generals to be prepared for service. That you take measures effectually to prevent the passage of the Federal or any other troops from the West, Eastward on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

The Brigadier Generals of your Division are Buckner Fairfax, Preston, 10th Brigade; James H. Carson, Frederick, the 16th; James Boggs, Pendleton, 18th; C. B. Conrad, Gilmer, 20th; John J. Jackson, Wood, 23d; and Bushrod W. Price, Marshall, 24th; and to them, your orders should be addressed, promptly.

By command.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, A. G.



[COPY.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,  
Adjutant General's Office, April 18, 1861. }

*Gen. WM. B. TALIAFERRO, Commanding 4th Division:*

*Sir*,—You will forthwith take command of the State troops, which are now or may be assembled at the City of Norfolk. Your immediate presence there is necessary.

By command.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, A. G.





[COPY.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, }  
Adjutant General's Office, April 22, 1861. }

*Major General* KENTON HARPER:

Sir,—The Governor has received your report and desires me to convey to you his approval of your proceedings. He directs

me to inform you that a portion of your force will be probably required at Alexandria, in which case you will meet the requisition of Gen. Philip St. George Cocke, who is in command at that point.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

WM. H. RICHARDSON, A. G.



(A.)

## NAVAL DEFENCES OF VIRGINIA.

~~~~~  
JAMES RIVER.

Captain H. H. COCKE—Commanding Officer.

Fort Powhatan—Lieutenant C. ST. GEORGE NOLAND.

- 6 Thirty-two pounders of 51 cwt.
- 2 Thirty-two pounders of 27 cwt.
- 2 More thirty-two pounders of 27 cwt., and two more thirty-two pounders of 51 cwt. are to be sent for this battery,

Jamestown Island—Lieutenant AP C. R. JONES.

- 3 Nine-inch guns of 9,000 pounds.
- 6 Thirty-two pounders of 57 cwt.
- 9 Eight-inch army columbiads.
- 2 Twelve pounder army guns.

Steam Tug "Teaser"—Lieut. J. H. ROCHELLE, Commanding.

- 2 Thirty-two pounders of 27 cwt.

Steamer "Yorktown," preparing at Richmond—Commander
JOHN R. TUCKER.

- Will mount 1 Ten-inch pivot gun of 12,000 pounds.
- Will mount 1 Sixty-four pounder ditto, of 105 cwt.
- Will mount 6 Eight-inch broadside guns of 63 cwt.

Two more eight-inch guns can be mounted on this vessel and will be ordered.

Arrangements are now being made for mounting sixty guns of different calibres and weights, for the defences of the city of Richmond. We are now organizing a *Naval* battery of six twelve pounder Howitzers, four of which are now completed. They are preparing under the immediate superintendence of Lieutenant William H. Parker.

YORK RIVER.

Captain W. C. WHITTLE—Commanding Officer.

West Point—Commander WM. LEIGH.

- 2 Nine inch guns of 9,000 pounds,
- 1 Thirty-two pounder of 57 cwt.
- 4 Thirty-two pounders of 33 cwt. are to be sent for this battery.

Gloucester Point—Commander T. J. PAGE.

- 8 Nine inch guns of 9,000 pounds,
- 2 Thirty-two pounders of 57 cwt.
- 1 Thirty-two pounder of 33 cwt.
- 1 Thirty-two pounder of 27 cwt.
- 5 more thirty-two pounders of 27 cwt. are to be sent for this battery.

Yorktown—Commander J. L. HENDERSON.

- 2 Eight inch Army Columbiads,
 - 4 Eight inch Army Barbette guns.
- (Note.—Two more eight inch guns are to be sent for this battery.)

POTOMAC RIVER.

Captain W. F. LYNCH—Commanding Officer.

Aquia Creek.

- 2 Eight inch guns of 63 cwt.
- 1 Parrott Rifled Field Piece, (Walker's company.)

Potomac Creek—Lieut. WM. TAYLOR SMITH,

- 2 Thirty-two pounders of 27 cwt.

Hill Battery, near to the right of Aquia Creek—Lieut. CHARLES C. SIMMS.

- 2 Eight inch Army Columbiads on Barbette carriages.

Simms' Point, near to the left of Aquia Creek.

- 1 Eight inch gun of 63 cwt.,
- 3 Parrott Rifled Field Pieces. } Masked battery.

Potomac Creek Bridge—Commander R. D. THORBURN.

- 1 Eight inch gun of 63 cwt.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

Captain R. G. ROBB—Commanding Officer.

Lowry's Point—Lieut. HENRY C. LEWIS.

- 2 Eight inch Army Columbiads,
2 Thirty-two pounders of 27 cwt.

Note.—Three eight inch guns of 63 cwt. have been ordered to be prepared at Norfolk for the naval defences of the Rappahannock.

HARPER'S FERRY.

Lieut. CHAS. M. FAUNTLEROY.

- 2 Thirty-two pounders of 57 cwt.

ELIZABETH RIVER AND VICINITY.

Fort Norfolk—Commander A. SINCLAIR.

- 12 nine-inch guns of 9,000 pounds,
4 thirty-two pounders of 51 cwt.

Fort Nelson—Naval Hospital—Cammander CHARLES F. MCINTOSH.

- 2 eight-inch guns of 55 cwt.
8 thirty-two pounders of 57 cwt.
5 thirty-two pounders of 51 cwt.

Craney Island—Commander WM. McBLAIR.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 ten-inch pivot gun, | } Arrangements have been
made for mounting thirty
guns in all. |
| 10 eight-inch guns of 63 cwt. | |
| 6 eight-inch guns of 55 cwt. | |
| 4 thirty-two pounder guns of 51 cwt. | |

Bush's Bluff—Boatswain YOUNG, volunteer.

- 5 thirty-two pounder guns of 42 cwt.

Pinner's Point—Lieut. GEORGE W. HARRISON.

6 thirty-two pounders of 57 cwt.
 3 thirty-two pounders of 51 cwt.
 3 thirty-two pounders of 42 cwt.

Sewall's Point—Commander WM. LEWIS MAURY.

6 nine-inch guns,	} Arrangements have been made for mounting not less than 20 guns.
2 thirty-two pounders of 57 cwt.	
2 thirty-two pounders of 27 cwt.	

Lambert's Point—Lieut. JOHN S. TAYLOR.

6 thirty-two pounders of 59 cwt.

Barrett's Point—Lieutenant J. PEMBROKE JONES.

6 Thirty-two pounders of 57 cwt.

Town Point.

Number and calibre of guns not reported. Arrangements have been made for mounting five guns.

Pig's Point—Commander R. B. PEGRAM.

4 Eight inch guns of 55 cwt.
 4 Thirty-two pounders of 42 cwt.

Frigate "United States"—Receiving Ship —Commander THOS. R. ROOTES.

Spar Deck, 3 nine inch guns of 9,000 pounds,
 Gun Deck, 16 thirty-two pounders of 51 cwt.

In addition to preparing this vessel, as a school ship for drilling the men, she has been provided with the above armament for the defence of the yard and the gun park, at St. Helena.

The frigate "Merrimac" has been raised, and is now in Dry Dock, at Norfolk. She is valued, in her present condition, at not less than \$250,000.

Arrangements are now being made for raising the sloops of war "Jamestown" and "Plymouth."

OFFICE OF NAVAL DETAIL AND EQUIPMENT, }
 Richmond, Va., June 10, 1861. }

(B.)

LIST OF GUNS

*Sent from the Norfolk Navy Yard to North Carolina, Tennessee,
Louisiana and Georgia.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 2 Thirty-two pounders of 42 cwt.
- 4 Thirty-two pounders of 27 cwt.
- 4 Twenty-four pounders of 31 cwt.
- 20 Thirty-two pounders of 61 cwt.
- 10 Thirty-two pounders of 57 cwt.
- 10 Thirty-two pounders of 46 cwt.
- 10 Eight-inch guns of 63 cwt.
- 20 Thirty-two pounder carronades 17 or 18 cwt.
- 80 Guns.

TENNESSEE.

- 10 Thirty-two pounders of 42 cwt.
- 32 Thirty-two pounders of 61 cwt.
- 42 Guns.
- 10 Forty-two pounders of 70 cwt. were also sent from Richmond.

LOUISIANA.

- 8 Eight-inch guns of 63 cwt.
- 1 Nine-inch gun of 9,000 pounds.
- 8 Thirty-two pounders of 33 cwt.
- 4 Thirty-two pounders of 27 cwt.
- 21 Guns.

GEORGIA.

- 2 Thirty-two pounders of 27 cwt.

[DOC. NO. XXXVI.]

SUPPLEMENTAL

M E S S A G E

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

SHOWING THE

MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPARATIONS

FOR THE

DEFENCE OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
November 16, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

On the 17th day of June last, I transmitted to you a communication, accompanied by sundry documents, intended to show what Virginia had done in the way of preparation, and also what she had done in aiding the successful prosecution of the war in which we are now engaged. In this supplement to that communication, I propose to continue the history and to bring down her action to the present time. This course is rendered necessary in consequence of the fact that evil-disposed persons in our midst, claiming to be Virginians by birth, have misrepresented facts and distorted truth, with a view of injuring the public authorities in popular estimation, and disparaging the efforts made by the Commonwealth to advance the common cause. The authorities are content with a reference to the record, and by that, they are willing to allow Virginia to be judged, and her claims to prompt, patriotic and efficient action to be decided.

The paper herewith transmitted from the Ordnance Department of the State, under the energetic and intelligent administration of Col. Dimmock, will show the issues of arms, equipments and munitions of war, since the 14th day of June last, to the present time. This report completes that branch of the history of the operations of the State, and to it any Virginian can refer with the proudest satisfaction. (See Appendix G.)

The amount expended by the State for war purposes since the secession of Virginia, exceeds six millions of dollars. Every demand against her has been promptly considered and disposed of by the Auditing Board, and it is a source of infinite satisfaction to me to know, that every demand has been paid on presentation at the Treasury. The Auditing Board are especially deserving of the thanks of the Convention for the zeal, industry and faithfulness with which their onerous and important duties have been discharged.

* * * * *

An ordinance of the Convention, passed April the 17th, 1861, instructed the Executive to "invite all efficient and worthy Vir-

ginians and residents of Virginia, in the army and navy of the United States, therefrom, and to enter the service of Virginia, assigning to them such rank as will not reverse the relative rank held by them in the United States service, and will, at least, be equivalent thereto." And by an ordinance passed April the 30th, 1861, you extended the invitation to "officers in the revenue service and coast survey service of the United States." In accordance with the instructions contained in those ordinances, invitations were extended by me to the several classes of officers therein referred to, and many have presented themselves—have been accepted and assigned to positions in the Virginia service. When the Convention was agreed upon between the State and the Confederate Government, no provision was made for these officers, and the consequence is that some officers of each of these classes hold no commissions in the Confederate service. They are of course receiving their pay regularly from the State treasury. As your ordinances have pledged the faith of Virginia to provide for these officers—a pledge given under the most solemn circumstances—I feel persuaded that it will be redeemed. I bring the matter to your attention for such action, as in your wisdom, may be deemed proper.

It is important that some action shall be taken at the earliest moment to put down the growing evil of extortion, almost universally prevalent throughout the State. I desire that all branches of business shall be fairly and justly remunerative; that the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, shall receive good profits on whatever they may have to sell. The question is no longer one of fair profit, but it has become a question of how much can be extorted for a necessary article from the people. All things necessary for the comfort and support of the volunteers, who are exposing themselves in the public service and risking their lives and health in defence of our honor and independence, have been run up to an almost incredible price. All things necessary for the comfort and support of their families, are run up in the same way. Unless something shall be done by you speedily to strangle this evil of extortion, a vast deal of suffering, will be entailed upon the country. When the Legislature assembles much of the mischief will have been done, and hence my appeal to the Convention to interfere.

The volunteer who receives only eleven dollars per month for his services, cannot afford to supply his family with salt at from twenty to twenty-five dollars per sack, and shoes, clothing, &c., in like proportions. Men who are neither contributing physical nor pecuniary aid to the prosecution of the war, should not be allowed to reap exorbitant profits. I suggest, therefore, with great respect, that this subject should claim early consideration,

* * * * *

The terms of service of most of our volunteers will expire in the months of April, May and June next, and I call your attention to the fact, that some action on your part may be taken to supply their places. The war must be fought out, and to do so successfully we must keep up our army and provide for its continuance in the field, until our independence is fully recognized by our old associates under the Federal Government.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

(APPENDIX G.)

Return of Issues of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Small Arms and Ammunition, &c., from Virginia State Armory, beginning 14th June, and ending 1st November, 1861.

June 14, 1861.

Major HARMAN—*Staunton, for Governor Wise.*

50 Virginia Flint-lock Muskets,
434 Virginia Sabres,
434 Belts for same.

June 14, 1861.

Colonel B. S. EWELL—*Williamsburg.*

4 Six-pounder Iron Guns, mounted,
4 Sponges and Rammers,
4 Hand Spikes,
2 Worms and Staves,
4 Lint Stocks,
4 Port-fire Stocks,
4 Prolouges,
4 Water Buckets,
4 Tar Buckets,
4 Sponge Buckets,
16 Bricoles,
8 Haversacks,
4 Port-fire Cases,
4 Tube Pouches,
8 Thumb Stalls,
4 Priming Wires,
4 Gunner's Gimlets.

June 15, 1861.

Captain KEMPER—*Artillery, Manassas Junction.*

4 Six-pounder Caissons,
4 Water Buckets,
4 Tar Buckets.

June 17, 1861.

Lieut. ALSTON, C. S. A.—*Baptist College, Richmond.*

25 Flint-lock Muskets with Bayonets and Scabbards,

25 Cartridge Boxes and Belts.

June 17, 1861.

Captain SAUNDERS—*Confederate States Laboratory.*

4 Priming Wires,

8 Thumb Stalls.

June 17, 1861.

Colonel PRESTON—*Virginia Military Institute.*

1 Elevating Screw.

June 17, 1861.

Colonel CONN.

200 Rifle Flints,

200 Old Virginia Rifles.

June 17, 1861.

Captain JOHN TAYLOR—*Hazlewood Volunteers, Camp Henry, Culpeper Court House.*

62 Bayonet Scabbards,

62 Percussion Muskets,

62 Cartridge Boxes,

62 Cartridge Box Belts,

62 Waist Plates.

June 18, 1861.

Captain FROBEL—*Wise Legion, Louisa Court House.*

64 Flint-lock Pistols,

64 Extra Flints,

50 Sabres,

50 Sabre Belts.

June 18, 1861.

General BEAUREGARD—*Manassas.*

6 Tangent Scales.

June 18, 1861.

Major HARMAN—*Staunton, for General Wisc.*

- 1 Six-pounder Caisson,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket.

June 19, 1861.

Captain BRIGGS—*Greenville Guard, Jamestown.*

- 80 Cartridge Boxes and Belts,
- 80 Waist Plates and Belts.

June 19, 1861.

Captain J. W. TIMBERLAKE—*Greenwood Depot, Albemarle Rangers, of Albemarle County.*

- 10 Virginia Percussion Rifles,
- 10 United States Percussion Pistols,
- 64 Sabres and Belts.

June 19, 1861.

Major RANDOLPH—*Yorktown.*

- 12 Lanterns,
- 12 Water Buckets,
- 12 Tin Buckets,
- 6 Halters,
- 1 Swingle-tree,
- 4 Spare Poles,
- 1 Hames,
- 1 Four-horse Set Artillery Harness.

June 20, 1861.

Captain MARYE—*Hamden Artillery, Richmond.*

- 4 Six-pounder Brass Cannon, mounted,
- 4 Water Buckets,
- 4 Sponge Buckets,
- 4 Tar Buckets,
- 4 Prolouges
- 16 Bricoles,
- 8 Hand Spikes,
- 8 Sponges and Rammers,
- 4 Lint Stocks,
- 4 Port-fire Stocks,
- 4 Six-pounder Caissons,
- 4 Water Buckets,
- 4 Tar Buckets,
- 4 Four-horse Sets Artillery Harness, without
Halters.

June 21, 1861.

Captain HOLLINS—*Fredericksburg.*

135 Sabres,

15 Sabres and Belts.

June 24, 1861.

Captain SCOTT—*Provisional Army.*

1 Pair Percussion Pistols and Holsters, (loaned.)

June 24, 1861.

Bishop POLK—*Nashville, Tennessee.*

18 Six-pounder Iron Cannon, not mounted,

2 Twelve-pounder Iron Cannon, not mounted.

June 24, 1861.

Colonel BLANTON DUNCAN—*Care of Assistant Quartermaster
KING, Winchester.*

300 Cartridge Boxes and Belts,

300 Cap Pouches and Belts.

June 24, 1861.

Captain KIRBY—*Wise Legion Artillery.*

32 Artillery Sabres.

June 25, 1861.

General GARNETT—*Care of Major Harman, Staunton.*

2 Six-pounder Iron Cannon, mounted,

4 Sponges and Rammers,

4 Hand Spikes,

2 Lint Stocks,

1 Worm and Staves,

1 Port-fire Stock,

2 Prolonges,

2 Tar Buckets,

2 Water Buckets,

2 Sponge Buckets,

8 Bricoles,

4 Haversacks,

2 Tube Pouches,

2 Port-fire Cases,

4 Thumb Stalls,

2 Gunner's Gimlets,

2 Priming Wires,

2 Vent Pouches,

4 Four-horse Sets Artillery Harness.

June 25, 1861.

Colonel RADFORD—*Manassas Junction.*

- 36 Virginia Sabres and Belts,
- 27 United State Cavalry Sabres and Belts.

June 25, 1861.

Major TOMLIN—*West Point.*

- 2 United States Percussion Pistols,
- 1 Pair Cavalry Holsters.

June 25, 1861.

General BEAUREGARD—*Manassas.*

- 6 Tangent Scales.

June 25, 1861.

Captain MAYRE—*Hamden Artillery, of Richmond.*

- 16 Halters.

June 25, 1861.

Captain KIRBY—*Wise Legion Artillery.*

- 33 Old Virginia Sabres.

June 27, 1861.

Captain ISAACSON—*Washington Artillery, of New Orleans.*

- 3 Four-horse Sets Artillery Harness, complete.

June 27, 1861.

Lieut. Col. EWELL—*Fort Magruder, near Williamsburg.*

- 2 Twelve-pounder Iron Guns, mounted,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 4 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 8 Bricoles,

Lieutenant Colonel EWELL—Continued.

- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 1 Worm and Stave,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Vent Punches,
- 4 Thumb Stalls,
- 2 Twelve-pounder Caissons,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets.

June 26, 1861.

Captain DOOLEY—*Montgomery Guard, 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Manassas Junction.*

- 25 Cap Pouches without Belts.

June 29, 1861.

Captain KIRBY—*Wise Legion, Artillery.*

- 80 Halters.

July 1, 1861.

Captain KIRBY—*Wise Legion, Artillery.*

- 10 Four-horse Sets Wagon Harness,
- 9 Riding Saddles,
- 9 Bridles.

July 1, 1861.

Captain BRENT—*Fluvanna Artillery, Baptist College.*

- 2 Six-pounder Iron Cannon, mounted,
- 4 Hand Spikes,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Worm and Stave,
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Tube Pouches,

Captain BRENT—Continued.

- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 4 Thumb Stalls,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 2 Vent Punches,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets.

July 1, 1861.

Major WALTON—*Washington Artillery, of New Orleans.*

- 1 Travelling Forge,
- 1 Battery Wagon.

July 2, 1861.

Captain THOMAS G. POLLOCK—*Wise Skirmishers, Lewisburg.*

- 41 Virginia Flint Lock Rifles,
- 12 Virginia Percussion Lock Rifles.

July 2, 1861.

Major RANDOLPH—*Yorktown.*

- 6 Six-pounder Caissons.

July 2, 1861.

Captain W. E. TANNER—*Tredegar Battalion.*

- 20 Virginia Flint Lock Muskets.

July 2, 1861.

Captain BRENT—*Fluvanna Artillery.*

- 2 Six-Pounder Caissons, complete,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets.

July 2, 1861.

Lieutenant MAURY.

- 1 Sabre Scabbard and Belt.

July 2, 1861.

Lieutenant SMITH—*Confederate States' Laboratory.*

- 500 Barrels Cannon Powder.

July 3, 1861.

Captain P. B. STANARD—*Thomas Artillery.*

- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 6 Haversacks,
- 1 Tube Pouch,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 16 Bricoles,
- 8 Thumb Stalls.

July 3, 1861.

Captain MARVE—*Hamden Artillery.*

- 8 Haversacks,
- 3 Tube Pouches,
- 8 Thumb Stalls,
- 4 Priming Wires,
- 8 Gunner's Gimlets.

July 3, 1861.

Capt. ISAACSON—*Washington Artillery, of New Orleans.*

- 2 Six-pounder Hand Spikes,
- 2 Worms and Staves,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 4 Prolouges,
- 8 Haversacks,
- 5 Tube Pouches,
- 20 Thumb Stalls,
- 6 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Priming Wires.

July 2, 1861, to August 3.

Captain ANDREWS—*Maryland Artillery.*

- 1 Twelve-pounder Brass Howitzer, mounted,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 1 Worm and Stave,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Tow Hook,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,

Captain ANDREWS—Continued.

- 1 Regular Caisson,
- 1 Spare Wheel,
- 1 Spare Pole,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Twelve-pounder Brass Rifle Gun, mounted,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 1 Twelve-pounder Light, Brass, Smooth-bore Gun, mounted,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 4 Hand Spikes,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Vent Punches,
- 2 Tow Hooks,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 2 Regular Caissons,
- 2 Spare Wheels,
- 2 Spare Poles,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 1 12-pounder Smooth-bore Brass Gun, mounted,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Tow Hook,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 1 Caisson, (Regular,)
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Spare Wheel,
- 1 Spare Pole,
- 1 Twelve-pounder Brass Howitzer, mounted,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Tar Bucket,

Captain ANDREWS—Continued.

- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 1 Tow Hook,
- 1 Regular Caisson,
- 1 Spare Wheel,
- 1 Spare Pole,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Twelve-pounder Brass Howitzer, mounted,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Tow Hook,
- 1 Regular Caisson,
- 1 Spare Wheel,
- 1 Spare Pole,
- 1 Tar Bucket,

July 3, 1861.

Captain CABELL—*Fayette Artillery, Gloucester Point.*

- 4 Spare Poles.

July 3, 1861.

Captain BRENT—*Fluvanna Artillery.*

- 2 Six-pounder Caissons, (complete,)
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets.

July 5, 1861.

Captain HARRON—*16th Regiment Va. Militia, Fredericksburg.*

- 50 Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets.

July 4, 1861.

GEORGE E. TAYLOR.

- 1 Pair Percussion Pistols, (loaned,)
- 1 Old Sword,
- 1 Pair Cavalry Pistols.

July 5, 1861.

Captain BRENT—*Fluvanna* Artillery.

- 2 Six-pounder Iron Guns, (mounted,)
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 4 Hand Spikes.
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 2 Vent Pouches,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 4 Thumb Stalls,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets.

July 5, 1861.

Navy Bureau.

100 Barrels Cannon Powder.

July 5, 1861.

Major WALTON—*Washington Artillery, of New Orleans.*

9 Four-horse Sets of Artillery Harness, complete.

July 5, 1861.

Major MEEMS—*Letcher Guard, 18th Georgia Regiment.*

1 Pair Cavalry Holsters.

July 8, 1861.

General GARNETT—*Care of Major Harman, Staunton.*

- 2 Six-pounder Iron Guns, mounted.
- 4 Hand Spikes,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets,

General GARNETT—Continued.

- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets.
- 2 Vent Pouches,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 2 Six-pounder Caissons,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Four-horse Sets Artillery Harness,
- 2 Four-horse Sets Wagon Harness,
- 2 Spare Poles.

July 9, 1861.

Captain ANDREWS—*Maryland Artillery.*

- 1 Travelling Forge and Implements,
- 1 Battery Wagon and Implements.

July 6, 1861.

Captain KIRBY—*Care of Major Harman, Staunton.*

59 Horse Brushes.

July 9, 1861.

General MAGRUDER.

- 1 Battery Wagon,
- 4 Sets Wagon Harness, (four Horses to Set.)

July 9, 1861.

Captain KIRBY.

4 Four-horse Sets Artillery Harness.

July 9, 1861.

Lieutenant SMITH—*Kirby Artillery.*

1 Sabre and Belt.

Lieutenant PAIRO—*Kirby Artillery.*

1 Sabre and Belt.

July 10, 1861.

General JOHNSTON—*Winchester.*

1,200 United States Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets.

July 10, 1861.

Captain NEBLETT—*Pig's Point.*

100 United States Flint Lock Muskets,
100 Cartridge Boxes,
600 Yards Webbing,
100 Bayonet Scabbards,
100 Waist Belts,
400 Flints.

July 10, 1861.

Captain P. B. STANARD—*Thomas Artillery.*

1 Pendulum House and Bracket.

July 10, 1861.

General MAGRUDER—*Yorktown.*

2 Twelve-pounder Iron Guns, mounted,
4 Sponges and Rammers,
2 Worms and Staves,
4 Hand Spikes,
2 Prolouges,
2 Water Buckets,
2 Sponge Buckets,
2 Tar Buckets,
8 Bricoles,
4 Haversacks,
2 Tube Pouches,
2 Port-fire Cases,
4 Thumb Stalls,
2 Priming Wires,
2 Vent Punches,
2 Gunner's Gimblets,
2 Lint Stocks,
2 Port-fire Stocks.

July 10, 1861.

General JOHNSTON—*Winchester.*

1 Travelling Forge.

Captain P. G. COGHLAN.

1 Sabre and Belt.

Captain BALDWIN.

1 Sabre and Belt.

July 11, 1861.

Captain GUY—*Goochland Artillery, Baptist College.*

4 Six-pounder Iron Guns, mounted,
8 Sponges and Rammers,
8 Hand Spikes,
4 Prolouges,
2 Worms and Staves,
4 Lint Stocks,
4 Port-fire Stocks,
4 Water Buckets,
4 Tar Buckets,
4 Sponge Buckets,
16 Bricoles,
8 Haversacks,
4 Tube Pouches,
4 Port-fire Cases,
8 Thumb Stalls,
4 Priming Wires,
4 Gunner's Gimlets,
4 Vent Punches.

July 11, 1851.

Colonel PRYOR—*Camp Cook, near Smithfield, Isle of Wight.*

300 Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets,
900 Flints.

July 11, 1861.

Capt. T. J. EPPS—*41st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Norfolk.*

75 Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets,
300 Flints.

July 11, 1861.

General WISE—*Care of Major Harman, Staunton.*

250 Cartridge Boxes,
100 Bayonet Scabbards,
200 Waist Plates,
600 Yards Webbing.

July 12, 1861.

General MAGRUDER—*Yorktown.*

- 2 Twelve-pounder Caissons,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckts.

July 12, 1861.

Colonel HODGES—*Jamestown Island.*

250 Bayonets.

July 13, 1861.

Colonel SAMUEL JONES—*Ordnance Office, Manassas.*

- 1,000 Virginia Flint Lock Muskets,
- 1,000 Bayonets,
- 1,000 Flints.

July 12, 1861.

General MAGRUDER.

- 1 Travelling Forge and Implements,
- 1 Four-horse Set Artillery Harness.

July 15, 1861.

Captain GUY—*Goochland Artillery, Baptist College.*

- 361 Virginia Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets,
- 361 Extra Flints.

July 17, 1861.

General MAGRUDER—*Yorktown.*

- 2 Twelve-pounder Iron Guns, mounted,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 4 Hand Spikes,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 4 Haversacks,

General MAGRUDER—Continued.

2 Tube Pouches,
 2 Port-fire Cases,
 4 Thumb Stalls,
 2 Priming Wires,
 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
 2 Vent Punches,
 2 Caissons,
 2 Water Buckets,
 2 Tar Buckets.

July 17, 1861.

Major HARMAN—*Staunton*.

120 Percussion Muskets and Bayonets.

July 18, 1861.

Major WARD—*Fort Lowry, Tappahannock*.

80 Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets,
 300 Extra Flints.

July 19, 1861.

Captain T. C. JORDAN—*Commanding Officer, Jamestown Island*.

100 Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets,
 200 Extra Flints.

July 19, 1861.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

100 Barrels Cannon Powder.

July 19, 1861.

Captain SANDS—*Henrico Artillery, Jamestown Island*.

3 Six-pounder Iron Guns, mounted,
 1 Six-Pounder Iron Parrott Gun, mounted,
 4 Caissons,
 8 Sponges and Rammers,
 8 Hand Spikes,
 4 Prolouges,
 4 Lint Stocks,
 4 Port-fire Stocks,
 2 Worms and Staves,
 8 Water Buckets,

Captain SANDS—Continued.

- 8 Tar Buckets,
- 4 Sponge Buckets,
- 16 Bricoles,
- 8 Haversacks,
- 4 Tube Pouches,
- 4 Port-fire Cases,
- 8 Thumb Stalls,
- 4 Priming Wires,
- 4 Gunner's Gimblets,
- 8 Four-horse Sets Wagon Harness.

July 19, 1861.

Captain GUY—*Goochland Artillery*.

- 4 Tangent Scales,
- 2 Spare Poles.

July 22, 1861.

Confederate States Ordnance Store—Captain SAUNDERS.

- 1 Prolouge.

July 20, 1861.

Captain LEFTWICH—*Jamestown*.

- 1 Dozen Musket Cones.

July 23, 1861.

Captain KIRBY—*Wise Legion*.

- 1 Twelve-pounder Iron Howitzer, mounted,
- 1 Twelve-pounder Iron Caisson,
- 3 Six-pounder Caissons,
- 8 Haversacks.
- 8 Sponges and Rammers,
- 4 Tube Pouches,
- 4 Port-fire Cases,
- 16 Bricoles,
- 4 Prolouges,
- 4 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 4 Priming Wires,
- 8 Thumb Stalls,
- 8 Water Buckets,
- 8 Tar Buckets,
- 8 Sponge Buckets,
- 4 Axes,

Captain KIRBY—Continued.

- 4 Shovels,
- 4 Mattocks,
- 8 Hand Spikes,
- 4 Port-fire Stocks,
- 4 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Worms and Staves.

July 24, 1861.

General MAGRUDER.

- 2 Four-horse Sets Artillery Harness,
- 3 Four-horse Sets Wagon Harness,
- 2 24 Pounder Iron Howitzers, mounted,
- 2 24 Pounder Caissons,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 4 Thumb Stalls,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 4 Water Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 4 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Pick Axes,
- 2 Axes,
- 2 Shovels.

July 27, 1861.

CONFEDERATE ORDNANCE STORE.

- 1 Pair Cavalry Holsters.

July 27, 1861.

Captain C. M. BRAXTON—*Fredericksburg Artillery, cross roads near Aquia Creek.*

- 4 Four-horse sets Artillery Harness.

July 27, 1861.

Captain MAURY—*Confederate States Navy, Norfolk.*

- 10 Barrels Blasting Powder.

July 27, 1861.

Captain C. M. BRAXTON—*Fredericksburg Artillery.*

- 1 Six-pounder Tangent Scale.

July 27, 1861.

Captain ANDREWS—*Maryland Artillery.*

- 8 Four-horse Sets Artillery Harness,
- 14 Water Buckets.

July 29, 1861.

Captain ROSSER—*Wise Brigade.*

- 14 Virginia Cavalry Sabres,
- 9 United States Cavalry Sabres,
- Old Belts for same.

July 30, 1861.

Colonel BLANTON DUNCAN—*Of Kentucky.*

- 2 United States Percussion Pistols,
- 1 Pair Holsters.

August 1, 1861.

Captain DOYLE—*95th Regiment, Willoughby's Point.*

- 7 Musketoons,
- 12 Cavalry Sabres,
- 8 Percussion Pistols, United States,
- 4 Pair Holsters.

August 2, 1861.

General MAGRUDER.

- 2 24-pounder Iron Howitzers, mounted,
- 2 Twenty-four Pounder Caissons,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 4 Water Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 4 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Axes,
- 2 Mattocks,
- 2 Shovels,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 4 Hand Spikes,

General MAGEUDER—Continued.

- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 1 Worm and Staff.

August 2, 1861.

Major WARD—*Fort Lowry, Tappahannock.*

- 2 Six-pounder Gun Carriages,
- 4 Hand Spikes,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets.
- 2 Priming Wires.

August 2, 1861.

Gen. CHAPMAN—*Lewisburg, Virginia, for Col. JOEL McPHERSON.*

- 860 Virginia Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets,
- 640 U. S. Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets,
- 1,500 Extra Flints.

August 3, 1861.

Captain ROSSER—*Wise Legion.*

- 36 Cavalry Sabres and Belts,

August 3, 1861.

Captain LAY—*Powhatan Troop, Camp Pickens.*

- 5 Pair United States Percussion Pistols,
- 5 Pair Holsters,
- 4 Cavalry Sabres and Belts,

August 6, 1861.

Col. J. R. CHAMBLISS—*Norfolk, 1st Regiment Va. Volunteers.*

- 25 Altered Percussion Muskets and Bayonets.

August 6, 1861.

Captain WALLACE—*Wise Legion*.

67 Altered Percussion Muskets and Bayonets.

August 7, 1861.

Confederate States Laboratory.

100 Kegs Blasting Powder,

114 Half Kegs Sporting Powder,

100 Quarter Kegs Sporting Powder.

August 7, 1861.

Colonel S. B. PAUL.

1 Cavalry Sabre and Belt.

August 7, 1861.

Captain ANDREWS—*Maryland Artillery*.

4 Four-horse Sets Artillery Harness,

8 Extra Saddles,

8 Extra Bridles,

20 Extra Halters,

20 Extra Whips,

12 Haversacks,

6 Tube Pouches,

6 Tube Pouches,

6 Port-fire Cases,

12 Thumb Stalls,

24 Bricoles,

6 Prolouges,

August 8, 1861.

Captain ANDREWS.

50 Mop Blankets for Horses.

August 8, 1861.

Captain DOYLE—*95th Regiment, Willoughby's Point*.

3 Bayonets.

August 8, 1861.

Captain ROSSER—*Wise Legion*.

12 Flint-lock Cavalry Pistols,

6 Pair Cavalry Holsters.

August 9, 1861.

Colonel JOHN R. CHAMBLISS—*41st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Norfolk.*

20 Altered Percussion Muskets and Bayonets.

August 9, 1861.

Captain ANDREWS—*Maryland Artillery.*

44 Artillery Valises.

August 10.

2 Four-horse Sets Artillery Harness.

August 10, 1861.

Colonel WHARTON—*Bonsack Depot, for General Floyd.*

600 Virginia Flint-lock Muskets and Bayonets,

400 U. S. Flint-lock Muskets and Bayonets,

1,000 Extra Flints.

August 12, 1861.

Captain ANDREWS—*Maryland Artillery.*

6 Shovels,

6 Axes,

6 Mattocks,

8 Extra Halters.

August 12, 1861.

Captain WALLACE—*Wise Legion.*

5 Altered Percussion Muskets,

1 Cavalry Sabre and Belt.

August 12, 1861.

General MAGRUDER.

2 24 Pounder Iron Howitzers, mounted,

2 24 Pounder Caissons,

4 Sponges and Rammers,

4 Hand Spikes,

2 Worms and Staves,

2 Port-fire Stocks,

2 Lint Stocks,

2 Prolouges,

2 Tube Pouches,

4 Haversacks,

2 Port-fire Cases,

General MAGRUDER—Continued.

- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 4 Thumb Stalls,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 4 Water Buckets,
- 4 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 2 Axes,
- 2 Shovels,
- 2 Mattocks.

August 12, 1861.

Captain GUY—*Goochland Artillery.*

- 2 Sponges and Rammers.

August 12, 1861.

Lieutenant JOHNSON—*Norfolk Light Guard, 95th Regiment
Virginia Militia.*

- 26 Pair Cavalry Holsters.

August 13, 1861.

Capt. DANCE—*Powhatan Artillery, Camp Magruder, Richmond.*

- 4 Six-pounder Iron Cannon, mounted,
- 4 Six-pounder Caissons,
- 8 Sponges and Rammers,
- 8 Hand Spikes,
- 4 Port-fire Stocks,
- 4 Lint Stocks,
- 8 Haversacks,
- 4 Tube Pouches,
- 4 Port-fire Cases,
- 4 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 4 Priming Wires,
- 16 Bricoles,
- 4 Prolouges,
- 8 Water Buckets,
- 4 Sponge Buckets,
- 8 Tar Buckets,
- 4 Axes,
- 4 Shovels,
- 4 Mattocks.

August 13, 1861.

Captain COCKE—*Fluvanna Light Artillery, Camp Magruder, Richmond.*

- 4 Six-pounder Iron Cannon, mounted,
- 4 Six-pounder Caissons,
- 8 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Worms and Staves,
- 8 Hand Spikes,
- 4 Lint Stocks,
- 4 Port-fire Stocks,
- 8 Haversacks,
- 4 Tube Pouches,
- 4 Port-fire Cases,
- 4 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 4 Priming Wires,
- 16 Bricoles,
- 4 Prolouges,
- 8 Water Buckets,
- 4 Sponge Buckets,
- 4 Tar Buckets,
- 4 Axes,
- 4 Shovels,
- 4 Mattocks,
- 8 Thumb Stalls.

August 14, 1861.

General MAGRUDER.

- 5 Four-horse Sets Wagon Harness.

August 14, 1861.

Captain JOHN R. CHAMBLISS—*Norfolk, Virginia.*

- 20 Altered Percussion Muskets and Bayonets.

August 15, 1861.

Captain ANDREWS—*Maryland Artillery.*

- 6 Tow Hooks,
- 3 Bill Hooks,
- 3 Sabre Belts.

August 19, 1861.

Captain WALLACE—*Wise Legion.*

- 10 Altered Percussion Muskets and Bayonets.

August 19, 1861.

Captain CABELL—*Fayette Artillery, Gloucester Point.*

4 Tangent Scales.

August 19, 1861.

General MAGRUDER.

- 4 Twelve-pounder Iron Cannon, not mounted,
- 16 Four-horse Sets Wagon Harness,
- 2 24-pounder Iron Howitzers, mounted,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 4 Handspikes,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 4 Thumb Stalls.

August 20.

- 3 Twenty-four Pounder Howitzer Caissons,
- 2 Mattocks,
- 3 Axes,
- 2 Shovels,
- 3 Water Buckets,
- 3 Tar Buckets,
- 3 Double Bars,
- 3 Spare Poles,
- 1 Regular 24-pounder Howitzer Caisson,
- 1 Spare Wheel,
- 1 Spare Pole,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket.

August 20, 1861.

Captain SOUTHALL—*Everett Artillery, Jamestown.*

- 1 Regular 24-pounder Howitzer Caisson,
- 1 Spare Wheel,

Captain SOUTHALL—Continued.

- 1 Spare Pole,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket.

August 20, 1861.

Captain BRAXTON—*Fredericksburg Artillery, Cross Roads, near Aquia Creek.*

- 4 Four-horse Sets Artillery Harness.

August 20, 1861.

Captain R. L. WALKER—*Aquia Creek.*

- 2 Four-horse Sets Artillery Harness, complete.

August 20, 1861.

Col. J. R. CHAMBLISS—*41st Regiment Va. Volunteers, Norfolk.*

- 60 Altered Percussion Muskets and Bayonets,
- 70 Altered Percussion Muskets and Bayonets.

August 20, 1861.

Captain SOUTHALL—*Everett Artillery, Jamestown.*

- 1 24 Pounder Iron Howitzer, mounted,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 2 Haversacks,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 1 Tube Pouch,
- 4 Bricoles,
- 1 Prolouge,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 2 Thumb Stalls.

August 21, 1861.

General MAGRUDER:

- 2 24 Pounder Iron Howitzers, mounted,
- 2 Worms and Staves,
- 4 Hand Spikes,

General MAGRUDER—Continued.

- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 2 Vent Punches,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 4 Thumb Stalls.

August 26, 1861.

Capt. WILLIAM S. PENNICK—*Daniel Logan Guard, Camp Lee.*

- 54 United States Flint-lock Muskets,
- 54 Bayonets.

August 26, 1861.

Colonel JOHN R. CHAMBLISS—*41st Regiment, Norfolk.*

- 60 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 60 Bayonets.

August 27, 1861.

Lieutenant MINOR—*Navy Department.*

- 100 Virginia Flint-lock Muskets,
- 100 Bayonets for same.

August 28, 1861.

Col. JOHN R. CHAMBLISS—*41st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Norfolk.*

- 60 Altered percussion Muskets,
- 80 Bayonets for same.

August 31, 1861.

Captain J. G. PARRISH—*Camp Mercer, near Fredericksburg.*

- 20 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 20 Bayonets.

August 31, 1861.

Col. JOHN R. CHAMBLISS—*41st Regiment Virginia Volunteers,
Norfolk.*

40 Altered Percussion Muskets,
40 Bayonets for same.

August 31, 1861.

Captain N. B. FRENCH—*Of Mercer.*

1 United States Cavalry Sabre and Belt.

August 31, 1861.

Captain R. LINDSAY WALKER—*Cross Roads, near Aquia Creek.*

10 Sets Four-horse Artillery Harness.

September 3, 1861.

Captain J. G. PARRISH—*Camp Mercer, near Aquia Creek.*

45 Altered Percussion Muskets,
45 Bayonets for same.

September 3, 1861.

Lieutenant MINOR—*Navy Department.*

400 Musket Flints.

September 5, 1861.

Captain ALEXANDER—*Ordnance Officer, Manassas.*

4 24-Pounder Iron Howitzers, mounted,
8 Sponges and Rammers,
3 Worms and Staves,
8 Hand Spikes,
4 Sponge Buckets,
4 Tar Buckets,
4 Water Buckets,
8 Haversacks,
4 Tube Pouches,
4 Port-fire Cases,
4 Lint Stocks,
4 Port-fire Stocks,
4 Gunner's Gimlets,
8 Thumb Stalls,
4 Priming Wires,
4 Prolouges,
16 Bricoles.

September 5, 1861.

Major GORGAS, C. S. A.—*For Capt. J. T. Sharp, Nashville, Tennessee.*

- 1,000 Virginia Flint-lock Muskets,
- 1,000 Bayonets for same.

September 6, 1861.

Captain ALEXANDER—*Ordnance Department, Manassas.*

- 3 Wagon Caissons for 12-pounder Howitzers,
- 3 Water Buckets,
- 3 Tar Buckets,
- 3 Spare Poles,
- 1 12-pounder Iron Gun, mounted,
- 2 12-pounder Brass Guns, mounted,
- 21 Tow Hooks,
- 2 Vent Punches,
- 3 Prolouges,
- 2 Worms and Staves,
- 6 Hand Spikes,
- 3 Lint Stocks,
- 3 Port-fire Stocks,
- 7 Pendulum Hausses,
- 7 Brackets,
- 6 Haversacks,
- 3 Tube Pouches,
- 6 Thumb Stalls,
- 3 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 3 Priming Wires,
- 12 Bricoles,
- 3 Water Buckets,
- 3 Sponge Buckets,
- 3 Tar Buckets,
- 6 Sponges and Rammers.

September 6, 1861.

Lieutenant MINOR—*Navy Department.*

- 100 Cartridge Boxes and Belts,
- 100 Bayonet Scabbards and Belts.

September 6, 1861.

Major N. TYLER—*Wise Legion.*

- 40 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 40 Bayonets for same.

September 6, 1861.

Lieutenant DICKINSON—*Kanawha Rangers, 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.*

- 47 Flint-lock Pistols,
- 14 United States Percussion Pistols.

September 6, 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel DAVIS.

- 1 Pair United States Percussion Pistols,
- 1 Pair Holsters,
- 1 Cavalry Sabre.

September 9, 1861.

Colonel JOHN R. CHAMBLISS—*41st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Norfolk.*

- 95 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 95 Bayonets for same.

September 9, 1861.

Confederate States Armory.

- 1 Can Patent Grease.

September 9, 1861.

Captain ALEXANDER—*Ordnance Officer, Manassas.*

- 2 Twenty-four Pounder Caissons,
- 2 Spare Poles,
- 2 Spare Wheels,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Water Buckets,

September 10, 1861.

Captain THOMAS J. KIRKPATRICK—*Amherst Artillery, Camp Magruder, Richmond.*

- 3 Long Six-pounder Iron Guns, mounted,
- 6 Sponges and Rammers,
- 6 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Worms and Staves,
- 3 Lint Stocks,
- 3 Prolouges,
- 3 Port-fire Stocks,
- 3 Vent Punches,

Captain THOMAS J. KIRKPATRICK—Continued.

- 12 Bricoles,
- 3 Port-fire cases,
- 5 Thumb Stalls,
- 3 Priming Wires,
- 3 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 3 Water Buckets,
- 3 Tar Buckets,
- 3 Sponge Buckets,

(These guns were subsequently returned
with some of the implements.)

September 10, 1861.

Major TYLER—*Wise Legion, care Quartermaster M. Boyer,
Jackson River.*

- 80 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 80 Bayonets.

September 11, 1861.

Captain WALTER D. LEAKE—*Turner Artillery of Goochland
County, Camp Magruder, Richmond.*

- 3 Long Six-pounder Iron Guns, mounted,
- 6 Sponges and Rammers,
- 6 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Worms and Staves,
- 3 Port-fire Stocks,
- 3 Port-fire Cases,
- 6 Thumb Stalls,
- 3 Priming Wires,
- 3 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 3 Prolouges,
- 12 Bricoles,
- 3 Vent Punches,
- 3 Water Buckets,
- 3 Tar Buckets,
- 3 Sponge Buckets,
- 3 Lint Stocks.

(One of these Six-pounders was subsequently
returned.)

September 11, 1861.

Captain ALEXANDER—*Ordnance Officer, Manassas.*

- 5 Vent Punches,
- 1 Twenty-four Pounder Caisson,

Captain ALEXANDER—Continued.

- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Spare Pole,
- 1 Spare Wheel.

September 12, 1861.

Captain ANDREWS—*Maryland Artillery, Brook Station, near Aquia Creek.*

- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Saddle,
- 7 Bridles,
- 2 Pair Traces,
- 6 Cavalry Belts.

September 12, 1861.

Captain W. LATHAM—*Nelson Artillery.*

- 3 Six-pounder Iron Guns, mounted,
- 6 Sponges and Rammers,
- 6 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Worms and Staves,
- 3 Port-fire Stocks,
- 3 Port-fire Cases,
- 3 Priming Wires,
- 3 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 3 Prolouges,
- 7 Bricoles,
- 3 Vent Punches,
- 3 Water Buckets,
- 3 Tar Buckets,
- 3 Sponge Buckets,
- 3 Lint Stocks.

September 13, 1861.

Colonel MAXEY GREGG—*South Carolina.*

100 Virginia Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets.

September 13, 1861.

Col. TRIGG—*54th Regiment Va. Volunteers, Christiansburg, Montgomery County.*

- 843 United States Flint Lock Muskets,
- 843 Bayonets,
- 2,000 Flints.

September 14, 1861.

Major N. TYLER—*Wise Legion, care of Quartermaster Boyer.*

80 Altered Percussion Muskets,
80 Bayonets.

September 14, 1861.

Captain ALEXANDER—*Ordnance Officer, Manassas.*

1 Twenty-four Pounder Caisson,
1 Spare Pole,
1 Spare Wheel,
1 Water Bucket,
1 Tar Bucket.

September 14, 1861.

Captain THOMAS J. KIRKPATRICK—*Amherst Artillery.*

3 Six-pounder Caissons,
3 Water Buckets,
3 Tar Buckets.

September 16, 1861.

Major N. TYLER—*Wise Legion.*

60 Altered Percussion Muskets and Bayonets.

September 16, 1861.

Col. ZULOUSKI—*13th Louisiana Volunteers, Griffin's Spring.*

600 Hall's Rifles, with Bayonets,
2,000 Flints.

240 of these were subsequently returned.

September 16, 1861.

W. W. C. GEORGE—*Lancaster Court House.*

500 Musket Flints.

September 16, 1861.

Colonel ZULOUSKI—*13th Louisiana Volunteers.*

200 Hall's Rifles with Bayonets.

September 16, 1861.

Captain J. BROCKENBROUGH—*Baltimore Light Artillery, Camp Magruder, near Richmond.*

- 3 Iron Six-pounder Guns, mounted,
- 6 Hand Spikes,
- 6 Sponges and Rammers,
- 3 Lint Stocks,
- 3 Port-fire Stocks,
- 3 Port-fire Cases,
- 12 Bricoles,
- 6 Thumb Stalls,
- 3 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 3 Priming Wires,
- 3 Water Buckets,
- 2 Worms and Staves,
- 3 Prolouges,
- 3 Sponge Buckets,
- 3 Tar Buckets.

(Two of these Six-pounders were subsequently returned with some of the implements.)

September 16, 1861.

Virginia Military Institute.

- 2 Prolouges,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 4 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Water Buckets.

September 17, 1861.

Major SHARP—*Quarter-Master's Department, Richmond.*

- 1 Rifle Four-pounder Iron Gun, not mounted,

September 18, 1861.

Quartermaster WILLIAM S. ASH—*Wilmington, N. C.*

- 44 Flint-lock Muskets,
- 44 Bayonets.

September 18, 1861.

Colonel MALLORY—*Fort Loury, via Fredericksburg.*

- 2 Twelve-pounder Iron Guns, mounted,
- 4 Hand Spikes,

Colonel MALLORY—Continued.

- 2 Worms and Staves,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 4 Thumb Stalls,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 2 Vent Punches,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets.

September 18, 1861.

Capt. LEWIS—*Lancaster Cavalry, Union Wharf, Richmond Co.*

- 1 Twelve-pounder Iron Gun, mounted,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 1 Worm and Stave,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 4 Bricoles,
- 1 Prolouge,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 2 Haversacks,
- 1 Tube Pouch,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,
- 2 Vent Punches,
- 1 Port-fire Case.

September 18, 1861.

Colonel ZULUSKOWSKI—*13th Louisiana Volunteers.*

- 115 Virginia Flint-lock Muskets,
- 115 Bayonets,
- 60 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 60 Bayonets.

September 18, 1861.

General J. B. CLARKE—*Memphis, Tennessee.*

500 Virginia Flint-lock Muskets,
500 Bayonets.

September 18, 1861.

Capt. JONES—*Company E, 1st Battalion Provisional Army, Va.*

60 Virginia Flint-lock Muskets,
60 Bayonets.

September 18, 1861.

General J. B. CLARKE—*Memphis, Tennessee.*

2 Rifle Four-pounder Guns, not mounted,
2 Pendulum Hausse,
2 Brackets,
2 Six-pounder Carriages,
2 Worms and Staves,
4 Hand Spikes,
2 Lint Stocks,
2 Port-fire Stocks,
2,500 Flints,
2 Four-horse Sets Artillery Harness.

September 19, 1861.

Lieut. DICKINSON—*Kanawha Rangers, 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.*

30 Pair Cavalry Holsters.

September 19, 1861.

Colonel GREEN—*North Carolina, Wise Legion.*

300 Virginia Flint-lock Muskets,
300 Bayonets.

September 19, 1861.

Colonel ZULUKOUSKI—*13th Louisiana Volunteers.*

25 Altered Percussion Muskets,
25 Bayonets.

September 20, 1861.

Ordnance Department, Confederate States Army.

1 Twelve-pounder Howitzer Tangent Scale,

Ordinance Department, Confederate States Army—Continued.

- 1 Six-pounder Howitzer Tangent Scale,
- 1 Cavalry Sabre.

September 20, 1861.

Quartermaster WM. S. ASH—*Wilmington, North Carolina.*

- 20 Flint-lock Muskets,
- 20 Bayonets,
- 15 Flint-lock Muskets without Bayonets.

September 23, 1861.

Col. WILLIAM D. STUART—*56th Regiment Virginia Volunteers,
Camp Lee.*

- 200 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 200 Bayonets.

September 24, 1861.

- 140 Altered Percussion Muskets with Bayonets.

September 24, 1861.

Captain LEWIS M. COLEMAN—*Morris Artillery, Hanover, Camp
Dimmock, Richmond.*

- 6 Virginia Flint-lock Muskets,
- 6 Bayonets.

September 24, 1861.

Captain WALTER D. LEAKE—*Camp Magruder.*

- 1 Six-pounder Iron Gun, mounted,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Prolouge,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 8 Haversacks,
- 4 Tube Pouches,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 4 Tow Hooks,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,

Captain WALTER D. LEAKE—Continued.

- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet.

September 25, 1861.

Captain THOMAS J. KIRKPATRICK—*Amherst Artillery, Camp Magruder.*

- 1 Six-pounder Iron Gun, mounted,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Prolouge,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 8 Haversacks,
- 4 Tube Pouches,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 4 Tow Hooks,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 4 Bricoles.

September 26, 1861.

Captain LATHAM—*Nelson Artillery, Camp Magruder.*

- 1 Six-pounder Iron Gun, mounted,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Prolouge,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 9 Bricoles,
- 4 Tow Hooks,
- 4 Tube Pouches,
- 8 Haversacks,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Priming Wire,

September 26, 1861.

Capt. BROCKENBROUGH—*Baltimore Light Artillery, Camp Magruder, near Richmond.*

1 Six-pounder Iron Gun, mounted,

2 Hand Spikes,

2 Sponges and Rammers,

1 Limb Stock,

1 Port-fire Stock,

1 Prolouge,

4 Bricoles,

8 Haversacks,

4 Tube Pouches,

2 Thumb Stalls,

1 Gunner's Gimlet,

4 Vent Punches,

1 Water Bucket,

1 Sponge Bucket,

1 Tar Bucket,

1 Priming Wire,

4 Tow Hooks.

September 27, 1861.

Captain THOMAS J. KIRKPATRICK—*Amherst Artillery.*

1 Six-pounder Caisson,

1 Water Bucket,

1 Tar Bucket,

1 Spare Pole.

September 27, 1861.

Captain E. L. COLEMAN—*Company D, 4th Louisiana Battalion, Camp near Reservoir, Richmond.*

67 Altered Percussion Muskets,

67 Bayonets.

September 27, 1861.

Captain DUNCAN BRUCE—*Company C, 4th Louisiana Battalion.*

91 Altered Percussion Muskets,

91 Bayonets.

September 28, 1861.

Capt. LEWIS—*Lancaster Cavalry, Union Wharf, Richmond Co.*

1 Twelve-pounder Iron Gun, mounted,

2 Hand Spikes,

Captain LEWIS—Continued.

- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Prolouge,
- 4 Bricoles,
- 2 Haversacks,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 1 Tube Pouch,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 2 Tow Hooks,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 2 Thumb Stalls.

September 28, 1861.

Quartermaster WILLIAM S. ASH—*Wilmington, N. C.*

- 20 Flint-lock Muskets,
- 20 Bayonets.

September 30, 1861.

Major WADDILL—*Richmond.*

- 61 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 61 Bayonets.

September 30, 1861.

Colonel ARMISTEAD—*57th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Camp Lee, Richmond.*

- 300 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 300 Bayonets.

October 2, 1861.

Colonel WILLIAM D. STUART—*56th Regiment, Camp Lee.*

- 65 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 65 Bayonets.

October 4, 1861.

Colonel ARMISTEAD—*57th Regiment Virginia Volunteers.*

- 140 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 140 Bayonets.

October 4, 1861.

Captain BALDWIN—*Confederate States Ordnance Department,
for Colonel Hood, 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers.*

120 Virginia Flint-lock Muskets,
120 Bayonets.

October 5, 1861.

Colonel ARMISTEAD—*57th Regiment Virginia Volunteers.*

100 Altered Percussion Muskets,
100 Bayonets.

October 5, 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel CLAYBROOK—*40th Regiment, Virginia.*

50 Altered Percussion Muskets,
50 Bayonets.

October 7, 1861.

Col. JOHN G. BOHANAN—*Matthews Court House, via Gloucester
Point.*

150 Virginia Flint-lock Muskets,
150 Bayonets,
150 Extra Flints.

October 8, 1861.

Colonel ARMISTEAD—*57th Regiment Virginia Volunteers.*

82 Altered Percussion Muskets,
82 Bayonets.

October 9, 1861.

Captain JEFFRIES—*Nottoway Artillery, Camp Magruder, near
Richmond.*

2 Six-pounder Iron Guns, mounted,
4 Sponges and Rammers,
2 Worms and Staves,
4 Hand Spikes,
2 Port-fire Stocks,
2 Port-fire Cases,
2 Tube Pouches,
2 Lint Stocks,
2 Tar Buckets,
2 Water Buckets,
2 Sponge Buckets,
8 Bricoles,

Captain JEFFRIES—Continued.

- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Tow Hooks,
- 2 Vent Punches,
- 2 Prolouges.

October 9, 1861.

WILLIAM GIBBONY—*Wythville, for Colonel J. S. Williams, of Kentucky.*

- 100 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 100 Bayonets,
- 120 Springfield Percussion Muskets,
- 120 Bayonets,
- 340 Brass Mounted Flint-lock Muskets,
- 340 Bayonets,
- 40 Virginia Flint-lock Muskets,
- 40 Bayonets,
- 1,500 Extra Flints.

October 12, 1861.

Lieut. Col. CLAYBROOK—*40th Regiment Virginia Volunteers.*

- 50 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 50 Bayonets.

October 12, 1861.

Colonel WARNER T. JONES—*21st Regiment, Gloucester Point.*

- 150 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 150 Bayonets.

October 14, 1861,

Col. G. W. RANDOLPH—*Howitzer Battalion, Yorktown.*

- 1 Ten Inch Mortar and Bed,
- 1 Eight Inch Mortar and Bed,
- 1 Box Equipments for same,
- 6 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers.

October 14, 1861.

Captain BALDWIN—*Confederate States Ordnance Department, for Colonel Pendleton, Manassas.*

- 1 Twelve Pounder Iron Gun, mounted,
- 2 Hand Spikes.

October 15, 1861.

Captain BROCKENBROUGH—*Baltimore Artillery.*

- 2 Six-pounder Caissons,
- 2 Spare Poles,
- 2 Spare Wheels,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets.

October 15, 1861.

Quartermaster W. M. S. ASH—*Wilmington, North Carolina.*

- 60 Flint-lock Muskets,
- 60 Bayonets.

October 15, 1861.

Colonel G. W. RANDOLPH—*Howitzer Battalion, Yorktown.*

- 30 Ten-inch Mortar Shell.

October 16, 1861.

Colonel G. W. RANDOLPH.

- 14 Ten-inch Mortar Shell,
- 17 Eight-inch Mortar Shell.

October 16, 1861.

Captain J. KIRKPATRICK—*Amherst Artillery, Camp Magruder.*

- 1 Caisson for Rifle Gun,
- 1 Spare Wheel,
- 1 Spare Pole,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket.

October 16, 1861.

Captain JEFFRIES—*Nottoway Artillery.*

- 1 Iron Rifle Four-pounder Gun, mounted,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Limb Stock,
- 2 Haversacks,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 1 Tube Pouch,
- 1 Prolonge,
- 4 Bricoles,

Captain JEFFRIES—Continued.

- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 2 Tow Hooks.

October 17, 1861.

Captain BRUCE—*Of Virginia Senate, Artillery, Camp Fauntleroy, Richmond.*

- 1 Iron Six-pounder Gun, mounted,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 1 Prolouge.

October 17, 1861.

Captain WALTER D. LEAKE—*Turner Artillery, Goochland.*

- 1 Iron Four-pounder Rifle Gun, mounted.

October 17, 1861.

Captain THOMAS J. KIRKPATRICK—*Amherst Artillery.*

- 1 Iron Rifle Four-pounder Gun, mounted.

October 18, 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel CLAYBROOK—*40th Virginia Regiment, Aquia Creek.*

- 50 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 50 Bayonets.

October 18, 1861.

Captain W. LATHAM—*Nelson Artillery.*

- 1 Iron Six-pounder Gun, mounted.

October 18, 1861.

Captain MACON—*Fayette Artillery, Gloucester Point.*

- 1 Iron Four-pounder Rifle Gun, mounted,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 1 Worm and Staff,

Captain MACON—Continued.

- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 2 Haversacks,
- 1 Tube Pouch,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Tow Hook,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 4 Bricoles,
- 1 Prolouge,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket.

October 18, 1861.

Col. HARNES—*14th Regiment Virginia Militia, Strausburg, Shenandoah County.*

- 25 Pounds Rifle Powder,
- 25 Pounds Musket Powder.

October 19, 1861.

Major CRUTCHFIELD, of *Col. Good's Regiment, Staunton, Va.*

- 500 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 500 Bayonets.

October 19, 1861.

Capt. MILLER, of *Col. John B. Baldwin's Regiment, Staunton.*

- 2 Iron Six-pounder Guns, mounted,
- 4 Hand Spikes,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 4 Thumb Stalls,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Priming, Wires,

Captain MILLER—Continued.

- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Vent Punches,
- 2 Tow Hooks,
- 2 Iron Four-pounder Guns, mounted,
- 4 Hand Spikes,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Worms and Staves,
- 2 Prolonges,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 4 Thumb Stalls,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Vent Punches,
- 2 Tow Hooks,
- 2 Pendulum Hausses,
- 2 Brackets.

October 20, 1861.

Major TOMLIN—*Commanding at West Point.*

- 75 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 75 Bayonets.

October 21, 1861.

Hon. M. R. H. GARNETT—*Fort Lowry, Tuppahannock.*

- 1 Four-pounder Iron Rifle Gun, mounted,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket,

Hon. M. R. H. GARNETT—Continued.

- 1 Prolouge,
- 4 Bricoles,
- 2 Haversacks,
- 1 Tube Pouch,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,
- 1 Tow Hook,
- 1 Pendulum Hausse and Bracket,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet.

October 21, 1861.

Captain BRUCE, of Virginia Senate—*Camp Fauntleroy*.

- 1 Six-pounder Iron Gun, mounted,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 1 Prolouge.

October 22, 1861.

Capt. J. T. WOODHOUSE—*16th Regiment Virginia Volunteers,
near Norfolk*.

- 68 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 68 Bayonets.

October 22, 1861.

Hon. M. R. H. GARNETT—*Fort Lowry*.

- 1 Four-pounder Iron Rifle Gun, mounted,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 1 Prolouge,
- 4 Bricoles,
- 2 Haversacks,
- 1 Tube Pouch,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,
- 1 Pendulum Hausse and Bracket,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket,

Hon. M. R. H. GARNETT—Continued.

- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Tow Hook.

October 22, 1861.

Confederate States Laboratory.

- 2,000 Pounds Musket Powder,
- 1,250 Pounds Rifle Powder.

October 22, 1861.

Colonel ROGER A. PRYOR—*3d Regiment Virginia Volunteers,
Camp Cook, Smithfield, Isle of Wight.*

- 40 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 40 Bayonets.

October 23, 1861.

Lieut. Col. CLAYBROOK—*40th Virginia Regiment, Aquia Creek.*

- 51 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 51 Bayonets.

October 23, 1861.

General JAMES H. CARSON—*Winchester.*

- 2 Iron Four-pounder Rifle Guns, mounted,
- 4 Hand Spikes,
- 4 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Lint Stocks,
- 2 Port-fire Stocks,
- 2 Worms and Staves,
- 2 Water Buckets,
- 2 Sponge Buckets,
- 2 Tar Buckets,
- 2 Prolouges,
- 8 Bricoles,
- 4 Haversacks,
- 2 Tube Pouches,
- 2 Port-fire Cases,
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 2 Priming Wires,
- 2 Vent Punches,

General JAMES H. CARSON—Continued.

- 2 Pendulum Hausses,
- 2 Brackets,
- 2 Tow Hooks,
- 4 Thumb Stalls.

October 24, 1861.

Colonel ROGER A. PRYOR—*3d Regiment Virginia Volunteers.*

- 100 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 100 Bayonets.

October 24, 1861.

Colonel ANGUS W. McDONALD—*Romney, Virginia.*

- 3 Iron Rifle Four-pounder Guns, mounted,
- 6 Sponges and Rammers,
- 6 Hand Spikes,
- 3 Worms and Staves,
- 3 Prolouges,
- 3 Lint Stocks,
- 3 Port-fire Stocks,
- 12 Bricoles,
- 3 Tube Pouches,
- 3 Port-fire Cases,
- 3 Vent Punches,
- 3 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 3 Priming Wires,
- 3 Water Buckets,
- 3 Tar Buckets,
- 3 Sponge Buckets,
- 6 Thumb Stalls,
- 3 Tow Hooks,
- 1 Pendulum Hausse and Bracket,
- 6 Haversacks.

October 24, 1861.

Col. TRIGG—*54th Virginia Regiment, Christiansburg, Montgomery County.*

- 25 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 25 Bayonets.

October 24, 1861.

Captain W. LATHAM—*Nelson Artillery.*

- 3 Six-pounder Caissons,
- 3 Water Buckets,
- 3 Tar Buckets.

October 25, 1861.

Major S. CRUTCHFIELD—*Colonel Good's Regiment, Staunton.*

252 Altered Percussion Muskets,
252 Bayonets.

October 25, 1861.

Confederate States Laboratory.

3,200 Pounds Musket Powder,
300 Pounds Rifle Powder.

October 25, 1861.

Captain WALTER D. LEAKE—*Turner Artillery, Goochland Co.*

1 Six-pounder Caisson,
1 Spare Pole,
1 Spare Wheel,
1 Axe,
1 Mattock,
1 Water Bucket,
1 Tar Bucket.

October 26, 1861.

Colonel ROGER A. PRYOR—*3d Regiment Virginia Volunteers.*

100 Altered Percussion Muskets,
100 Bayonets.

October 28.

110 Altered Percussion Muskets,
110 Bayonets.

October 26, 1861.

Confederate States Laboratory.

4,600 Pounds Musket Powder.

October 28, 1861.

Captain MOORMAN—*Norfolk.*

1 4-pounder Iron Rifle Gun, mounted,
2 Hand Spikes,
2 Sponges and Rammers,
1 Worm and Staff,
1 Prolouge,
1 Lint Stock,
1 Port-fire Stock,

Captain MOORNAN—Continued.

- 2 Haversacks,
- 1 Tube Pouch,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 4 Bricoles,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Tow Hook,
- 1 Caisson for Rifle Gun,
- 1 Spare Pole,
- 1 Spare Wheel,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket.

October 28, 1861.

Captain BOWIE—*Carter's Wharf, Westmoreland.*

- 1 4-pounder Iron Rifle Gun, mounted,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 1 Prolouge,
- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,
- 2 Haversacks,
- 1 Tube Pouch,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 4 Bricoles,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Tow Hook.

October 29.

- 1 Iron Four-pounder Rifle Gun, mounted,
- 2 Sponges and Rammers,
- 2 Hand Spikes,
- 1 Worm and Staff,
- 1 Port-fire Stock,

Captain BOWIE—Continued.

- 1 Lint Stock,
- 1 Prolouge,
- 2 Haversacks,
- 2 Thumb Stalls,
- 1 Port-fire Case,
- 1 Tube Pouch,
- 4 Bricoles,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Sponge Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket,
- 1 Priming Wire,
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet,
- 1 Vent Punch,
- 1 Tow Hook.

October 30, 1861.

Captain WALTER D. LEAKE—*Turner Artillery.*

- 1 Six-pounder Caisson,
- 1 Spare Pole,
- 1 Spare Wheel,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket.

October 30, 1861.

Major SKINNER—*1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Manassas.*

John Brown's Rifle.

October 30, 1861.

Major GORGAS—*Confederate States Ordnance Department.*

- 4 Four-pounder Iron Rifle Guns, not mounted.

October 31, 1861.

Confederate States Laboratory.

- 41 Barrels Cannon Powder, (100 lbs. to bbl.)

October 31, 1861.

JAMES LYNCH—*Petersburg, to Test Gun for State.*

- 20 Pounds Powder.

October 31, 1861.

Colonel STUART—*56th Regiment, Virginia.*

23 Altered Percussion Muskets and Bayonets.

October 31, 1861.

Captain WALTER D. LEAKE—*Turner Artillery.*

- 1 Six-pounder Caisson,
- 1 Spare Wheel,
- 1 Water Bucket,
- 1 Tar Bucket.

October 31, 1861.

Colonel A. C. MOORE—*Abingdon Virginia Volunteers.*

- 400 Altered Percussion Muskets,
- 400 Bayonets.

October 31, 1861.

Major G. W. RANDOLPH—*Yorktown*

- 4 24-pounder Iron Guns, not mounted,
- 3 4-pounder Iron Rifle Guns, mounted,
- 6 Sponges and Rammers,
- 6 Hand Spikes,
- 3 Prolouges,
- 3 Lint Stocks,
- 3 Port-fire Stocks,
- 3 Worms and Staves,
- 3 Water Buckets,
- 3 Tar Buckets
- 3 Sponge Buckets,
- 6 Haversacks,
- 3 Tube Pouches,
- 3 Port-fire Cases,
- 6 Thumb Stalls,
- 12 Bricoles,
- 3 Vent Punches,
- 3 Priming Wires,
- 3 Gunner's Gimlets,
- 3 Pendulum Hausses,
- 3 Brackets,
- 3 Tow Hooks.



(APPENDIX H.)

Of the articles enumerated in statement A, there were issued from the 14th June, 1861 to 1st November, 1861, the following:

- 9,905 Flint Muskets,
- 4,514 Percussion Muskets,
- 14,682 Bayonets,
- 620 Hall's Rifles,
- 74 Flint Lock Rifles,
- 56 Percussion Rifles,
- 7 Musketoons,
- 871 Cavalry Sabres,
- 876 Cavalry Sabre Belts,
- 32 Artillery Sabres,
- 22 Artillery Sabre Belts,
- 3 Travelling Forges with implements,
- 1 Travelling Forge without implements,
- 2 Battery Wagons with implements,
- 1 Battery Wagons without implements,
- 1 Eight Inch Mortar with Bed and equipments,
- 1 Ten Inch Mortar with Bed and equipments,
- 61 Mortar Shells,
- 77 Sets of Artillery Harness, (4 horses to a set,)
- 52 Sets Wagon Harness, (4 horses to a set,)
- 97,450 Pounds of Powder,
- 48 Iron Six-pounder Cannon, mounted,
- 18 Iron Six-pounder Cannon, not mounted,
- 6 Iron Twelve-pounder Cannon, not mounted,
- 12 Iron Twelve-pounder Cannon, mounted,
- 20 Iron Four-pounder Rifle Cannon, mounted,
- 9 Iron Four-pounder Rifle Cannon, not mounted,
- 1 Iron Six-pounder Parrott Rifle, mounted,
- 4 Iron 24-pounder Cannon, not mounted,
- 1 Iron Twelve-pounder Howitzer, mounted,
- 15 Iron Twenty-four pounder Howitzers, mounted,
- 3 Brass Twelve-pounder Howitzers, mounted,
- 5 Brass Six pounder Cannon, mounted,
- 1 Brass Twelve-pounder Rifle Cannon, mounted,
- 4 Brass Twelve-pounder Smoothbore Cannon,
mounted,
- 4 Six-pounder Gun Carriages, without Guns,
- 82 Caissons.

A proportionate amount of various other articles enumerated in statement A, were issued in the same period.

In addition to issues as per statement A, and the issues from the Virginia Military Institute, as per statement B, this department turned over to the Confederate authorities on the 14th June, 1861, a Laboratory with machines, fixtures, and hands capable of at once turning out 75,000 rounds of cartridges daily.



REIGN OF THE EMPEROR

OF THE

[DOC. NO. XXXVII.]

REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

EXHIBITING THE

WHITE, FREE AND SLAVE POPULATION,

AND THE VALUE OF

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ARRANGED BY DISTRICTS.

REPORT.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
Richmond, Nov. 21, 1861. }

To R. L. MONTAGUE, Esq.,

President of the Convention.

Sir,—In pursuance of a resolution of the Convention, over which you preside, adopted on this day, requesting “the Auditor of Public Accounts to furnish to the Convention a table showing the white population of each county in the State; the number of white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years; the negro population of each county; and a statement showing the value of property in each county, real and personal.” I have the honor of submitting herewith the table desired, with a request that you will lay the same before the Convention.

The information had been obtained and forms part of my report for the next General Assembly, and as will be observed, is arranged by geographical districts. I have not deemed the arrangement of sufficient importance to change the same, and trust that the table, as arranged, will be acceptable.

I am, very respectfully,
Your most ob’t serv’t,

J. M. BENNETT,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

TABLE A.

Exhibiting the white male persons over 21 years of age, and the free negro and slave population of each county and city in the state; and the total white and free negro and slave population; also, the value of real estate and personal property owned by residents of each county; arranged by districts.

EASTERN VIRGINIA—TIDE WATER DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1 Number of white males over 21 years of age.	2 White population.	3 Free negroes.	4 Slaves.	5 Total.	6 Value of real es- tate.	7 Value of personal estate.
Alexandria	2,110	9,858	1,408	1,886	12,652	5,066,425	2,548,413
Accomac	2,418	10,687	3,392	4,507	18,586	3,288,595	3,413,229
Charles City	451	1,806	836	2,947	5,609	1,305,827	2,216,085
Caroline	1,587	6,950	843	10,672	18,465	4,727,562	9,196,405
Chesterfield	1,916	10,018	644	8,353	19,015	4,273,429	6,873,608
Essex	734	3,295	478	6,696	10,469	3,651,663	6,930,348
Elizabeth City	466	3,180	201	2,417	5,798	2,390,530	3,257,595
Fairfax	1,924	8,047	671	3,117	11,835	3,918,107	8,270,814
Greensville	381	1,973	234	4,167	6,374	1,324,494	4,206,406
Gloucester	917	4,518	702	5,736	10,956	2,585,441	4,740,689
Hanover	1,573	7,508	233	9,484	17,225	2,263,888	5,492,965
Henrico	2,463	13,697	1,604	8,342	23,643	8,566,777	8,001,472
Isle of Wight	1,076	5,053	1,354	8,570	9,977	1,842,295	2,983,587
James City	272	1,412	926	1,838	4,176	805,388	1,294,013
King George	525	2,515	385	8,675	6,575	1,926,544	3,755,494
King William	557	2,589	415	5,525	8,529	2,547,830	3,671,600
King & Queen	905	3,801	388	6,142	10,331	2,465,794	5,177,324
Lancaster	433	1,984	80	2,869	5,154	1,174,350	2,462,375
Matthews	722	3,865	218	3,005	7,091	1,784,390	3,066,310
Middlesex	501	1,866	123	2,375	4,364	1,125,320	1,727,768
Nansemond	1,152	5,742	2,470	5,481	13,693	2,576,890	4,999,560
New Kent	488	2,146	364	3,374	5,884	1,293,093	2,173,800
Norfolk county	1,206	5,387	1,227	3,538	10,192	2,945,414	3,593,113
Northumberland	733	3,871	220	3,439	7,330	2,271,802	3,198,127
Northampton	649	2,994	966	8,872	7,832	2,792,995	3,605,810
Princess Anne	994	4,335	193	3,186	7,714	1,956,116	2,634,374
Prince George	700	2,918	496	4,996	8,410	2,108,425	4,672,740
Prince William	1,314	5,689	520	2,366	8,265	2,483,498	2,825,296
Richmond county	731	3,570	820	2,466	6,556	1,228,165	1,918,789
Stafford	1,100	4,922	319	3,314	8,255	1,975,720	4,003,937
Southampton	1,243	5,757	1,750	5,409	12,916	1,882,692	4,237,102
Spotsylvania	961	4,396	157	6,405	11,048	1,841,590	4,926,533
Surry	517	2,364	1,254	2,515	6,133	1,223,142	2,060,943
Sussex	729	3,115	673	6,384	10,175	1,736,654	6,727,102
Warwick	158	662	59	1,019	1,740	369,350	619,382
Westmoreland	735	3,886	1,192	3,704	8,282	1,920,394	2,606,164
York	517	2,353	671	1,925	4,949	715,420	1,060,500
Total	85,798	168,232	28,727	160,299	357,258	\$85,800,769	\$140,949,392
CITIES AND TOWNS.							
Fredericksburg	679	2,315	422	1,291	5,028		
Norfolk city	1,704	10,157	1,028	4,532	15,717		
Portsmouth	1,627	8,799	567	993	10,289		
Richmond	4,102	24,287	1,987	11,699	37,973		
Williamsburg	150	744	120	748	1,612		
Total	8,262	47,802	4,114	19,208	70,619		
Aggregates	44,060	215,584	32,541	179,502	427,877		

TABLE A.—Continued.

Exhibiting the white male persons over 21 years of age, and the free negro and slave population of each county and city in the state; and the total white and free negro and slave population; also, the value of real estate and personal property owned by residents of each county; arranged by districts.

EASTERN VIRGINIA—PIEDMONT DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1 Number of white males over 21 years of age.	2 White population.	3 Free negroes.	4 Slaves.	5 Total.	6 Value of real estate.	7 Value of personal estate.
Albemarle.....	2,680	12,205	504	13,916	26,625	\$8,572,770	\$8,684,822
Amelia.....	1,677	2,894	192	7,667	10,735	2,777,007	7,270,304
Amherst.....	1,662	7,136	333	6,847	14,316	8,718,968	5,735,876
Appomattox.....	926	4,113	176	4,600	5,889	2,017,394	5,006,126
Bathurst.....	3,044	14,300	502	10,176	25,068	7,646,556	11,897,809
Branford.....	1,140	4,903	670	9,148	14,811	2,587,607	9,256,796
Buckingham.....	1,372	6,041	360	8,811	15,212	4,100,061	8,567,238
Camphell.....	1,264	2,570	682	8,864	19,286	4,826,323	7,475,316
Charlottesville.....	1,064	4,981	252	9,236	14,469	4,766,209	9,206,564
Culpeper.....	1,183	4,964	425	6,675	12,064	6,556,716	6,803,167
Cumberland.....	622	2,263	319	6,705	9,961	2,727,861	7,505,350
Dinwiddie.....	1,037	4,649	290	7,071	11,920	3,187,366	6,992,552
Fauquier.....	2,477	10,437	792	10,455	21,704	5,996,727	7,060,047
Franklin.....	2,737	15,642	105	6,351	20,098	4,870,091	6,682,266
Fluvanna.....	1,123	5,102	257	4,994	10,303	2,547,226	5,759,879
Greene.....	631	3,013	22	1,984	5,025	1,185,348	1,964,948
Groundland.....	868	3,814	766	6,189	10,656	2,786,886	5,339,197
Hallfax.....	2,477	11,066	568	14,897	26,521	7,131,009	14,337,298
Henry.....	1,467	6,179	508	5,018	12,105	2,144,685	3,685,278
London.....	3,150	15,000	1,243	5,499	21,772	12,312,791	8,620,796
Louden.....	1,336	6,166	369	10,193	16,698	4,862,235	9,486,865
Lunenburg.....	946	4,447	232	7,305	11,984	2,438,714	8,011,602
Madison.....	992	4,864	493	4,397	8,854	2,999,957	4,392,565
Mecklenburg.....	1,765	6,777	900	12,419	20,096	4,466,906	11,649,898
Nelson.....	1,209	6,656	121	6,238	13,015	3,929,686	6,352,666
Nottoway.....	790	2,270	98	6,468	8,836	2,173,501	6,101,601
Orange.....	1,908	4,407	188	6,111	10,706	4,291,216	6,300,065
Patrick.....	1,344	7,159	130	2,070	9,359	1,298,803	2,340,329
Pittsylvania.....	3,233	15,027	457	12,172	27,656	7,998,484	14,367,087
Prince Edward.....	1,007	4,668	165	7,331	11,844	3,211,424	7,196,021
Powhatan.....	577	2,582	329	5,403	8,391	3,257,823	5,566,755
Rappahannock.....	1,080	5,018	312	8,520	8,850	3,117,788	5,644,020
Total.....	47,094	216,879	12,928	238,690	467,897	\$136,545,848	\$223,073,184
CITIES AND TOWNS.							
Danville.....	304	1,674	292	1,768	3,699		
Lynchburg.....	967	5,791	350	2,716	6,867		
Petersburg.....	2,285	9,494	3,164	5,680	18,278		
Total.....	3,556	14,999	8,716	10,169	28,774		
Aggregates.....	50,650	231,778	16,044	248,849	496,671		

TABLE A.—Continued.

Exhibiting the white male persons over 21 years of age, and the free negro and slave population of each county and city in the state; and the total white and free negro and slave population; also, the value of real estate and personal property owned by residents of each county; arranged by districts.

VALLEY.

COUNTIES.	1 Number of white males over 21 years of age.	2 White population.	3 Free negroes.	4 Slaves.	5 Total.	6 Value of real es- tate.	7 Value of personal estate.
Albany...	1,249	5,643	132	990	6,765	1,357,405	1,556,779
Augusta...	3,894	18,668	494	4,708	23,844	14,326,389	10,007,598
Bath...	690	2,652	78	946	3,676	1,732,922	1,119,740
Berkeley...	1,501	10,606	260	1,650	12,525	5,084,183	2,380,443
Blount...	1,650	8,444	300	2,769	11,516	4,341,347	5,000,919
Clarke...	700	3,797	64	3,875	7,146	3,897,276	3,270,897
Craig...	620	3,103	27	420	3,553	1,058,585	754,827
Frederick...	1,077	10,077	531	1,545	12,153	6,840,438	5,000,961
Hampshire...	2,635	12,481	219	1,213	13,913	7,451,215	2,594,746
Hardy...	1,655	8,521	279	1,073	9,864	3,572,808	2,040,891
Highland...	825	3,890	27	402	4,399	1,585,421	990,408
Jackson...	1,900	10,992	529	1,960	14,575	7,453,296	4,815,182
Morgan...	779	3,643	24	94	3,731	737,391	351,436
Page...	1,363	6,875	384	850	8,109	2,526,274	1,525,381
Pendleton...	1,168	5,853	48	244	6,165	1,664,567	945,662
Roanoke...	1,156	5,263	149	2,643	8,048	3,982,290	3,256,182
Rockbridge...	2,591	12,845	421	3,984	17,250	7,165,272	6,015,251
Rockingham...	3,954	20,495	526	2,387	23,405	10,446,512	6,659,419
Shenandoah...	2,733	12,829	514	753	13,896	5,492,236	2,756,685
Warren...	879	4,386	281	1,575	6,442	2,286,035	2,170,408
Total...	34,399	176,259	5,058	35,581	219,898	\$92,942,072	\$63,166,810
TOWNS.							
Staunton...	726	2,889	168	909	3,966		
Winchester...	614	3,095	675	714	4,894		
Total...	1,140	5,894	758	1,623	8,800		
Aggregates...	35,539	176,156	5,841	37,204	219,198		

TABLE A.—Continued.

Exhibiting the white male persons over 21 years of age, and the free negro and slave population of each county and city in the state; and the total white and free negro and slave population; also, the value of real estate and personal property owned by residents of each county; arranged by districts.

TRANS-ALLEGHANY—SOUTHWEST.

COUNTIES.	1 Number of white males over 21 years of age.	2 White population.	3 Free negroes.	4 Slaves.	5 Total.	6 Value of real es- tate.	7 Value of personal estate.
Poone.....	846	4,681	1	158	4,840	524,989	428,808
Buchanan.....	477	2,762	1	80	2,793	218,357	91,149
Carroll.....	1,465	7,719	31	262	8,012	1,001,908	784,848
Fayette.....	1,115	5,716	10	271	5,997	1,409,657	478,150
Floyd.....	1,351	7,745	16	475	8,286	1,384,290	978,352
Grayson.....	1,385	7,653	52	547	8,252	1,464,938	1,141,930
Greenbrier.....	2,240	10,499	186	1,525	12,210	5,837,468	2,851,100
Giles.....	1,104	6,051	54	778	6,888	1,829,049	1,379,909
Lee.....	1,894	10,195	13	824	11,034	3,997,312	1,159,037
Logan.....	824	4,789	1	148	4,938	508,520	447,763
Mercer.....	1,182	6,428	28	862	6,818	1,464,047	827,615
Morgan.....	1,957	9,526	117	1,114	10,757	4,245,516	2,854,738
Montgomery.....	1,558	8,259	139	2,217	10,675	4,134,375	3,468,145
McDowell.....	270	1,535	.....	1,535	.....	93,190	39,523
Pulaski.....	741	3,814	13	1,559	5,416	2,457,666	2,113,786
Raleigh.....	641	3,291	19	57	3,367	569,665	289,966
Russell.....	1,515	9,080	51	1,099	10,180	2,956,886	3,772,037
Scott.....	2,080	11,530	52	490	12,072	2,119,937	1,167,736
Smyth.....	1,361	7,734	181	1,037	8,952	2,571,965	1,719,926
Tazewell.....	1,719	8,627	91	1,202	9,920	3,104,524	2,101,983
Washington.....	2,602	14,098	247	2,548	16,893	53,378,76	4,411,785
Wise.....	747	4,406	26	66	4,508	569,287	248,995
Wyoming.....	455	2,797	.....	64	2,861	287,060	163,372
Wythe.....	1,997	9,986	157	2,162	12,305	4,786,262	4,888,898
Total.....	31,526	168,581	1,486	19,025	180,392	\$51,910,830	\$37,093,506

TABLE A.—Concluded.

Exhibiting the white male persons over 21 years of age, and the free negro and slave population of each county and city in the state; and the total white and free negro and slave population; also, the value of real estate and personal property owned by residents of each county; arranged by districts.

TRANS-ALLEGHANY—NORTHWEST.

COUNTIES.	1 Number of white males over 21 years of age.	2 White population.	3 Free negroes.	4 Slaves.	5 Total.	6 Value of real es- tate.	7 Value of personal estate.
Barbour.....	1,762	8,729	135	95	8,959	2,363,066	784,487
Braxton.....	1,007	4,885	8	104	4,992	996,952	825,722
Brooke.....	1,023	5,425	51	15	5,494	3,086,024	1,489,722
Cabell.....	1,490	7,691	24	35	8,020	2,186,975	1,000,988
Calhoun.....	420	2,492	1	9	2,502	401,769	118,187
Clay.....	314	1,761	5	21	1,787	180,354	85,158
Doddridge.....	937	5,168	1	34	5,203	1,030,445	323,892
Gilmer.....	644	3,685	22	52	3,759	766,642	346,447
Hancock.....	884	4,442	1	2	4,445	2,300,959	1,113,708
Harrison.....	2,668	13,185	23	55	13,790	5,021,996	2,099,892
Jackson.....	1,545	8,240	11	55	8,306	1,328,240	458,791
Kanawha.....	2,577	13,787	179	2,184	16,150	8,297,941	2,229,626
Lewis.....	1,454	7,766	33	230	8,029	2,385,139	860,271
Marion.....	2,422	12,656	2	63	12,721	3,306,648	1,595,058
Marshall.....	2,187	12,936	36	59	13,001	3,736,216	1,054,491
Mason.....	1,595	8,752	47	386	9,185	2,774,860	1,164,139
Monongalia.....	2,415	12,917	40	101	13,048	3,571,754	1,814,282
Nicholas.....	962	4,470	2	154	4,626	1,305,615	1,462,470
Ohio.....	4,186	22,196	126	100	22,422	8,538,904	4,476,616
Pleasants.....	451	2,926	4	15	2,945	637,306	157,607
Preston.....	2,585	13,183	62	67	13,312	2,688,076	1,457,204
Pocahontas.....	823	3,656	20	552	3,958	1,877,853	1,080,712
Putnam.....	1,179	5,708	13	580	6,301	1,513,495	1,054,054
Randolph.....	940	4,798	14	183	4,990	1,765,539	645,668
Ritchie.....	1,176	6,809	38	687	7,000	1,807,004	604,475
Roane.....	1,610	5,309	1	72	5,382	714,110	220,465
Taylor.....	1,394	7,300	51	112	7,463	1,841,748	879,156
Tyler.....	1,212	6,488	11	18	6,517	1,721,086	807,748
Tucker.....	256	1,306	12	20	1,428	292,330	92,612
Upshur.....	1,271	7,064	16	219	7,292	1,750,805	741,889
Wayne.....	1,271	6,604	143	6,747	1,066,521	510,693	370,893
Wetzel.....	1,203	6,691	2	10	6,703	886,456	370,893
Webster.....	138	1,552	3	1,565	197,316	54,000	54,000
Wirt.....	729	3,728	20	8,751	5,500	224,981	224,981
Wood.....	2,639	10,791	79	176	11,046	2,595,777	1,181,079
Total.....	49,898	255,201	1,027	6,448	262,676	\$69,052,170	\$39,232,724

Recapitulation of Table A.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of white males over 21 years of age.	White population.	Free negroes.	Slaves.	Total.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal estate.
Tide-Water	44,060	215,534	32,941	179,502	427,877	88,300,769	140,949,392
Piedmont	50,650	231,778	16,044	248,849	496,671	135,545,848	298,073,184
Valley	85,539	176,153	5,841	37,204	219,198	92,942,072	63,160,810
Southwest	31,526	168,881	1,486	19,025	189,392	51,910,880	87,093,506
Northwest	48,893	255,201	1,027	6,448	262,676	69,052,170	32,232,724
Aggregates	210,668	1,047,547	57,289	491,028	1,595,814	\$437,751,689	\$496,509,616



EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE

[DOC. NO. XXXVIII.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS,

ON THE CASES OF

SHEERARD CLEMENS, CALEB BOGGESS AND BENJAMIN WILSON,

THE
JOURNAL OF THE

THE JOURNAL OF THE

THE JOURNAL OF THE

REPORT.

The Committee of Elections respectfully submit the following report, as to the loyalty and disloyalty of Caleb Boggess, Sherrard Clemens and Benjamin Wilson, which was referred to them, viz:

The Committee being satisfied, from the evidence of witnesses, that Sherrard Clemens and Caleb Boggess are absent from the Convention by reason of disloyalty to the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Confederate States; therefore, the Committee have come to the following conclusion, viz:

Resolved, That the said Sherrard Clemens and Caleb Boggess be and are hereby expelled from this Convention.

The Committee have no evidence of disloyalty of Benjamin Wilson, nor to explain the cause of his absence from the Convention, and they ask to be discharged from further consideration of the case of Benjamin Wilson.

A. F. HAYMOND, *Chairman*.

[DOC. NO. XL.]

M E S S A G E

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING A

R E P O R T

OF

WM. H. PETERS, COMMISSIONER,

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR TO MAKE AN INVENTORY OF

PROPERTY TAKEN FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

AT THE

NAVY YARD, GOSPORT,

AND IN AND NEAR

PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
November 30, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

On the 18th day of this month I sent to your honorable body a communication, supplemental to one sent on the 17th day of June last, in which I stated that I would transmit, so soon as printed, reports of the value of the property captured at the Navy Yard and Harper's Ferry. The reports are herewith communicated. The property is in possession of the Confederate Government, for use during the war.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

REPORT.

NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VA., }
October 19, 1861. }

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the directions of the department, inventories of all the public property on this station which was taken on the 21st of April, 1861, in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The information embraced in the documents herewith forwarded will be found classified in separate papers, marked A, B, C, D, E and F.

Paper A embraces lists of all the fixed property—such as territory, buildings and other permanent improvements—ships and other vessels, steam engines, machinery, &c. &c.

Paper B comprises lists, as nearly correct and in as full detail as is practicable, of materials and stores of every description that were on hand in the several departments on the 21st of April, 1861, when possession of the station was taken in the name of Virginia.

Paper C is a report of expenditures, as near as can be arrived at, of naval supplies during the time the establishment was under the control of the Commonwealth of Virginia, viz: from the 21st of April to the 30th of June, 1861.

Paper D comprises lists, as nearly correct as is practicable, of materials and supplies of every description that were in the several departments on the 30th of June, 1861, when the Confederate States assumed charge and control of the establishment.

Paper E is a statement of disbursements by the Commonwealth for purposes connected with this naval station, from the 21st of April to the 30th of June, 1861.

Paper F is a general recapitulation of the value of property at Norfolk and Portsmouth, taken in the name of Virginia on the 21st of April, 1861; the value of that expended from the 21st of April to the 30th of June, 1861, and the value of that turned over for the use of the Confederate States on the 1st of July, 1861.

To enable the department to comprehend the extent of territory referred to in these reports, its position in the harbor, and the position of the various buildings, I forward also herewith, four separate plans—one (original) of the harbor of Norfolk and

Portsmouth, on which will be found indicated the navy yard, St. Helena, marine hospital at Washington Point, the naval hospital and the magazine at Fort Norfolk; one (a tracing) of plan of the navy yard proper, showing the buildings and other improvements now standing, as well as those that were destroyed by the enemy on the night of the 20th of April, 1861; one (a tracing) of the hospital, and the grounds surrounding it; and a plan (original) of the grounds and improvements at Fort Norfolk.

In determining the value of the property enumerated in paper A, I was aided by officers of the Confederate States navy on duty at this post, who, at my request, were directed by Flag Officer Forrest, C. S. navy, to cooperate with me in this duty. Navy Constructor John L. Porter and Master Carpenter James Meads were associated with me in estimating the value of the vessels and wrecks of vessels; Chief Engineers William P. Williamson and M. Quinn, the engines and machinery; Master Joiner James A. Williams and Master Mason L. C. Adams, the buildings and other improvements; and Naval Store Keeper R. M. Boykin, the territory.

Excepting the last named officer, there was happily no material difference of opinion between these gentlemen and myself as to the value of the property we were directed to appraise, and we cordially concurred in the reports which accompany paper A, and which will be found numbered from 1 to 7, inclusive. Naval Store Keeper Boykin's valuation of the land within the navy yard enclosure varies very materially from mine. His paper upon the subject, as well as my own, will be found among the papers accompanying A, and numbered 8.

The public buildings and other structures enumerated in paper A are, with few exceptions, of the first class. Many of them, particularly those recently erected, are splendid structures. Among these may be mentioned the foundry, boiler house, powder magazine, ordnance building and provision store. No expense has been spared in their construction. Every means necessary to facilitate the operations carried on in these several buildings, have been provided. The object of making them thoroughly complete has been fully attained; and for the purposes for which they were designed and for which they are now used, it may safely be said they are unexcelled in any part of the country.

The victualing house, not quite finished, will also, when completed, be a first class fire-proof building. This structure was erected under contract, by private individuals, to whom there appears to be due, for materials and labor employed upon it, fifteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$15,170 29;) for which they hold properly authenticated vouchers. Of this sum there is due to F. W. Parmenter,

of New York, \$1,585 33. This, it is presumed, will be forfeited, under the act of Congress. The remaining claims, viz: one of \$4,542 76, in favor of J. E. McWilliams, of Portsmouth, Virginia, and the other, of \$9,042 20, held by the Bank of Virginia at Portsmouth, will, it is supposed, be presented to the proper tribunal for adjudication.

The naval hospital near Portsmouth is located at the most beautiful and healthy point in the harbor. It is built of free stone and granite, and is capable of accommodating six hundred patients. It is provided with every convenience and appliance needed for the objects for which it was designed. All the necessary dependencies for a first class hospital—such as surgeon's dwelling, keeper's house, cemetery, stables, &c. &c., are provided; and the grounds are covered with a growth of shade trees.

The new custom house at Norfolk, recently finished and occupied, is built of fine hammered granite, and is thoroughly fire-proof. The old custom house is a dilapidated building, unworthy of reparation, and valueless, except so far as the old materials may be considered.

The marine hospital at Washington Point has been in use for many years. It is a brick building, and has been found amply commodious for the purposes for which it was designed and been appropriated, namely, the accommodation of the sick of the commercial marine of this port.

The improvements at "St. Helena" are few, and of but little value. The dwelling for the keeper's use is a small building, or rather an aggregation of buildings of small dimensions. The coal house there needs repairs, the walls being badly sprung.

It is difficult to estimate the value of property destroyed on the night of the 20th of April, 1861, when the Federal forces, having previously fired the navy yard, evacuated it. The extensive row of buildings on the north front of the yard, containing large quantities of manufactured articles and valuable material—such as pivot gun carriages, several full suits of sails for frigates and sloops of war, a very large number of hammocks and bags, and immense quantities of canvas, cordage, &c. &c., were, with their contents, entirely destroyed. Ship houses A and B, which were very large wooden structures, the former containing the line of battle ship New York, on the stocks, were also totally destroyed—so also were the buildings used as barracks. These latter, however, were of but little value.

The total destruction of every ship in ordinary at this station, except the frigate United States, was attempted and in part accomplished. The line of battle ship Pennsylvania, the frigate Columbia and the brig Dolphin were burned to their floor heads. The lower bottom timbers and keels only remain, and

are visible at low water. The frigate *Raritan* has disappeared altogether. Whatever is left of her is out of sight in the deep water channel way. The steam frigate *Merrimack* was sunk and burned to her copper line, and down through to her berth deck, which, with her spar and gun decks, were also burned. The sloop of war *Germantown* was sunk and burned to her bulwarks on the port side. The sloop of war *Plymouth* was scuttled and sunk. No other damage was done her.

The old line of battle ships *Delaware* and *Columbus* were scuttled and sunk at their moorings. The powder boat was also scuttled and sunk. The frigate *United States*, a very old ship, and unfit for repairs, received no damage at the hands of the enemy. She was in no way molested.

Many heavy cannon were spiked, and for the time rendered useless; but they have since been restored. Some had their trunnions broken off. The small arms (of which there were in the yard 1,329 carbines, 274 rifled muskets, 950 naval pistols, and 337 Colt's revolvers) were in part carried off in the frigate *Cumberland*, and the remainder broken and thrown overboard.

The dry dock did not escape attention. Twenty-six barrels of powder (a quantity sufficient to have destroyed the dock and every building at the south end of the yard) were found distributed in the culvert on its north side, and across the head of the dock. These barrels were connected by a train, continuing on to the inner steps at the bottom of the dock, where it is supposed slow matches were placed for ignition at a prearranged moment. The plan, however, was happily discovered in time to frustrate it. Lieutenant C. F. M. Spotswood, of the navy, to whom the discovery was reported early on the morning of the 21st, promptly directed the opening of the gates, when the dock was flooded, and thus saved from destruction.

In reference to the reports embraced in papers B, C and D, it is proper I should remark that they are not so minute and in such detail as might be desired. It will be remembered that I entered upon my duties on the 26th of August ultimo, and that my instructions limit me to reports of operations commencing on the 21st of April, continuing on and ending the 30th of June. Large expenditures have been made since the period at which my reports conclude. The difficulty, therefore, if not impossibility of enumerating every article expended from the 21st of April to the 30th of June, and on hand the 30th of June (a period of nearly two months anterior to the date of my entrance on duty,) will be readily perceived. Besides, the intense excitement pervading this entire community, as well within as without the navy yard, at the time of its attempted destruction, and for many days thereafter; the momentary calls on this repository for every available means of defence against an appre-

hended attack from the enemy at this and at other points, and the urgent necessity of a prompt compliance with these calls, was well calculated to, and did prevent the observance of any regular system of registry. I have spared no effort, however, in arriving at as correct results as are practicable under the circumstances; and although the information embraced in the items now under consideration may not be as full and in such detail as the department could wish, the total amounts therein reported may be relied on as nearly if not quite correct.

I had purposed offering some remarks upon the vast importance to Virginia, and to the entire South, of the timely acquisition of this extensive naval depot, with its immense supplies of munitions of war, and to notice briefly the damaging effects of its loss to the government at Washington; but I deem it unnecessary, since the presence at almost every exposed point on the whole Southern coast, and at the numerous inland intrenched camps in the several States, of heavy pieces of ordnance, with their equipments and fixed ammunition, all supplied from this establishment, fully attests the one, while the unwillingness of the enemy to attempt demonstrations at any point, from which he is obviously alone deterred by the knowledge of its well fortified condition, abundantly proves the other—especially when it is considered that both he and we are wholly indebted for our means of resistance to his loss and our acquisition of the Gosport navy yard.

I cannot close this report without a brief reference to the distinguished and veteran officer who presides over and directs this vast establishment; and in doing so, I avail myself of the occasion to make a formal acknowledgment of the distinguished courtesy he has extended to me, and the prompt energy with which he has facilitated my operations in appraising the property on this station.

My report, as I have remarked, would be incomplete, did I fail to go beyond this mere personal acknowledgment, and state, that on the 21st of April he took formal possession of the public works at this point, and hoisted the flag of Virginia.

On the evacuation and surrender of the yard, Flag Officer French Forrest, thus commissioned by His Excellency, Governor Letcher, assumed command.

Since that time, by his prompt exertions, he has evoked order out of chaos, method out of confusion, and with great labor, reorganized the establishment.

I may perhaps be anticipating the work of his biographer, when I venture the remark, that on the secession of Virginia he promptly resigned the high rank he had deservedly attained in the Federal navy, and leaving his property to the tender mercies of the Washington Hapsburgs, came to serve the land of his nativity.

To doubt that his sacrifices and services will be remembered by posterity and appreciated by the Commonwealth, would be to impeach the gratitude of the one and the generosity of the other.

This personal tribute, well considered and deliberately written, closes the report which, under your Excellency's instructions, I have had the honor to prepare.

With great respect, I am sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.*

His Excellency, JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia.

A.

REPORT OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Report of the Value of Lands at the Norfolk Station, taken possession of in the name of Virginia, on the 21st of April, 1861.

Navy Yard, proper, containing 86 acres,	-	246,000	00
St. Helena, " 38 "	-	12,000	00
Naval Hospital, " 100 "	-	20,000	00
Fort Norfolk, " 6 "	-	10,000	00
		\$288,000	00

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.*

Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., Sept. 30, 1861.

REPORT

Of the Buildings and other Permanent Improvements within the enclosure of the Navy Yard at Gosport, St. Helena, Naval Hospital near Portsmouth, Magazine at Fort Norfolk, and other places in the vicinity.

No. on
plan.

Navy Yard:

3.	Commandant's Dwelling,	-	-	\$20,000 00
2.	Commander's Dwelling,	-	-	15,000 00
1.	Surgeon's Dwelling,	-	-	12,000 00
7.	Smithery and its dependencies,	-	-	60,000 00
6.	Iron and Copper Store House,	-	-	20,000 00
12.	Joiner's Work Shop and Timber Store House,	-	-	25,000 00
5.	Galley Store House and Furniture Rooms,	-	-	30,000 00
4.	Store House for Provisions and Clothing,	-	-	50,000 00
13.	Store House for Miscellaneous Stores,	-	-	18,000 00
14.	Store House for Miscellaneous Stores,	-	-	35,000 00
17.	Timber Shed, in progress,	-	-	10,000 00
29.	Mast House, with Canal,	-	-	75,000 00
28.	Boat House,	-	-	25,000 00
27.	Timber Shed,	-	-	18,000 00
26.	Timber Shed,	-	-	18,000 00
25.	Cooperage and Store House for Tanks,	-	-	18,000 00
24.	Timber Shed,	-	-	18,000 00
50.	Timber Shed,	-	-	18,000 00
36.	Lieutenant and Master's Dwelling,	-	-	20,000 00
48.	Timber Shed,	-	-	18,000 00
45.	Dry Dock, granite and its appurtenances,	-	-	900,000 00
31.	Ship House, in progress,	-	-	30,000 00
	Timber Dock, granite, cross walls and piers,	-	-	250,000 00
52.	Saw Mill House,	-	-	15,000 00
84.	Tar House,	-	-	1,000 00
54.	Pitch House, No. 1,	-	-	2,500 00
39.	Boiler Shop and Smithery, No. 2,	-	-	30,000 00
34.	Burnetizing House and Block Shop,	-	-	30,000 00
43.	Carpenters' Work Shop,	-	-	40,000 00
33.	Reservoir, containing 200,000 gallons, and guttering,	-	-	20,000 00
30.	Victualing and Provision House,	-	-	100,000 00
22.	Stables,	-	-	20,000 00

18. Old Bulding used as offices, - -	500 00
15. Reservoir, containing 124,000 gallons, -	8,000 00
Launching Slips and Quay Walls, granite,	500,000 00
11. Ordnance Building, - - -	100,000 00
Gas Fixtures, - - -	7,000 00
A. Remains of Buldings on north front, -	5,000 00
Varnish House, - - -	1,200 00
19. Old Smith's Shop, - - -	1,000 00
Watch House, - - -	300 00
46. Engine House and Machine Shop and dependencies, - - -	150,000 00
47. Foundry and its dependencies, - -	200,000 00
Pitch House, - - -	1,000 00
Paint Mill House, - - -	300 00
3 Iron Landing Cranes, - - -	9,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$2,944,800 00</u>

Improvements at St. Helena:

Coal House, - - - -	5,000 00
Shell House, - - - -	1,000 00
Gun Skids, - - - -	1,100 00
Dwelling House, - - - -	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$8,300 00</u>

Improvements at Naval Hospital, near Portsmouth:

Naval Hospital and its dependencies, -	600,000 00
Surgeon's Dwelling, - - -	12,000 00
Keeper's Dwelling, - - -	1,000 00
Cemetery, - - - -	3,800 00
Sea Wall, - - - -	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$622,800 00</u>

Improvements at Naval Magazine, Fort Norfolk:

Powder Magazine, first class building, -	67,193 00
Keeper's House, - - -	3,800 00
Shell House and Filling House, - -	3,000 00
Reservoir, containing 90,000 gallons, -	5,000 00
Stone Pier and Iron Crane, - - -	52,587 68
Sea Wall, - - - -	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$136,580 68</u>

Improvements at other points:

Marine Hospital at Washington Point, including site and grounds,	-	-	19,000 00
New Custom House at Norfolk, including site,	-	-	200,000 00
Old Custom House at Norfolk,	-	-	7,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$226,000 00
			<hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Improvements at Navy Yard,	-	-	2,944,800 00
“ St. Helena,	-	-	8,300 00
“ Naval Hospital,	-	-	622,800 00
“ Naval Magazine,	-	-	136,580 68
“ other points,	-	-	226,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$3,938,480 68
			<hr/>

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.**Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., Sept. 20, 1861.*

REPORT

Of Vessels at the Navy Yard, Gosport, and their Value in the condition they were in on the 21st of April, 1861, the day on which possession of the establishment was taken in the name of Virginia.

Merrimack, steam frigate,	-	-	-	225,000	00
Plymouth, first class sloop,	-	-	-	40,000	00
Germantown, first class sloop,	-	-	-	25,000	00
Pennsylvania, line of battle ship,	-	-	-	6,000	00
Delaware, line of battle ship,	-	-	-	10,000	00
Columbus, line of battle ship,	-	-	-	10,000	00
Columbia, frigate,	-	-	-	5,000	00
Dolphin, brig,	-	-	-	1,000	00
Powder Boat,	-	-	-	800	00
Water Tank,	-	-	-	100	00
United States,	-	-	-	10,000	00
					<hr/>
					\$332,900 00

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.*

Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., Sept. 20, 1861.

REPORT

Of Steam Engines and their appurtenances; the Machinery, Tools, &c. &c. in the several departments of the Navy Yard at Gosport, and their value.

Steam Engines:

Dry Dock Pumping Engines, 6 Boilers and Pumps,	18,000 00
Machine Shop Engine, 4 Boilers, Shafting, &c.	15,000 00
Saw Mill Engine, Boilers and Machinery,	12,000 00
Block Makers' Engine, Boilers and Fixtures,	5,000 00
Timber Dock Engine, Boiler, Pumps and Paint Mills,	3,000 00
Boiler Makers' Engine and Shafting,	1,000 00
4 Portable Engines, for hoisting, pumping, &c.	4,800 00
1 Dredging Machine, complete,	6,000 00
3 Foundry Crane Engines,	1,000 00
Arctic's Engine,	3,000 00
1 Blacksmith's Engine for blowing and driving Machinery, 3 Flue Boilers, Shafting, &c.	7,000 00
1 Engine in Ordnance Department, Shafting, &c.	2,500 00

Tools in Machine Shop:

2 1st Class Lathes,	8,000 00
4 2d Class Lathes,	8,000 00
33 3d Class Lathes,	13,200 00
1 1st Class Planer,	7,500 00
3 2d Class Planers,	2,400 00
6 3d Class Planers,	2,000 00
1 Boring Mill,	2,500 00
4 Shaping Machines,	2,200 00
5 Drill Presses,	2,500 00
1 Bolt Cutter, with Taps and Dies,	250 00
1 Shot Cleaning Machine,	250 00
2 Gear Cutting Machines,	800 00
41 Bench Vices,	200 00
Taps, Dies, Chisels, Hammers, Wrenches, &c.	1,200 00
Patterns in Pattern Shop,	5,000 00

Tools in Boiler Shop:

5 Punching Machines,	7,000 00
3 Spearing Machines, Flanging Clams, &c,	7,000 00

2 Roller Bending Machines, - - -	1,000 00
1 Drill Press, - - -	400 00
Forges, Anvils, Hammers, Reamers, &c. &c.	200 00

Fixtures and Tools in Foundry:

4 Cranes, - - - -	2,000 00
2 Blowers and Pipes, - - -	500 00
2 Cupolas, complete, - - -	1,500 00
2 Drying Ovens for Loam and Covers, -	1,060 00
15 Ladles, - - - -	570 00
174 Wooden Flasks, - - -	1,218 00
102 Iron Flasks, - - -	1,530 00
27 Plates and Core Barrels, - - -	115 00
2 Loam Strikers, - - -	900 00
1 Air Furnace, - - -	4,900 00
2 Crucible Furnaces, - - -	200 00
1 Large Pit, granite, - - -	10,000 00
1 Deep Circular Pit, iron, - - -	5,000 00
260,000 Pounds old Brass and Scrap Iron, -	7,660 00

Fixtures and Tools in Block Makers' and Joiners'
Departments:

4 Circular Saws, - - -	900 00
1 Coggin Machine, - - -	565 00
1 Greer's Patent Cutting Machine, - -	500 00
2 Drill Presses, - - -	235 00
2 Lathes, - - -	325 00
1 Scroll Saw, - - -	175 00
1 Wood Planer, - - -	400 00
1 Morticing Machine, - - -	45 00
Grindstones, Benches, Hand Tools, &c. -	450 00

Fixtures and Tools in Smiths' Shop:

53 Forges, - - - -	10,600 00
3 Trip Hammers, - - -	2,100 00
4 Formers, - - -	80 00
1 Shaft Straightener, - - -	200 00
22 Vices, - - -	164 00
7 Lathes, - - -	1,400 00
3 Drill Presses, - - -	450 00
1 Shearing Machine, - - -	400 00
1 Punching Machine, - - -	100 00
Air Piping, - - -	2,600 00
111 cwt. Steam Hammer, - - -	1,500 00
1 Fairbanks' Scale, - - -	10 00
Bolt Cutting Machine, Taps, Dies, &c. -	150 00
Fixtures and Tools in Plumbers' Shop, -	700 00

Fixtures and Tools in Ordnance Department:

2 Wood Planers,	-	-	-	-	900 00
1 Scroll Saw,	-	-	-	-	190 00
1 Truck Machine,	-	-	-	-	100 00
9 Lathes,	-	-	-	-	1,475 00
2 Drill Presses,	-	-	-	-	275 00
1 Circular Saw,	-	-	-	-	130 00
5 Grind Stones,	-	-	-	-	100 00
1 Planer,	-	-	-	-	400 00
12 Vices,	-	-	-	-	84 00
1 Fairbanks' Scale,	-	-	-	-	20 00

Miscellaneous:

8 Fire Engines, Hoses and Reels,	-	-	-	-	9,000 00
3 diving Bells and Air Pumps for do.	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
1 Diving Dress,	-	-	-	-	500 00
1 Pile Cutting Machine,	-	-	-	-	200 00
3 Pile Drivers,	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
Rail Road and Cars,	-	-	-	-	15,000 00

\$250,676 00

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.**Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., Sept. 20, 1861.*

RECAPITULATION

Of First Item, or Paper A.

Value of Territory, - - -	288,000 00
Value of Buildings and other Improvements	3,938,480 68
Value of Vessels, - - -	332,900 00
Value of Engines, Machinery, &c. &c. -	250,676 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,810,056 68

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.**Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., Oct. 15, 1861.*

PAPERS RELATING TO, AND TO ACCOMPANY PAPAR A, FROM NO. 1 TO
NO. 8, INCLUSIVE.

(No. 1.)

C. S. NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VA. }
September 10, 1861. }

The undersigned having carefully examined and appraised the buildings and other improvements within the enclosure of the Navy Yard at Gosport, in the condition they were in when possession of it was taken by Flag Officer Forrest, in the name of Virginia, ascertain their value to be as follows, viz:

Commandant's Dwelling, - - -	20,000 00
Commander's Dwelling, - - -	15,000 00
Surgeon's Dwelling, - - -	12,000 00
Smithery, including Engine House and Coal House,	20,000 00
Iron and Copper Store House, - -	20,000 00
Joiner's Work Shop and Timber Store House,	25,000 00
Galley Store House and Furniture Rooms, -	30,000 00
Store House for Provisions and Clothing, -	50,000 00
Store House for Miscellaneous Stores, .	18,000 00
Store House for Miscellaneous Stores, -	35,000 00
Timber Shed, in progress, - - -	10,000 00
Mast House, with Canal, - - -	75,000 00
Boat House, - - - -	25,000 00
Timber Shed, - - - -	18,000 00
Timber Shed, - - - -	18,000 00
Cooperage and Store House for Tanks, &c. -	18,000 00
Timber Shed, - - - -	18,000 00
Timber Shed, - - - -	18,000 00
Lieutenant's and Master's Dwelling, -	20,000 00
Timber Shed, - - - -	18,000 00
Dry Dock, granite, - - - -	900,000 00
Ship House, in progress, - - - -	30,000 00
Timber Dock (granite,) cross wall and piers,	250,000 00
Saw Mill House, - - - -	15,000 00
Tar House, - - - -	1,000 00

Pitch House, No. 1, - - - -	2,500 00
Boiler Shop and Smithery, No. 2, - -	30,000 00
Burnetizing House and Block Shop, -	30,000 00
Carpenters' Work Shop, - - -	40,000 00
Reservoir, containing 200,000 gallons, and guttering, - - - -	20,000 00
Victualing and Provision House, - -	100,000 00
Stables, - - - -	20,000 00
Old Building, used as offices, - -	500 00
Reservoir, containing 124,000 gallons, -	8,000 00
Four Launching Slips and Quay Walls, granite,	500,000 00
Ordnance Building, - - - -	100,000 00
Fixtures for lighting yard with gas, -	7,000 00
Remains of Building on north front, -	5,000 00
Varnish House, - - - -	1,200 00
Old Smiths' Shop, - - - -	1,000 00
Watch House, - - - -	300 00
Engine House and Machine Shop at Dry Dock, including Boiler House and Stack,	150,000 00
Foundry and Stack at Dry Dock, - -	200,000 00
Pitch House at Dry Dock, - - -	1,000 00
Paint Mill House, - - - -	300 00
Three Iron Landing Cranes, - - -	9,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,944,800 00

JAMES A. WILLIAMS, *Master Joiner*,
L. C. ADAMS, *Master Mason*.

WM. H. PETERS,
Commissioner on the part of Virginia.

(No. 2.)

C. S. NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VA. }
 September 7, 1861. }

The undersigned having carefully examined and appraised the buildings and other improvements within the enclosure of that part of the Naval Station at Norfolk called St. Helena, ascertain their value to be as follows, viz:

Coal House, -	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
Shell House,	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Gun Skids, -	-	-	-	-	1,100 00
Dwelling House,	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
					<hr/>
					\$8,300 00
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JAMES A. WILLIAMS, *Master Joiner*,
 L. C. ADAMS, *Master Mason*.

WM. H. PETERS,
Commissioner on the part of Virginia.

(No. 3.)

C. S. NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VA. }
 September 6, 1861. }

The undersigned having carefully examined and appraised the buildings and other improvements at the Naval Hospital near this yard, ascertain their value to be as follows, viz:

Naval Hospital,	-	-	-	-	600,000 00
Surgeon's Dwelling,	-	-	-	-	12,000 00
Keeper's Dwelling,	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Cemetery,	-	-	-	-	3,800 00
Sea Wall,	-	-	-	-	6,000 00
					<hr/>
					\$622,800 00
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JAMES A. WILLIAMS, *Master Joiner*,
 L. C. ADAMS, *Master Mason*.

WM. H. PETERS,
Commissioner on the part of Virginia.

(No. 4.)

C. S. NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VA. }
 September 9, 1861. }

The undersigned having carefully examined and appraised the buildings and other improvements at the Magazine, Fort Norfolk, ascertain their value to be as follows, viz:

Powder Magazine a (first class building,) -	67,193 00
Keeper's House, - - - - -	3,800 00
Shell House and Filling House, - - - - -	3,000 00
Reservoir, containing 90,000 gallons, - - - - -	5,000 00
Stone Pier and Iron Crane, - - - - -	52,587 68
Sea Wall, - - - - -	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$136,580 68
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JAMES A. WILLIAMS, *Master Joiner*,
 L. C. ADAMS, *Master Mason*.

WM. H. PETERS,
Commissioner on the part of Virginia.

(No. 5.)

C. S. NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VA. }
 September 6, 1861. }

The undersigned having carefully examined the public property on this station, other than that under the cognizance of the navy department, and which, with all other public property in this district, was taken possession of in the name of Virginia on the 21st of April, 1861, ascertain their value to be as follows, viz:

Marine Hospital at Washington Point, including site and grounds,	19,000 00
New Custom House at Norfolk, including site,	200,000 00
Old Custom House at Norfolk, including site,	7,000 00
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	\$226,000 00
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JAS. A. WILLIAMS, *Master Joiner*,
 L. C. ADAMS, *Master Mason*.

WM. H. PETERS,
Commissioner on the part of Virginia.

(No. 6.)

C. S. NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VA. }
 September 10, 1861. }

Upon an examination of the vessels at this yard, in the condition they were in when the same were taken by Flag Officer French Forrest, in the name of Virginia, viz: the 21st of April, 1861, we ascertain their value to be as follows, viz:

Merrimac, steam frigate,	-	-	-	225,000 00
Plymouth, first class sloop,	-	-	-	40,000 00
Germantown, first class sloop,	-	-	-	25,000 00
Pennsylvania, line battle ship,	-	-	-	6,000 00
Delaware, line battle ship,	-	-	-	10,000 00
Columbus, line battle ship,	-	-	-	10,000 00
Columbia, frigate,	-	-	-	5,000 00
Raritan, frigate,				
Dolphin, brig,	-	-	-	1,000 00
Powder Boat,	-	-	-	800 00
Water Tank,	-	-	-	100 00
United States,	-	-	-	10,000 00
				<hr/>
				\$332,900 00
				<hr/>

JOHN L. PORTER, *N. C.*
 JAS. MEAD, *M. Carpenter.*

WM. H. PETERS,
Commissioner on the part of Virginia.

(No. 7.)

C. S. NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VA. }
 September 16, 1861. }

The undersigned having carefully examined the Engines and their appurtenances, the Machinery, Tools, &c. &c., in the several departments of this yard, ascertain their value to be as follows, viz:

Steam Engines:

Dry Dock Pumping Engines, 6 Boilers and Pumps, - - - - -	18,000 00
Machine Shop Engine, 4 Boilers, Shafting, Pullies, &c. - - - - -	15,000 00
Saw Mill Engine, Boilers, and Machinery, - - - - -	12,000 00
Block Makers Engine, Boiler and Burnetizing Fixtures, - - - - -	5,000 00
Timber Dock Engine, Boiler, Pumps and Paint Mills, - - - - -	3,000 00
Boiler Makers' Engine and Shafting, - - - - -	1,000 00
4 Portable Engines for hoisting, pumping, &c. - - - - -	4,800 00
1 Dredging Machine, complete, - - - - -	6,000 00
3 Foundry Crane Engines, - - - - -	1,000 00
Arctic's Engine, - - - - -	3,000 00
1 Blacksmiths' Engine for blowing and driving machinery, 3 Flues, Boilers, Shafting, &c. - - - - -	7,000 00
1 Engine in Ordnance Department, Shafting, &c. - - - - -	2,500 00

Tools in Machine Shop:

2 First Class Lathes, - - - - -	8,000 00
4 Second do. - - - - -	8,000 00
33 Third do. - - - - -	13,200 00
1 First Class Planer, - - - - -	7,500 00
3 Second do. - - - - -	2,400 00
6 Third do. - - - - -	2,000 00
1 Boring Mill (vertical), - - - - -	2,500 00
4 Shaping Machines, - - - - -	2,200 00
5 Drill Presses, - - - - -	2,500 00
1 Bolt Cutter, with Taps and Dies, - - - - -	250 00
1 Shot Cleaning Machine, - - - - -	250 00
2 Gear Cutting Machines, - - - - -	800 00

41 Bench Vices, - - -	200 00
Taps, Dies, Chisels, Hammers, Wrenches, Boring Bars, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. -	1,200 00
Patterns in pattern loft, - - -	5,000 00

Tools in Boiler Shop:

5 Punching Machines, - - -	7,000 00
3 Shearing Machines, Flanging Clamps and Furnace, - - -	7,000 00
2 Roller Bending Machines, - - -	1,000 00
1 Drill Press, - - -	400 00
Forges, Anvils, Hammers, Reamers, Tubing Tools, Formers, &c. &c. &c. -	200 00

Fixtures and Tools in Foundry:

4 Cranes, - - -	2,000 00
2 Blowers and Pipes, - - -	500 00
2 Cupolas, complete, - - -	1,500 00
2 Drying Ovens, for loam and cores, -	1,060 00
15 Ladles, - - -	570 00
174 Wooden Flasks, - - -	1,218 00
102 Iron Flasks, - - -	1,530 00
27 Plates and Core Barrels, - - -	115 00
2 Loam Strikers, - - -	900 00
1 Air Furnace, - - -	4,900 00
2 Crucible Furnaces, - - -	200 00
1 Large Pit, granite, - - -	10,000 00
1 Deep Circular Pit, iron, - - -	5,000 00
260,000 lbs. old Brass, at 20 cents, -	6,760 00
Scrap Cast Iron, - - -	900 00

Fixtures and Tools in Block Makers' and
Joiners' Department:

4 Circular Saws, - - -	900 00
1 Cogging Machine, - - -	565 00
1 Greer's Patent Cutting Machine, -	500 00
2 Drill Presses, - - -	235 00
2 Lathes, - - -	325 00
1 Scroll Saw, - - -	175 00
1 Wood Planer, - - -	400 00
1 Mortising Machine, - - -	45 00
Grindstones, Benches, Hand Tools, &c. -	450 00

Fixtures and Tools in Blacksmiths' Shops:

53 Forges, - - -	10,600 00
3 Trip Hammers, - - -	2,100 00

4 Formers, - - - - -	80 00
1 Shaft Straightener, - - - - -	200 00
22 Vices, - - - - -	164 00
7 Lathes, - - - - -	1,400 00
3 Drill Presses, - - - - -	450 00
1 Sheaving Machine, - - - - -	400 00
1 Punching Machine, - - - - -	100 00
Air Piping, - - - - -	2,600 00
1 11 cwt. Steam Hammer, - - - - -	1,500 00
1 Fairbanks' Scales, - - - - -	10 00
Bolt Cutting Machine, Taps and Dies, &c. &c.	150 00
Fixtures and Tools in Plumber's Shop, -	700 00

Fixtures and Tools in Ordnance Building:

2 Wood Planers, - - - - -	900 00
1 Scroll Saw, - - - - -	190 00
1 Truck Machine, - - - - -	100 00
9 Lathes, - - - - -	1,475 00
2 Drill Presses, - - - - -	275 00
1 Circular Saw, - - - - -	130 00
5 Grindstones, - - - - -	100 00
1 Planer, - - - - -	400 00
12 Vices, - - - - -	84 00
1 Fairbanks' Scales, - - - - -	20 00

Miscellaneous:

8 Fire Engines, Hoses and Reels, - - -	9,000 00
3 Diving Bells and Air Pumps for do. -	10,000 00
1 Diving Dress, - - - - -	500 00
1 Pile Cutting Machine, - - - - -	200 00
3 Pile Drivers, - - - - -	1,200 00
Rail Road and Cars, - - - - -	15,000 00

\$250,676 00

WM. P. WILLIAMSON,
Chief Engineer C. S. N.

J. W. QUINN,
Chief Engineer C. S. A.

WM. H. PETERS,
Commissioner on the part of Virginia.

(No. 8.)

NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VA. }
 September 30, 1861. }

Sir,—Naval Storekeeper R. M. Boykin, who was instructed by you to coöperate with me in fixing the value of the landed possessions of the government on this station, has handed me a duplicate of his report to you. It appears that we agree as to the value of the Hospital and Fort Norfolk lands: and I am willing to adopt his estimate of the St. Helena lands, viz: twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000); but I cannot accept his estimate of the land within the Navy Yard enclosure. There is embraced within this area eighty-six acres (86), with a continuous deep water front of 2,920 feet. Water front property in the vicinity of the Yard sells for about one hundred dollars per foot. I assume one-half this sum as the value of the Navy Yard front, conceding to it twenty acres of land, which is amply sufficient for all commercial and mercantile purposes.

I thus have 2,920 feet at \$50,	-	-	146,000 00
There remains 66 acres of land, all well drained,			
and in part paved—I value this at	-	-	100,000 00
			<hr/>
Total value of territory within enclosure,			\$246,000 00

One hundred thousand dollars is about one-half the value of similar land adjacent to the Yard.

I am, sir,
 Very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.*

Flag Officer F. FORREST,
Commandant Naval Station, Norfolk.

(No. 8.)—*Duplicate.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1861.

Sir,—Agreeably to your order of the 4th instant, I have co-operated with Mr. Commissioner Peters in assessing the value of the landed possessions on this station, which reverted to the State of Virginia on her secession from the late Federal Union, and respectfully submit the following:

In assessing the value of the Hospital and Fort Norfolk lands, I am pleased to say there is no discrepancy. I consider twelve thousand dollars the value of the St. Helena land, and forty-three thousand the full value of the lands contained within the Navy Yard enclosure.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BOYKIN.

Flag Officer FRENCH FORREST,
Commanding C. S. Navy Yard, Gosport.

B.

REPORT OF ARTICLES ON HAND 21ST APRIL, 1861, WHEN POSSESSION
WAS TAKEN IN THE NAME OF VIRGINIA.

REPORT

*Of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores on hand at the Gosport Navy
Yard on the 21st April, 1861, when possession of it was taken
in the name of Virginia.*

1	11-inch Columbiad;	
2	10-inch Guns;	
52	9-inch Guns;	
4	8-inch 90 cwt. Guns;	
47	8-inch 63 cwt. Guns;	
27	8-inch 55 cwt. Guns;	
1	8-inch 57 cwt. Gun;	
4	64-pounders, of 106 cwt.;	
225	32-pounders, of 61 cwt.;	
173	32-pounders, of 57 cwt.;	
44	32-pounders, of 51 cwt.;	
28	32-pounders, of 46 cwt.;	
82	32-pounders, of 33 cwt.;	
34	32-pounders, of 33 cwt.;	
44	32-pounders, of 27 cwt.;	
1	Boat and Field Howitzer, 1,200 lbs.;	
2	Boat and Field Howitzers, 250 lbs.;	
	Amounting to	293,346 91
235	61 cwt. Guns, old style;	
50	70 cwt. Guns, old style;	
44	40 cwt. Shubrick Guns;	
63	42-pounder 27 cwt. Carronades;	
35	32-pounder 32 cwt. Carronades;	
	Amounting to	160,243 20
34	Breechings, fitted for 10-inch Guns;	
42	Breechings, fitted for 8-inch Guns;	
46	Breechings, fitted for 32-pounders;	
488½	fathoms Breeching Stuff;	
	Amounting to	14,404 96

1 11-inch Carriage complete;	
1 10-inch Carriage, complete;	
31 9-inch Carriages, complete;	
60 8-inch Carriages, complete;	
4 64-pounder Carriages, complete;	
138 32-pounder Carriages, complete;	
1 24-pounder Howitzer Carriage, complete;	
3 12-pounder Howitzers, complete;	
1 12-pounder Field Howitzer, complete;	
	Amounting to 32,140 00
34 3-inch Gun Tackle, fitted;	
24 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Gun Tackle, fitted;	
165 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Gun Tackle, fitted;	
338 fathoms Gun Tackle Cordage, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch;	
300 fathoms Gun Tackle Cordage, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch;	
450 fathoms Gun Tackle Cordage, 3-inch;	
80 fathoms Gun Tackle Cordage, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch;	
346 fathoms Gun Tackle Cordage, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch;	
100 fathoms Gun Tackle Cordage, 2-inch;	
	Amounting to 1,875 66
130 11-inch Gun Tackle Blocks, double;	
715 10-inch Gun Tackle Blocks, double;	
165 8-inch Gun Tackle Blocks, double;	
109 11-inch Gun Tackle Blocks, single;	
504 10-inch Gun Tackle Blocks, single;	
132 8-inch Gun Tackle Blocks, single;	
	Amounting to 6,542 68
15 9-inch Rammers, fitted;	
2 10-inch Rammers, fitted;	
25 8-inch Rammers, fitted;	
22 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Rammers, fitted;	
6 8-inch Rammer Heads;	
3 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Rammer Heads;	
64 Rammer Staves;	
	Amounting to 149 50
9 11-inch Sponges, fitted;	
74 9-inch Sponges, fitted;	
6 10-inch Sponges, fitted;	
45 8-inch Sponges, fitted;	
1 10-inch Sponge Head;	
22 8-inch Sponge Heads;	
122 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Sponge Heads;	
	Amounting to 1,206 43
Worms and Ladles,	828 19
154,605 Percussion Caps for small arms;	
45,496 Musket Ball Cartridges;	
4,380 Musket Blank Cartridges;	

37,650	Carbine Ball Cartridges;		
5,000	Cartridges, Buck and Ball;		
31,046	Cartridges, Pistol Ball;		
878	5" Fuses for large Shell;		
1,366	10" Fuses for large Shell;		
1,462	15" Fuses for large Shell;		
54	Fuses for Howitzers;		
301	11-inch Stands, Grape;		
693	Assorted Stands, Grape;		
983	Copper Tanks, 200 lbs., 150 lbs., 100 lbs. and 50 lbs.;		
	Amounting to	17,825	96
282,149	lbs. Cannon Powder;		
10,167	lbs. Musket Powder;		
250	lbs. Rifle Powder;		
	Amounting to	51,525	85
20,000	Sharpe's Cartridges;		
19,246	Balls and Cartridges for Pistols;		
	Amounting to	579	88
40,913	Primers for Cannon;		
1,703	Spur Tubes;		
10,830	Friction Primers;		
	Amounting to	1,078	19
779	Shells, in boxes, complete, 11-inch;		
237	Shells, bouched, in boxes, 11-inch;		
500	Shells, bouched, in boxes, 11-inch;		
103	Shells, in boxes, but not loaded, 10 inch;		
850	Shells, in boxes, bouched, 10-inch;		
1,708	Shells, in boxes and complete, 9-inch;		
4,692	Shells, bouched, in boxes, 9-inch;		
3,100	Shells, bouched and sabot, 9-inch;		
678	Shells, in boxes and complete, 8-inch;		
1,015	Shells, bouched, in boxes, 8-inch;		
3,565	Shells, bouched and sabot, 8-inch;		
76	Shells, in boxes and complete, 32-pounder;		
31	Shells, bouched, 32-pounder;		
1,930	Concentric Shells;		
	Amounting to	56,039	65
1,179	Shot, 64-pounder;		
89,774	Shot, 32-pounder;		
4	Iron Training Axles, &c.;		
	Amounting to	87,897	06
Ammunition Chests, Spare Article Boxes, Fuse			
Extractors, Plugs, Packages, Paper, Fuses,			
Fuses, Reamers, &c. &c. - - -			
		922	32
36,170	Percussion Caps, Colt's;		
2,263	Old Musket Balls;		
2,096	Old Carbine Balls,		

200	Brass Screws for Deck Circles;	
1	Set Deck Circles;	
4	Pivot Sockets;	
4	Covers for Pivot Sockets;	
7	8-inch Canisters;	
9,000	Ball Cartridges for $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch Rifles;	
14	Packing Boxes;	
2	Tenon Saws;	
8	Entrenching Shells;	
404	Shell Bags;	
6	Cast Steel Rakes;	
6	Weeding Hoes;	
6	Sail Makers' Palms;	
411	Battle Axes;	
	Amounting to	1,179 60
88	Ball Moulds;	
188	Cartridge Boxes;	
209	Waist Belts;	
55	Cone Picks;	
201	Cones;	
283	Screw Drivers and Cone Keys;	
50	Wiper Rods;	
652	Wipers;	
13	Battle Axe Frogs;	
90	Musket Bayonets;	
279	Scabbards;	
12	Ball Moulds;	
58	Ball Screws;	
63	Upper, 63 Lower and 63 Middle Bands;	
254	Cartridge Boxes;	
12	Breech Screws;	
6	Cartridge Formers;	
920	Cones and 39 Guard Screws;	
26	Hammers;	
15	Locks;	
100	Lock Screws;	
1,309	Screw Drivers and Cone Keys;	
34	Side Screws;	
490	Wipers;	
89	Band, 104 Main, 94 Sear Springs;	
4	Tang Screws;	
17	Triggers;	
120	Hand Vices;	
5	Wire and Tumbler Punches;	
1,645	Worms and Scrapers;	
7	Ball Moulds;	
2	Cartridge Formers;	

563 Cones;
 390 Frogs;
 781 Screw Drivers and Cone Keys;

Amounting to 17,343 44

2,111 Pikes;
 362 Cones;
 396 Flasks;
 28 Spring Vices;
 448 Ballet Moulds;
 431 Cone Wrenches;
 31 Bolts;
 39 Main Springs;
 41 Sear Springs;
 30 Hammers;
 31 Hands;
 27 Triggers;
 100 Block Screws;
 21 Key Screws;
 440 Holsters;
 369 Sword Scabbards;
 2 Knife Bayonets;
 454 lbs. Cut Nails;
 1 Hand Bellows;
 25 Tin Cases for Cartridge Boxes;
 1 Main Spring, Sharp's;
 1 Sear Spring, Sharp's;
 1 Bridle;
 Sharp's Rifle;
 3 Musket Breeches;
 10 Cases for Sharp's Rifle Cartridges;
 7 Cod Lines;
 500 Iron Bucket Hooks;
 19 Logger Heads;
 31 lbs. Sperm Candles;
 360 Revolver Carbine Boxes;
 1 Sample Guard for Boarding Pike;
 6 Rough Boxes;

Amounting to 1,236 20

195 Brass Aprons for Locks;
 218 Brass Aprons for Breech Sights;
 202 Brass Aprons for Reinforce Sights;
 5 Arm Chests;
 2 Beds for Truck Carriages;
 8 Blank Books;
 2 Pivot Bolts for Heavy Pivot Carriages;
 14 Pivot Bolts for Slides for Light Guns;
 50 Boring Bits for Cannon;

- 6 Boring Bitts for Howitzers;
- 14 Division Boxes;
- 253 Passing Boxes;
- 53 Primer Boxes;
- 147 Fore Buckets;
- 35 lbs. Camphor;
- 20,381 Empty Cartridge Bags;
- 3,122 Yards White Cartridge Stuff;
- 2,074½ Yards Blue Cartridge Stuff;
- 2,404 Yards Red Cartridge Stuff;
- 26 Reams Cartridge paper;
- 10 Copper Charges;
- 9 Compressors for Gun Carriages;
- 12 Spring Eprouvettes;
- 14½ lbs. Sewing Twine;
- 12 Cans Prussian Blue;
- 4 Tin Cans;
- 1 Can Spirits Wine;
- 37 Gallons Spirits Turpentine;
- 408 lbs. Red Paint;
- 55 lbs. Black Paint;
- 1½ Gallon Linseed Oil;
- 11 Gallons Fish Oil;
- 25 Gallons Litharge;
- 33 Gallons Sperm Oil;
- 6 Corn Brooms;
- 434 lbs. Putty;
- 1 Paint Mill;
- 4 Gun Covers;
- 126 Gun Caps;

Amounting to 12,647 00

- 2 Dismounting Apparatus;
- 15 Dividers;
- 10 Elevators for supplying powder;
- 371 Blue Lights;
- 417 Port-fires;
- 298 Rockets;
- 27 Powder Flasks;
- 3 Cups;
- 2 Flash Pans;
- 58 Fuse Prickers;
- 18 Copper Funnels;
- 62 Gauges;
- Shot and Shell;
- 18 Thick Glass Plates;
- 30 Shot Grommets;
- 7 Fuse Cutters;

8 Shot Tongs;
 50 Rocket Staves;
 1,298 Tin Boxes;
 389 Wood Boxes;
 136 Kegs;
 32 Sides Military Buff Leather;
 11 Sides Hose Leather;
 16 Sides Bellows Leather;
 19 Sides Harness Leather;
 14 Sides Bridle Leather;
 1 Side Spanish Sole Leather;
 6 Sides Bag Leather;
 6 Buckskins;
 12 Sheepskins;
 2 Shoe Rubbers;
 6 Shoe Knives;
 9 Saddlers' Hammers;
 138 Pounds Beeswax;
 5 Sheep Shears;
 24 Breeching Caps;
 16 Rammer Covers;
 84 Fathoms Tarred Marline;
 12 Drawer Locks;
 9 Claw Hammers;
 102 Pounds Tallow;
 53 Brass Pad Locks;

Amounting to 3,102 37

3 Haversacks;
 3 Gallons Lacquer;
 3 Ladles;
 188 Laviards;
 64 Bottle Lanterns;
 3 Dark Lanterns;
 22 Muzzle Lashings;
 33 Pounds Pulverized Black Lead;
 26 Linch Pins;
 316 Cannon Locks;
 8 Boat and Field Howitzer Locks;
 689 Lock Strings;
 287 Screws and Nuts;
 18 Copper Adzes;
 17 Dusting Brushes;
 28 Paint Brushes;
 46 Dresses;
 20 Formers;
 8 Copper Funnels, large;
 8 Copper Funnels, small;

1	Knife;	
1	Lamp Feeder;	
3	Lanterns;	
108	Powder Measures;	
4	Scissors;	
3	Scoops;	
18	Magazine Shoes;	
14	Screens;	
28	Tank Screws;	
1	Vice;	
2	Powder Scales;	
168	Pounds Houseline;	
404	Pounds 6 Thread Stuff;	
18	Sail Needles;	
585	Pounds 9 Thread Stuff;	
6½	Pounds 21 Thread Stuff;	
68	Yards Green Baize;	
52	Toggles;	
		Aamounting to 2,835 23
263	Pounds Match Rope;	
518	Match Staves;	
475	Yards Mouslin;	
69	Muzzle Bags;	
1	Pin for Shackles;	
77	Port-fire Staves;	
11	Priming Wires for Ships' Guns;	
4	Priming Wires for Howitzers;	
7	Service Bolts for Pivot Guns;	
2	Ordinary Quoins;	
64	Choking Quoins;	
9	Rattles for Boarders;	
634	Sabots;	
4	Compressors and Elevators for Pivot Guns;	
19	Compressors and Elevators for Boat Guns;	
12	Compressors and Elevators for Howitzers;	
5	Screw Plates and Taps, Fuse;	
414	Selvidge Shearers;	
1	Passing Box Former;	
42	Gun Scrapers;	
8	Shackle Punches;	
91	Spare Elevating Screws;	
1	Screw Cutter;	
25	Elevating Screw Handles;	
700	Shell Straps;	
52	Hooks, XI Inch Thimbles;	
74	Hooks, X Inch Thimbles;	
218	Hooks, 8 Inch Thimbles;	

12	Camel Hair Brushes;	
9	Signal Light Discharges;	
984	Breeching Castings;	
1	Fire Tub;	
41	Lock Blanks;	
12	Targets;	
4	Brass Covers for Pivots;	
4	Weights;	
29	Inch-sight Bars;	
333	Yards Flax Canvas, Nos. 4 and 5;	
1	Plate for Bed Elevating Screws;	
		Amounting to 5,141 83
261	Breech Sights;	
284	Reinforce Sights;	
23	Howitzer Sights;	
2	Trunnion Sights for Pivot Guns;	
162	Sight Thumb Screws;	
1	Chain Gun Sling;	
7	Pounds Shoe Thread;	
33	Pounds Thrums;	
116	Thumb Stalls;	
18	9-inch Tompions for Calibres;	
33	8-inch Tompions for Calibres;	
6	Howitzer Tompions for Calibres;	
5	Trail Ropes for Howitzers;	
1	Transporting Truck;	
214	Spare Trucks;	
10	Division Tubs;	
4	Vent Drills;	
11	Vent Punches;	
5,328	Selvage Wads;	
859	Junk Wads;	
101 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pounds Worm Wick;	
47	Fuse Wrenches;	
41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pounds Worsted Yarn;	
9	Single Sticks;	
4,700	Copper Tacks;	
5	Sight Bars;	
1	Pound Steel Tacks;	
102	Awls and Handles;	
9	Searchers;	
3	Bolts Raven Duck;	
1	Bolt Cotton Canvas;	
5,400	Iron Tacks;	
14	Wood Axes;	
78	Water Cap Wrenches;	
10	Mallets for Howitzers;	

- 7 Gauges for Howitzers;
- 7 Loop Pins for Howitzers;
- 2 Bars for Howitzers;
- 70 Tin Canteens for expeditions;
- 60 Haversacks for expeditions;

Amounting to 3,949 70

- 6 Division Buckets;
- 3 Boat Boxes;
- 2 Chamber Gauges;
- 2 Brass Train Bolts;
- 2 Brass Desks;
- 2 Jack Screws;
- 12 Life Buoy Plates;
- 13 Drum Cords;
- 84,246 Feet board measure Whiteoak;
- 2,370 Feet Elm Carriage Timber;
- Gun Carriage Timber;
- 107,503 Pounds Lignum Vitæ;
- 48 Roller Hand Spikes;
- 128 Ordinary Handspikes;
- 3 Adjusting Bars;
- 50 Breeching Thimbles;
- 379 Pounds 12-thread Stuff;
- 94 Forward Sight Screws;
- 30 Passing Box Hoops;
- 104 Pieces Hickory;
- 383 Feet Poplar;
- 425 Feet White Pine;
- 1,028 Feet Beech;
- 1 Gunners' Quadrant;
- 2 Copper Heavers;
- 15 Pounds Woollen Yarn;
- 3 Pendulums;
- 2 Gongs;
- 4 Iron Sight Bars;
- 15 Reinforce Sight Bars;
- 257 Reinforce Sight Screws;
- 56 Reinforce Bolts and Nuts;

Amounting to 10,996 03

- 4 Fifes;
- 56 Glass Chimneys;
- 80 Vent Pads;
- 9 Powder Sieves;
- 2 Boat Gun Fixtures;
- 2 Ring Gauges;
- 276 Red Lights;
- 276 White Lights;

2 Shell Whips;
13 Drums;
1 Brass Breeching Casting;

Amounting to 453 86
Libraries, 289 65

\$785,781 35

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.*

Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., Oct. 10, 1861.

Miscellaneous Articles on hand 21st April, 1861.

Miscellaneous Articles in the various Store Houses, in part enumerated as being on hand June 30, 1861, in paper,	753,690 83
To which add expenditures of this class of material from 21st April to 30th June,	48,396 51
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And we have as on hand the 21st April, as near as can be now approximated,	\$802,087 34
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Timber and Timber Materials, and Spars, in part enumerated as being on hand June 30th, 1861,	694,533 11
To which add expenditures of this class of material from the 21st April to June 30th,	27,187 58
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And we have as on hand the 21st of April, as near as can be now approximated,	\$721,711 69
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A quantity of Rough Dressed Stone, valued at	9,607 66
A quantity of Rough Stone,	2,422 31
A quantity of Slate,	7,822 17
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	\$19,852 14
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Medicines and Medical Stores at Hospital,	6,000 00
Medicines, &c. at Navy Yard,	675 06
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	\$6,675 06
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WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.**Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., Oct. 10, 1861.*

Boats in Boat Builders' Department, April 21, 1861.

1 Barge, old,	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	-	400 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	250 00
1 Barge, old,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	-	400 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	350 00
1 Cutter, half finished,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Whale Boat, old,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Dinghy, new,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	-	350 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Whale Boat, half finished,	-	-	-	-	-	125 00
1 Dinghy, new,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	-	600 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	250 00
1 Cutter old,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Whale Boat, old,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Whale Boat, old,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Dinghy, old,	-	-	-	-	-	80 00
1 Floating Water Engine Boat, old,	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	-	75 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	80 00
1 Whale Boat, old,	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
1 Dinghy, old,	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
1 Gig, old,	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
1 Gig, old,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Gig, old,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	30 00

 \$8,550 00

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.*
Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., Oct. 10, 1861.

REPORT

Of Provisions, Clothing and Small Stores that were on hand at the Navy Yard, Gosport, on the 21st of April, 1861, when possession of it was taken in the name of Virginia.

Provisions:

36,855 lbs.	Bread,	-	-	-	1,474	20
1,258 $\frac{3}{4}$	bbls.	Beef,	-	-	20,137	20
880 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	Pork,	-	-	17,611	10
73 $\frac{1}{5}$	"	Flour,	-	-	476	39
6,622 lbs.	Rice,	-	-	-	298	00
10,176	"	Dried Apples,	-	-	686	90
6,266	"	Pickles,	-	-	313	30
5,253 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	Sugar,	-	-	433	43
512	"	Tea,	-	-	174	08
2,878	"	Coffee,	-	-	489	26
3,249 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	Butter,	-	-	942	28
2,011 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	Cheese,	-	-	362	12
1,777	Gallons	Beans,	-	-	302	09
915 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	Molasses,	-	-	366	10
1,196 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Vinegar,	-	-	179	48
1,170	"	Whisky,	-	-	362	71
32,800	Rations	Mixed Vegetables,	-	-	524	80
3,889	Bread Bags,	-	-	-	1,594	49

Clothing:

457	Pea Jackets,	-	-	-	4,172	41
2,097	Blue Cloth Round Jackets,	-	-	-	13,211	10
1,800	Blue Flannel Jumpers,	-	-	-	2,301	00
2,803	Blue Cloth Trowsers,	-	-	-	9,840	50
1,021	Blue Satinet Trowsers,	-	-	-	2,348	30
2,822	Canvas Duck Trowsers,	-	-	-	3,099	20
2,887	Barnsley Sheeting Frocks,	-	-	-	3,233	44
1,108	Blue Flannel Over Shirts,	-	-	-	1,647	68
1,982	" Under Shirts,	-	-	-	2,140	56
1,148	" Drawers,	-	-	-	1,193	92
12,549 $\frac{3}{4}$	Yards Blue Flannel,	-	-	-	5,019	90
3,761 $\frac{1}{2}$	" Barnsley Sheeting,	-	-	-	2,294	52
5,109 $\frac{1}{2}$	" Canvas Duck,	-	-	-	1,532	85
3,372 $\frac{1}{2}$	" Nankeen,	-	-	-	320	39
1,605	Pair Calf Skin Shoes,	-	-	-	2,728	50

1,373	"	Kip Skin	"	-	-	2,059	50
5,081	"	Woollen Sacks,	-	-	-	1,575	11
249	"	Mattresses, with covers,	-	-	-	1,145	40
2,354		Blankets,	-	-	-	4,307	82
1,165		Blue Cloth Caps,	-	-	-	731	20
872		Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	-	-	-	872	00
350		Seamless Caps,	-	-	-	318	50
37		Gutta Percha Jackets,	-	-	-	148	00
45	"	Trowsers,	-	-	-	112	50
38	"	Caps,	-	-	-	29	26
46		Extra Mattress Covers,	-	-	-	24	84
26		Linen Trowsers,	-	-	-	17	42
96		Yards Enamelled Cloth,	-	-	-	48	00
935		Yards Burlaps,	-	-	-	149	60

Small Stores:

14,433	Pounds	Tobacco,	-	-	-	3,319	59
6,893	"	Salt Water Soap,	-	-	-	344	65
125	"	Beeswax,	-	-	-	35	00
317 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	White Thread,	-	-	-	269	88
239 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Black Thread,	-	-	-	203	57
594	Pieces	Ribbon,	-	-	-	374	22
1,396	"	White Tape,	-	-	-	34	90
454	"	Black Tape,	-	-	-	9	08
108	Spools	Cotton,	-	-	-	4	05
548	Pocket	Handkerchiefs,	-	-	-	65	76
217	Papers	Needles,	-	-	-	3	26
964	Thimbles,	-	-	-	-	9	64
681	Jack	Knives,	-	-	-	156	63
296	Pairs	Scissors,	-	-	-	44	40
159	Razors,	-	-	-	-	36	57
137	Razor	Straps,	-	-	-	19	18
37	Shaving	Boxes,	-	-	-	9	62
43	Shaving	Brushes,	-	-	-	6	45
500	Cakes	Shaving Soap,	-	-	-	15	00
363	Scrub	Brushes,	-	-	-	61	71
268	Blacking	Brushing,	-	-	-	42	88
14	Dozen	Eagle Buttons, large,	-	-	-	3	92
126	Dozen	Eagle Buttons, medium,	-	-	-	34	02
272	Dozen	Eagle Buttons, small,	-	-	-	43	52
3,054	Dozen	D Eye Buttons,	-	-	-	30	54
527	Fine	Combs,	-	-	-	79	05
420	Coarse	Combs,	-	-	-	88	20
202	Mess	Kettles,	-	-	-	202	00
165	Mess	Pans,	-	-	-	90	75
2,004	Tin	Pots,	-	-	-	180	36
1,685	Tin	Pans,	-	-	-	168	50

954	Spoons,	-	-	-	57	24
3,267	Bottles Mustard,	-	-	-	392	04
5,568	Bottles Pepper,	-	-	-	256	80
486	Boxes Blacking,	-	-	-	21	87
2,300	Hands Grass,	-	-	-	57	50

Miscellaneous, or Account Contingent:

10,661 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pounds Candles,	-	-	-	2,772	05
6	Iron Chests,	-	-	-	185	00
743	Small Store Boxes,	-	-	-	222	90
9	Sets Paymasters' Books and Blanks.					

\$123,246 65

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.**Navy Yard, Gosport, Oct. 10, 1861.*

REPORT

Of Light House Articles on hand April 21st, 1861.

In Cape Henry Light House:

4	100 Gallon Oil Butts,	-	-	-	48 00
180	Gallons Sperin Oil,	-	-	-	270 00
3	Mechanical Lamps, second order,	-	-	-	15 00
1	Oil Feeder,	-	-	-	25
1	Rouge Box,	-	-	-	25
8	Burner Brushes,	-	-	-	1 75
6	Machine Brushes,	-	-	-	1 50
1	Dusting Brush,	-	-	-	25
1	Drill and Bit,	-	-	-	1 00
1	Buff Skin,	-	-	-	1 00
8	Linen Towels,	-	-	-	1 50
1	Rod Lamp,	-	-	-	1 00
3	Oil Cans, small,	-	-	-	75
1	Screw Driver,	-	-	-	25
1	Soldering Iron,	-	-	-	50

In Light House Office, Norfolk:

2	Carpets,	-	-	-	5 00
3	Desks,	-	-	-	40 00
1	Large Table,	-	-	-	10 00
4	Chairs,	-	-	-	4 00
1	Stool,	-	-	-	50
2	Presses,	-	-	-	20 00
3	Eight Day Clocks,	-	-	-	36 00
3	Eight Day Clocks,	-	-	-	36 00
5	24 Hour Clocks,	-	-	-	25 00
1	Copying Press and Stand,	-	-	-	10 00
1	Water Cooler and Set Toilet Articles,	-	-	-	10 00
3	Ink Stands,	-	-	-	1 50
1	Coal Scuttle and Fire Set,	-	-	-	75
2	Oleometers,	-	-	-	10 00
1	Post Office Seal,	-	-	-	2 50
2	Rod Lamps,	-	-	-	2 00
2	Vols. Ure's Dictionary,	-	-	-	10 00
1	Worcester's Dictionary,	-	-	-	6 00
1	Brant's Encyclopedia,	-	-	-	4 00
1	Lot Light House Blank Books,	-	-	-	25 00

3	Lithograph Books,				
1	Box Charts,				
5	Engravings of Lenzes,	-	-	-	1 00
1	Seal Press,	-	-	-	3 50
1	Oil Stone,	-	-	-	10
1	Measuring Line and 1 Rule,	-	-	-	2 50
	Several Books upon various subjects,	-	-	-	5 00
1	Lot Stationery, &c.	-	-	-	2 50
1	Quadrant and 2 Hour Glasses,	-	-	-	5 00
1	Fountain Lamp and Reflector,	-	-	-	5 00
5	Flexible Brushes,	-	-	-	50
19	Chimney Brushes,	-	-	-	4 50
10	Paint Brushes,	-	-	-	5 00
1	Sash Brush,	-	-	-	25
23	Whitewash Brushes,	-	-	-	9 50
34	Scrub Brushes,	-	-	-	4 50
4	Wolf's Head Brushes,	-	-	-	1 00
28	Burner Brushes,	-	-	-	7 00
22	Hand Dusting Brushes,	-	-	-	5 50
35	Sweeping Brushes,	-	-	-	10 50
10	Feather Brushes,	-	-	-	2 50
18	Ship Scrapers,	-	-	-	9 00
5	Slates,	-	-	-	1 50
24	Dozen Linen Towels,	-	-	-	72 00
9	Buff Skins,	-	-	-	9 00
30	Pairs Scissors,	-	-	-	7 50
4	Vols. Patent Office Reports,				
20	Quires Blank Forms,				
7	Coast Survey Reports,				
	Letter Books, Office Archives, Correspondence,				
	&c. from 1852 to 1861.				
3	Putty Knives,	-	-	-	75
1	Extension Table,	-	-	-	7 50
12	Letter Portfolios,	-	-	-	10 00
5	Bottles Ink,	-	-	-	1 00
9	Large Blank Books,	-	-	-	72 00
5	Boxes Yellow Soap,	-	-	-	14 48
3	Medicine Chests,	-	-	-	30 00
1	Mortise Lock,	-	-	-	1 00
1	Saw, 1 Hatchet, 1 Shovel,	-	-	-	1 50
2	Spirit Levels,	-	-	-	5 00
1	Cord Box,	-	-	-	50
1	Lot First Order Block Cord,	-	-	-	5 00
5	Coils Cotton Block Cord,	-	-	-	10 00
2	Fog Horns,	-	-	-	50
1	Cot Beadstead,	-	-	-	5 00
1	Tap and Set of Dies,	-	-	-	2 50

Articles in old Custom House:

1	Jones' Fog Bell,	-	-	-	600	00
1	Jones' Fog Bell (broken.)	-	-	-	100	00
5	100 Gallon Tin Oil Butts,	-	-	-	60	00
11	50 Gallon Tin Oil Butts,	-	-	-	82	50
3	30 Gallon Tin Oil Butts,	-	-	-	22	00
2	40 Gallon Tin Oil Butts,	-	-	-	15	00
1	Cask Oil, 87 gallons,					
1	Cask Oil, 116 gallons,					
1	Cask Oil, 79 gallons,					
1	Cask Oil, 40 gallons,					
1	Barrel Oil, 28 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 25 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 15 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 90 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 100 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 10 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 20 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 3 gallons,					
1	Cask Oil, 95 gallons,					
1	Cask Oil, 81 gallons,					
1	Cask Oil, 92 gallons,					
1	Barrel Oil, 40 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 20 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 25 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 15 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 100 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 25 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 20 gallons,					
1	Butt Oil, 20 gallons,					
2,241	Gallons Oil,					
				Amounting to	3,361	50
3	Brass Hand Pumps,	-	-	-	7	50
4	Tin Hand Pumps,	-	-	-	1	00
2,000	Pounds Yellow Metal,	-	-	-	200	00
1	Copper Chimney,	-	-	-	50	00
5	Iron Day Marks,	-	-	-	25	00
50	Pounds old Copper,	-	-	-	12	50
2,000	Pounds old Wrought Iron,	-	-	-	20	00
1	Rotary Oil Pump and Hose,	-	-	-	30	00
10	Oil Cans,	-	-	-	2	00
1	Light Boat Wrench,	-	-	-	15	00
6	Large Oil Casks,	-	-	-	6	00
3	Small Oil Casks,	-	-	-	1	50
1	Boat, Oars and Sail,	-	-	-	50	00
10	Tin Oil Carriers,	-	-	-	8	00
1	Chicken Coop,	-	-	-	5	00

7	Tar Brushes,	-	-	-	50
1	Lot Bricks,	-	-	-	1 00
600	Pounds Wrought Iron Buoy Shackles,	-	-	-	60 00
4	Mooring Swivels, 600 pounds,	-	-	-	120 00
500	Pounds Black Paint,	-	-	-	30 00
18	Sheets Copper,	-	-	-	20 16
12	Sheets Yellow Metal,	-	-	-	7 20
1	Saw,	-	-	-	50
20	Pounds Putty,	-	-	-	80
1	Lot Pinch Bars and Crow Bars,	-	-	-	5 00
2	Pitch Pots,	-	-	-	3 00
2	Augers,	-	-	-	50
5	Draw Buckets,	-	-	-	2 50
500	Yards Lamp Wick,	-	-	-	10 00
2	Pair Scales,	-	-	-	3 00
60	Pounds Polishing Rouge,	-	-	-	24 00
40	Pounds Spanish Whiting,	-	-	-	4 00
4	Sets Measures,	-	-	-	5 00
12	Gallons Spirits Wine, in cans,	-	-	-	3 60
9	Cans,	-	-	-	2 25
1	Tool Chest and Tools,	-	-	-	30 00
2	Axes,	-	-	-	1 50
1	Hand Saw,	-	-	-	1 00
1	Rigging Screw,	-	-	-	7 00
1	Monkey Wrench,	-	-	-	1 00
3	Soldering Irons,	-	-	-	1 50
1	Parlor Stove and Pipe,	-	-	-	4 00
1	Cooking Stove,	-	-	-	10 00
240	Dozen 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Order Lamp Chimneys,	-	-	-	240 00
8	Dozen Rod Lamp Chimneys,	-	-	-	8 00
360	Dozen Lamp Wicks,	-	-	-	10 80
30	Dozen Costan Lamp Chimneys,	-	-	-	30 00
1	Lot Hoop Iron,	-	-	-	4 00
1	5th order Lenze,	-	-	-	500 00
1	6th order Lenze,	-	-	-	300 00
1	6th order Lenze and Accessories,	-	-	-	300 00
2	4th order White Flashes and Clock Machine,	-	-	-	75 00
1	2d order Lenze and Accessories, complete,	-	-	-	5,000 00
1	4th order Lenze and Accessories, complete,	-	-	-	250 00
2	Steamers' Lenzes, and Stand,	-	-	-	120 00
1	5th order Lenze, Pedestal, &c.	-	-	-	350 00
1	4th order Lenze, Pedestal, &c.	-	-	-	500 00
1	5th order 2 Flashes and Clock Machine,	-	-	-	600 00
10	Rod Lamps,	-	-	-	10 00
9	4th order Franklin Lamps,	-	-	-	90 00
3	Moderator Lamps,	-	-	-	3 00

1	1st order Lantern, complete,	-	-	-	4,000 00
4	Costan Lamps,	-	-	-	200 00
3	Hydraulic Lamps,	-	-	-	3 00
6	Fountain Lamps and Burners, 4th order,	-	-	-	60 00
5	Hand Lenzes,	-	-	-	25 00
1	Fountain Lamp,	-	-	-	10 00
1	Brass Bucket,	-	-	-	1 00
25	Brass Cocks,	-	-	-	69 00
2	Oil Strainers,	-	-	-	4 00
31	Air Cocks,	-	-	-	31 00
1	Old Brass Lamp,	-	-	-	2 00
5	Lighting Lanterns,	-	-	-	1 50
3	Large Plate Glass,	-	-	-	75 00
10	Plates Double Thick Glass,	-	-	-	40 00
12	Plates French Thick Glass,	-	-	-	60 00
16	Panes Double Thick Glass, 9x11,	-	-	-	3 20
16	Panes Glass, 12x14,	-	-	-	
23	Panes Glass, 10x12,	-	-	-	
50	Panes Glass, 7x19,	-	-	-	
50	Panes Glass, 8½x9½,	-	-	-	
50	Panes Glass, 8x10,	-	-	-	
189	Panes Glass,	-	-	-	
				Amounting to	18 90
1	Piece Copper Lightning Rod,	-	-	-	5 00
1	Shovel,	-	-	-	50
1	Sweeping Brush,	-	-	-	25
1	Wolf's Head Brush,	-	-	-	25
1	Globe Lantern,	-	-	-	75
1	Copper Wire Lightning Rod,	-	-	-	15 00
175	lbs. Spikes and Nails,	-	-	-	8 75
2	Lantern Wrenches,	-	-	-	100 00
3	Hausers,	-	-	-	75 00
1	Lot old Blocks and Falls,	-	-	-	100 00
1	Lot Gunny Bags,	-	-	-	20 00
6	Oil Casks,	-	-	-	3 00
7	Oil Breakers,	-	-	-	3 50
1	Lot Cast Iron,	-	-	-	2 00
1	Set Hand Rails, Iron Stanchions and Ladder,	-	-	-	35 00
2	Old Wrought Iron Water Tanks,	-	-	-	100 00
1	Spade and 1 Hoe,	-	-	-	1 00
1	Pump Brake and Rod,	-	-	-	1 50
6	Pairs Side Steps,	-	-	-	10 00
2	Grindstones,	-	-	-	5 00
2	Devil's Claws,	-	-	-	2 00
8	Buoy Straps and Bands,	-	-	-	24 00
4	Grapple Irons,	-	-	-	20 00
2	Composition Lanterns,	-	-	-	50 00

100 lbs. Copper and Brass,	-	-	-	20 00
20 lbs. Copper Spikes and Bolts,	-	-	-	4 00
1 Lot of Chain and Rigging,	-	-	-	150 00
4 Lantern Runners' Chains for Light Boats,	-	-	-	10 00
50 lbs. Oakum,	-	-	-	3 25
10 lbs. Spun Yarn,	-	-	-	1 50
1 Binnacle,	-	-	-	10 00
1 Lot Patterns, not valued.	-	-	-	
Sails belonging to Arctic, North Wind, Bucha-				
nan, Craney Island, Ship Shoal, Cedar Point				
and Relief,	-	-	-	750 00
6 Jugs,	-	-	-	3 00
1 Lot Paint Kegs,	-	-	-	2 50
1 Bung Borer,	-	-	-	50
1 Boat,	-	-	-	20 00
1 Light House Lantern, Deck, of cast iron,				
2,000 lbs.	-	-	-	100 00
4 Cast Iron Steps, old, 250 lbs.	-	-	-	4 20
1,000 lbs. Wrought Iron,	-	-	-	10 00
1 Cast Iron Weight, 1,000 lbs.	-	-	-	5 00
1 Piece Chain, 130 fathoms, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. 16,887 lbs.				
1 Piece Chain, 90 fathoms, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. 11,700 lbs.				
1 Piece Chain, 30 fathoms, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. 2,861 lbs.				
1 Piece Chain, 120 fathoms, 1 in. 7,642 lbs.				
1 Piece Chain, 20 fathoms, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. 3,360 lbs.				
1 Piece Chain, 60 fathoms, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 1,800 lbs.				
	Amounting to			2,212 50
10 Buoy Chains, 7 fathoms each, 70 fathoms,				
5,000 lbs.	-	-	-	150 00
2 Pairs Cant Hooks,	-	-	-	1 50
1 Lot Lumber, &c.	-	-	-	30 00
1 Copper Cutting Machine, cast iron,	-	-	-	10 00
1 Lot Mast Hoops,	-	-	-	3 00
2 Sets Hatch Covers,	-	-	-	5 00
1,000 lbs. Pig Lead,	-	-	-	70 00
2 Draw Buckets,	-	-	-	1 00
3 Stools,	-	-	-	1 00
1 Table,	-	-	-	2 00
10 lbs. Solder,	-	-	-	1 00
11 2d Class Iron Nun Buoys, complete,	-	-	-	1,815 00
6 2d Class Iron Can Buoys, complete,	-	-	-	1,110 00
3 1st Class Iron Can Buoys, complete,	-	-	-	1,050 00
13 Spar Buoys,	-	-	-	260 00
3 2d Class Iron Sinkers,	-	-	-	9 00
1 1st Class Iron Sinker,	-	-	-	4 00
1 1st Class Iron Ballast Ball,	-	-	-	2 50
3 3d Class Iron Ballast Balls,	-	-	-	3 00

9 Stone Sinkers,	-	-	-	67 50
200 lbs. Wrought Iron,	-	-	-	2 00
110 Spar Buoy Straps and Bands,	-	-	-	385 00
3 Anchors, 3,000 lbs.	-	-	-	450 00
17,366 lbs. Chain,	-	-	-	868 30
31 lbs. Chrome Yellow,	-	-	-	6 20
1 Cask Drip Oil, 80 gallons,	-	-	-	60 00
				<hr/>
				\$29,226 69
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WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.*

Navy Yard, Gosport, Oct. 10, 1861.

Recapitulation of Paper B.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores,	-	-	785,781	35
Miscellaneous Articles in the various Store Houses,			802,087	34
Timber and Timber Materials and Spars,	-		721,711	69
Stone and Granite,	-	-	19,852	14
Medicines and Medical Stores,	-	-	6,675	06
Boats,	-	-	8,550	00
Provisions,	-	-	46,727	93
Clothing,	-	-	66,566	42
Small Stores and Contingent,	-	-	9,952	30
Articles in Light House Department,	-		29,226	69
				<hr/>
				\$2,497,130 92

C.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FROM THE 21ST APRIL TO THE 30TH OF
JUNE, 1861.

REPORT

*Of Expenditures of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores from the
21st of April to the 30th June, 1861, inclusive.*

To Battery at Naval Hospital, or Fort Nelson:

5 32-pounders, of 51 cwt.,

2 8-inch Guns, of 55 cwt.,

8 32-pounders, of 57 cwt.,

With their Carriages, Shot, Shell and other

Ammunition and Fixtures complete,

Amounting to 13,941 50

To Battery at Craney Island:

4 32-pounders, of 51 cwt.,

8 32-pounders, of 57 cwt.,

10 8 inch Guns,

7 9-inch Guns,

1 10-inch Gun,

With their Carriages and other Equipments

complete, and with Ammunition,

Amounting to 34,661 02

To Battery at Naval Magazine, or Fort Norfolk:

8 9-inch Guns, of 91 cwt.,

With their Carriages, &c. &c. complete,

Amounting to 12,110 82

To Battery at Boush's Bluff:

5 32-pounders, of 42 cwt.,

With their Carriages, &c. &c. complete,

Amounting to 3,139 37

To Battery at Pinner's Point:

7 32-pounders, of 57 cwt.,
 With their Carriages, &c. &c. complete,
 Amounting to 8,210 04

To Battery at Pig's Point:

4 32-pounders, of 42 cwt.,
 4 8-inch Guns, of 55 cwt.,
 2 32-pounders, of 57 cwt.,
 With Carriages and other Fixtures, &c. complete,
 Amounting to 8,493 05

To City of Richmond:

10 9-inch Guns, of 91 cwt.,
 4 8-inch Guns, of 63 cwt.,
 42 32-pounders, of 33 cwt.,
 2 32-pounders, of 27 cwt.,
 With some Carriages, Shot, Shell, &c. &c.,
 Amounting to 37,850 09

6 9-inch Guns, of 91 cwt.,
 2 32-pounders, of 57 cwt.,
 12 42-pounders, of 27 cwt.,
 6 8-inch Guns, of 63 cwt.,
 15 32-pounders, of 61 cwt.,
 2 9-inch Guns, of 91 cwt.,
 2 32-pounders, of 27 cwt.,
 13 32-pounders, of 47 cwt.,
 6 9-inch Guns, of 91 cwt.,
 14 32-pounders, of 61 cwt.,
 With Carriages, &c. &c.,
 Amounting to 58,812 94

To General Beauregard:

3 32-pounders, of 27 cwt.,
 1 32-pounder, of 42 cwt.,
 5 32-pounders, of 57 cwt.,
 1 32-pounder, of 42 cwt.,
 4 32-pounders, of 33 cwt.,
 5 32-pounders, of 27 cwt.,
 With Carriages, Ammunition, &c. &c.,
 Amounting to 13,678 20

To Captain R. G. Robb, at Richmond or
Fredericksburg:

4 32-pounders of 27 cwt., with their Carriages,
 &c. &c., complete, " " 1,444 59

To Capt. Pegram, at City Point or Fort Powhatan:

6	32-pounders of 51 cwt.,		
	With their Carriages, &c. &c., complete,		4,537 83

To Kempsville, Princess Anne County, Va.

1	12-pounder Brass Gun,		
2	9-pounder Brass Guns,		
	With Field Carriages, &c., complete,		
	Amounting to		1,912 48

To Seaboard and Roanoke R. Road, Portsmouth:

1	27 cwt. 32-pounder Gun, with Carriage, Fixtures		
	and Ammunition, - - -		428 80

To Gen. Beauregard at Charleston, S. C.

12	32-pounder Guns, of 61 cwt., - -	5,738 88
6	42-pounder Guns, of 8,000 lbs., - -	3,360 00
6	42-pounder Guns, of 8,000 lbs., - -	3,360 00
12	32-pounder Guns, of 61 cwt., - -	5,738 88

To H. F. Ravenell, South Carolina:

3	Old English Guns, 10,304 lbs., - -	1,854 75
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To Savannah:

10	32-pounders, of 33 cwt., - -	2,587 20
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To Pensacola:

10	42-pounders, 8,000 lbs., - - -	5,600 00
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To Captain Thomas, Baltimore:

20	24-pounders, of 33 cwt.,	
20	32-pounders, of 61 cwt.,	
	With Shot, Shell, &c. &c.,	
	Amounting to	15,270 20

To Captain Tatnall, Georgia:

4	32-pounders, of 27 cwt.,	
	With Carriages, &c. &c., complete,	1,492 18

To Commo. Rosseau, at New Orleans:

8	8-inch Guns,	
8	32-pounders, of 47 cwt.,	
2	9-inch Dalghren Guns,	
5	32-pounders, of 47 cwt., with Carriages, &c.,	
	Amounting to	17,427 55

To R. D. Pugh, Memphis:

5 32-pounders, of 47 cwt.,		
3 32-pounders, of 33 cwt., with Fixtures,	4,170	80

To Tennessee:

9 32-pounders, of 61 cwt.,	-	-	4,304	16
12 32-pounders, of 61 cwt.,	-	-	5,738	88
11 32-pounders, of 61 cwt.,	-	-	5,260	64

To Ordnance Department, Norfolk:

Ammunition, &c.	-	-	-	1,875	55
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To Lieut. Geo. T. Sinclair, C. S. Navy,
and by him sent South for the Army:

8 8-inch Dalghren Guns of 63 cwt.,	-	-	3,951	36
1 9 inch Dalghren Gun of 91 cwt.,	-	-	720	00
6 32-pounders of 27 cwt.,	-	-	1,270	08
12 32-pounders of 61 cwt.,	-	-	5,738	88
6 42-pounders of 70 cwt.,	-	-	3,292	80

To various Points in and about Norfolk
and Portsmouth:

Ammunition, &c.,	-	-	-	3,404	12
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To Light Artillery at Norfolk and Portsmouth:

Ammunition, &c.,	-	-	-	291	61
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To Field Artillery Service:

Ammunition, &c.,	-	-	-	511	42
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To General Gwynn, and taken to N. C.:

20 32-pounders of 27 cwt.,	
4 32-pounders of 27 cwt.,	
2 32-pounders of 42 cwt.,	
4 24-pounders of 31 cwt.,	
20 32-pounders of 61 cwt.,	
10 32-pounders of 57 cwt.,	
10 32-pounders of 46 cwt.,	
10 8-inch Guns of 63 cwt.,	
With Fixtures, &c.,	

Amounting to 37,189 97

To Norfolk City:

3 32-pounders, with carriages, &c.,	-	1,472	72
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To order of Capt. S. Barron, per Lieut. Sinclair:

100 8-inch Shells, - - - - - 450 00

To Sewell's Point Battery:

6 9-inch Guns,

5 32-pounders of 57 cwt.,

3 32-pounders of 27 cwt.,

With Carriages and Fixtures complete, and
with Ammunition,

Amounting to 15,469 75

To Battery at Lambert's Point:

6 32-pounders of 57 cwt., with their Carriages,
&c. &c., complete, - - -

4,564 36

To General Gwynn, and taken to N. C.:

8 32-pounders of 61 cwt.,

8 32-pounders of 4,100 lbs., Shubrick Gun,

1 42-pounder, numbered 90,

17 32-pounders of 4,100 lbs., Shubrick Gun,

1 32-pounder, numbered 6,

5 32-pounders of 61 cwt.,

2 32-pounders of 4,100 lbs., Shubrick Gun,

1 32-pounder, no mark,

2 32-pounders of 4,100 lbs., Shubrick Gun,

To same, and sent to Fort Macon, N. C.:

10 32-pounders of 4,100 lbs., Shubrick Gun,

7 24-pounders, English Guns,

4 32-pounders, 51 cwt. Guns,

2 32-pounders, 51 cwt. Guns,

1 32-pounder, 61 cwt. Gun,

1 42-pounder, 27 cwt. Gun,

Amounting to 23,588 36

To same, and sent to North Carolina:

8 32-pounders of 61 cwt.,

20 32-pounders of 61 cwt.,

6 32-pounders of 57 cwt.,

10 32-pounders of 47 cwt.,

1 8-inch Gun, 6,992 lbs.,

5 8-inch Guns of 63 cwt.,

27 32-pounders of 61 cwt.,

18 32-pounders of 61 cwt.,

Together with Fixtures, &c.,

Amounting to 44,213 76

To Battery at Burwell's Bay:

5	32-pounders of 57 cwt.,	
1	9-inch Gun,	
	With Carriages and other Equipments complete,	
	Amounting to	5,719 87

To Battery at Pagan Creek:

4	32-pounders of 27 cwt.,	
	With Carriages and other Equipments complete,	
	Amounting to	2,537 30

To Battery at Barrett's Point:

4	32-pounders of 42 cwt., with Carriages, &c.,	
	complete,	2,601 24

To City Point:

6	32-pounders of 51 cwt., with Carriages, &c.,	
	complete,	4,256 52

\$444,244 52

WM. H. PETERS,
Commissioner on the part of Virginia.

Navy Yard, Gosport, Oct. 15, 1861.

REPORT

Of Expenditures of Miscellaneous Articles from the several Departments, as reported to me by their respective heads, from the 21st April to 30th June, 1861.

Expended from the various store houses, as reported to me by the naval storekeeper, - - -	48,396 51
Expended from the timber sheds and other places, as shown by the books and other memoranda in possession of the person having charge of the timber and timber materials, - - -	27,178 58
Medicines expended from the Naval Hospital, as reported to me by the surgeon in charge, - -	500 00
Medicines expended from the Dispensary at Navy Yard, as reported to me by the surgeon in charge, - -	96 00
	<hr/>
	\$76,171 09

WM. H. PETERS,
Commissioner on the part of Virginia.

Navy Yard, Gosport, Oct. 15, 1861.

REPORT

Of Expenditures of Boats from 21st April to 30th June, 1861.

1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	250 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Dinghy, new,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Dinghy, new,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	250 00
1 Whale Boat, old,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Dinghy, old,	-	-	-	-	-	80 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	80 00
1 Dinghy, old,	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	-	30 00
						<hr/>
						\$1,890 00

WM. H. PETERS,
Commissioner on the part of Virginia.

Navy Yard, Gosport, Oct. 15, 1861.

REPORT

Of Provisions, Clothing and Small Stores expended from the Navy Yard at Gosport, Virginia, during the time it was under the control of Virginia, viz: from the 21st of April to 30th of June, 1861.

Provisions:				
25,887	lbs. Bread,	-	-	1,035 48
269 $\frac{1}{2}$	bbls. Beef,	-	-	4,312 00
206 $\frac{3}{4}$	bbls. Pork,	-	-	4,133 70
28 $\frac{3}{4}$	bbls. Flour,	-	-	186 48
5,776	lbs. Rice,	-	-	259 93
5,219 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Dried Apples,	-	-	352 33
3,897 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Pickles,	-	-	194 88
4,585	lbs. Sugar,	-	-	378 25
241	lbs. Tea,	-	-	81 94
2,310	lbs. Coffee,	-	-	392 70
1,301	lbs. Butter,	-	-	377 29
1,400	lbs. Cheese,	-	-	252 01
1,747 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gallons Beans,	-	-	297 03
261 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gallons Molasses,	-	-	104 50
219 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gallons Vinegar,	-	-	32 97
545 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gallons Whisky,	-	-	169 19
24	Bread Bags,	-	-	9 84
4,000	Rations Mixed Vegetables,	-	-	64 00

Clothing:				
246	Pea Jackets,	-	-	2,245 98
75	Blue Cloth Round Jackets,	-	-	472 50
808	Blue Flannel Jumpers,	-	-	1,034 24
861	Blue Cloth Trowsers,	-	-	3,013 50
84	Blue Sattinet Trowsers,	-	-	193 20
850	Canvas Duck Trowsers,	-	-	950 00
950	Barnsley Sheeting Frocks,	-	-	1,064 00
1,039	Blue Flannel Over Shirts,	-	-	1,516 94
937	Blue Flannel Under Shirts,	-	-	1,011 96
807	Blue Flannel Drawers,	-	-	839 28
7,727	Yards Blue Flannel	-	-	3,090 80

631 ³ / ₄	Yards Barnsley Sheeting,	-	-	385	37
488 ³ / ₄	Yards Canvas Duck,	-	-	146	63
80 ¹ / ₂	Yards Blue Nankeen,	-	-	7	65
105	Pairs Calf Skin Shoes,	-	-	178	50
356	Pairs Kip Skin Shoes,	-	-	534	00
377	Pairs Woollen Socks,	-	-	116	87
71	Mattresses,	-	-	326	60
626	Blankets,	-	-	1,145	58
542	Blue Cloth Caps,	-	-	338	71
497	Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	-	-	497	00
1	Gutta Percha Jacket,	-	-	4	00

Small Stores:

2,148	lbs. Tobacco,	-	-	494	04
2,408	lbs. Salt Water Soap,	-	-	120	40
25	lbs. Beeswax,	-	-	7	00
35	lbs. White Thread,	-	-	29	75
39	lbs. Black Thread,	-	-	33	15
168	Pieces Ribbon,	-	-	105	84
640	Pieces White Tape,	-	-	16	00
61	Pieces Black Tape,	-	-	1	20
48	Spools Sewing Cotton,	-	-	1	80
288	Pocket Handkerchiefs,	-	-	34	56
158	Papers Needles,	-	-	2	37
73	Thimbles,	-	-	73	
253	Jack Knives,	-	-	58	19
99	Pairs Scissors,	-	-	14	85
15	Razors,	-	-	3	45
16	Razor Straps,	-	-	2	24
12	Shaving Boxes,	-	-	3	12
12	Shaving Brushes,	-	-	1	80
56	Cakes Soap,	-	-	1	68
194	Scrub Brushes,	-	-	32	98
66	Blackening Brushes,	-	-	10	56
102	Dozen D Eye Buttons,	-	-	1	02
120	Fine Combs,	-	-	18	00
192	Coarse Combs,	-	-	40	32
36	Mess Kettles,	-	-	36	00
44	Mess Pans,	-	-	24	20
946	Tin Pots,	-	-	85	14
1,126	Tin Pans,	-	-	112	60
917	Spoons,	-	-	55	02
370	Bottles Mustard,	-	-	44	40
363	Bottles Pepper,	-	-	36	30
163	Boxes Blackening,	-	-	7	34
100	Hands Grass,	-	-	2	50

Contingent Account:

476 lbs. Candles,	-	-	-	-	123 76
5 Sets Paymasters' Books and Blanks.					

\$33,290 14

WILLIAM H. PETERS,
Commissioner on the part of Virginia.

Navy Yard, Gosport, Oct. 15, 1861.

REPORT

Of Expenditures of Articles belonging to the Light House Department, from the 21st April to 30th June, 1861.

To Head Quarters, Norfolk:

2 Eight Day Clocks, - - - -	24 00
1 Copying Press and Stand, - - -	10 00
1 Water Cooler and Toilet Set, - -	10 00
1 Cot Bedstead, - - - -	5 00

To Fort Nelson Battery:

1 Eight Day Clock, - - - -	12 00
2 24-hour Clocks, - - - -	10 00
1 Measuring Line and 1 Rule, - -	2 50
2 Hand Dusting Brushes, - - -	50
6 Sweeping Brushes, - - - -	1 80
1 Cooking Stove, - - - -	10 00
20 Gallons Oil, - - - -	30 00

To Lieutenant Selden, of Engineers:

1 Spirit Level, - - - -	2 50
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To Sewell's Point Battery:

1 Hand Lenze, - - - -	5 00
1 Boat, Oars and Sail, - - - -	50 00
3 Hand Lenzes, taken by some persons unknown,	15 00

To Navy Yard, Gosport, Virginia:

Sails belonging to the Arctic, Buchanan, North Wind, Craney Island, Ship Shoal, Cedar Point and Relief, - - - -	750 00
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To State of North Carolina:

3 Anchors, 3,000 lbs. - - - -	450 00
105 Fathoms 1½ inch Chain, 13,545 lbs. - -	677 25
60 Fathoms 1 inch Chain, 3,821 lbs. - -	191 05

To Lieutenant Taylor, Ordnance Officer:

1,000 lbs. Pig Lead, - - - -	70 00
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To Harbor Police Guard:

2 Draw Buckets,	-	-	-	-	1 00
3 Stools,	-	-	-	-	1 00
1 Table,	-	-	-	-	2 00

To Norfolk and Petersburg Rail Road Company:

1,063 Gallons Oil,	-	-	-	-	1,594 50
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To Lieutenant Milligan, Signal Officer:

9 Gallons Oil,	-	-	-	-	13 50
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To Capt. Wm. Lamb, Woodis Rifles:

3 Gallons Oil,	-	-	-	-	4 50
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\$3,943 10

WM. H. PETERS,
Commissioner on the part of Virginia.

Navy Yard, Gosport, Oct. 15, 1861.

D.

REPORT OF ARTICLES ON HAND 30TH JUNE OR 1ST JULY, WHEN THE ESTABLISHMENT WAS TURNED OVER FOR THE USE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

REPORT

Of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores on hand at the Gosport Navy Yard on the 1st of July, 1861, when the Establishment was turned over for the use of the Confederate States.

1	11-inch Gun,	
4	64-pounders of 106 cwt.,	
3	9-inch Guns,	
21	8-inch Guns,	
4	64 pounders of 106 cwt.,	
1	32-pounder of 61 cwt.,	
109	32-pounders of 57 cwt.,	
17	32-pounders of 51 cwt.,	
18	32-pounders of 46 cwt.,	
65	32 pounders of 42 cwt.,	
14	32-pounders of 33 cwt.,	
16	32-pounders of 27 cwt.,	
148	32-pounders of 61 cwt., old style,	
21	32-pounders of 70 cwt., old style,	
13	42-pounders of 27 cwt., Carronades,	
31	32-pounders of 32 cwt., Carronades,	
Which with the Carriages on hand at this date, the Breechings, Tackles, Ammunition, Shot, Shell and other fixtures for Ordnance, with the Materials on hand, and available for the purpose of making them, are valued at		341,247 18
Library,		289 65
		<hr/>
		<u>\$341,536 83</u>

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.*

Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., Oct. 19, 1861.

Articles in Naval Store Houses.

1	Anchor	10,020 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	8,060 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	8,000 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	7,080 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	7,198 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	7,829 lbs., iron stock	1,646 lbs.
1	Anchor	7,110 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	7,870 lbs., iron stock	1,652 lbs.
1	Anchor	7,000 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	7,950 lbs., iron stock	1,648 lbs.
1	Anchor	7,750 lbs., iron stock	1,650 lbs.
1	Anchor	7,055 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	7,125 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	7,190 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	7,100 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	6,780 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	6,790 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	6,985 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	6,956 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	6,750 lbs., iron stock	1,500 lbs.
1	Anchor	6,900 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	6,850 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	7,960 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	8,050 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	6,877 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	3,915 lbs., iron stock	1,000 lbs.
1	Anchor	4,366 lbs., iron stock	1,020 lbs.
1	Anchor	4,170 lbs., iron stock	1,210 lbs.
1	Anchor	4,100 lbs., iron stock	1,100 lbs.
1	Anchor	4,140 lbs., iron stock	1,200 lbs.
1	Anchor	4,075 lbs., iron stock	1,120 lbs.
1	Anchor	4,050 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	4,175 lbs., iron stock	1,225 lbs.
1	Anchor	4,100 lbs., iron stock	1,200 lbs.
1	Anchor	4,090 lbs., iron stock	1,090 lbs.
1	Anchor	4,100 lbs., iron stock	1,010 lbs.
1	Anchor	3,750 lbs., iron stock	906 lbs.
1	Anchor	3,920 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1	Anchor	3,400 lbs., iron stock	850 lbs.
1	Anchor	3,130 lbs., iron stock	760 lbs.

1 Anchor 3,900 lbs., iron stock	1,085 lbs.
1 Anchor 3,400 lbs., iron stock	890 lbs.
1 Anchor 3,820 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 2,900 lbs., iron stock	854 lbs.
1 Anchor 2,926 lbs., iron stock	715 lbs.
1 Anchor 2,870 lbs., iron stock	650 lbs.
1 Anchor 2,880 lbs., iron stock	660 lbs.
1 Anchor 2,960 lbs., iron stock	756 lbs.
1 Anchor 2,800 lbs., iron stock	760 lbs.
1 Anchor 2,866 lbs., iron stock	752 lbs.
1 Anchor 2,770 lbs., iron stock	750 lbs.
1 Anchor 2,700 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 1,520 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 1,700 lbs., iron stock	380 lbs.
1 Anchor 1,675 lbs., iron stock	475 lbs.
1 Anchor 1,100 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 1,471 lbs., iron stock	345 lbs.
1 Anchor 1,500 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 1,500 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 1,028 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 1,105 lbs., iron stock	276 lbs.
1 Anchor 1,050 lbs., iron stock	249 lbs.
1 Anchor 1,340 lbs., iron stock	325 lbs.
1 Anchor 1,030 lbs., iron stock	248 lbs.
1 Anchor 1,830 lbs., iron stock	516 lbs.
1 Anchor 1,760 lbs., iron stock	506 lbs.
1 Anchor 1,760 lbs., iron stock	510 lbs.
1 Anchor 910 lbs., iron stock	225 lbs.
1 Anchor 907 lbs., iron stock	200 lbs.
1 Anchor 965 lbs., iron stock	260 lbs.
1 Anchor 950 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 930 lbs., iron stock	210 lbs.
1 Anchor 801 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 825 lbs., iron stock	185 lbs.
1 Anchor 700 lbs., iron stock	220 lbs.
1 Anchor 713 lbs., iron stock	180 lbs.
1 Anchor 790 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 730 lbs., iron stock	180 lbs.
1 Anchor 723 lbs., iron stock	180 lbs.
1 Anchor 700 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 740 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 700 lbs., iron stock	180 lbs.
1 Anchor 726 lbs., iron stock	186 lbs.
1 Anchor 600 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 600 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 600 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor 690 lbs., iron stock	lbs.

1 Anchor	600 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor	650 lbs., iron stock	201 lbs.
1 Anchor	640 lbs., iron stock	172 lbs.
1 Anchor	518 lbs., iron stock	151 lbs.
1 Anchor	565 lbs., iron stock	150 lbs.
1 Anchor	539 lbs., iron stock	142 lbs.
1 Anchor	525 lbs., iron stock	128 lbs.
1 Anchor	524 lbs., iron stock	124 lbs.
1 Anchor	589 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor	420 lbs., iron stock	110 lbs.
1 Anchor	420 lbs., iron stock	112 lbs.
1 Anchor	460 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor	430 lbs., iron stock	108 lbs.
1 Anchor	440 lbs., iron stock	129 lbs.
1 Anchor	375 lbs., iron stock	87 lbs.
1 Anchor	317 lbs., iron stock	83 lbs.
1 Anchor	300 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor	212 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor	205 lbs., iron stock	56 lbs.
1 Anchor	207 lbs., iron stock	56 lbs.
1 Anchor	205 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor	205 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor	250 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor	899 lbs., iron stock	221 lbs.
1 Anchor	530 lbs., iron stock	133 lbs.
1 Anchor	1,575 lbs., iron stock	308 lbs.
1 Anchor	1,900 lbs., iron stock	54 lbs.
1 Anchor	183 lbs., iron stock	183 lbs.
1 Anchor	184 lbs., iron stock	54 lbs.
1 Anchor	180 lbs., iron stock	53 lbs.
1 Anchor	151 lbs., iron stock	36 lbs.
1 Anchor	170 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor	170 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor	180 lbs., iron stock	62 lbs.
1 Anchor	198 lbs., iron stock	56 lbs.
1 Anchor	60 lbs., iron stock	20 lbs.
1 Anchor	45 lbs., iron stock	lbs.
1 Anchor	66 lbs., iron stock	22 lbs.
1 Anchor	52 lbs., iron stock	19 lbs.
1 Anchor	45 lbs., iron stock	15 lbs.

Amounting to 56,002 20

1 Long Shank Anchor, only fit for harbor purposes, 6,000 lbs.

1 Long Shank Anchor, only fit for harbor purposes, 3,060 lbs.

1 Long Shank Anchor, only fit for harbor purposes, 990 lbs.

1 Long Shank Anchor, only fit for harbor purposes, 450 lbs.

1 Long Shank Anchor, only fit for harbor purposes, 600 lbs.

				Amounting to	1,332 00
9	Grapnells, 549 lbs.	-	-	-	82 35
19	Jewsharps, 10,279 lbs.	-	-	-	2,387 66
5	Chain Cables, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, 150 faths. each,				
	41,357 lbs. each,	-	-	-	14,474 95
2	Chain Cables, 2 inches, 165 faths. each,				
	39,116 lbs. each,	-	-	-	5,476 24
2	Chain Cables, 2 inches, 150 faths. each,				
	35,560 lbs. each,	-	-	-	4,978 40
2	Chain Cables, 2 inches, 165 faths. each,				
	39,116 lbs. each,	-	-	-	5,476 24
2	Chain Cables, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, 150 faths. each,				
	34,478 lbs.,	-	-	-	9,653 84
1	Chain Cable, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, 165 faths.				
	37,925 lbs. each,	-	-	-	2,654 75
1	Chain Cable, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, 150 faths.				
	34,478 lbs. each,	-	-	-	2,413 46
2	Chain Cables, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, 165 faths. each,				
	33,239 lbs. each,	-	-	-	4,653 46
1	Chain Cable, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, 150 faths.				
	30,218 lbs.,	-	-	-	2,115 26
3	Chain Cables, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 150 faths. each,				
	19,475 lbs. each,	-	-	-	
2	Chain Cables, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 150 faths. each,				
	19,479 lbs. each,	-	-	-	
				Amounting to	6,817 65
1	Chain Cable, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, 165 faths.				
	34,267 lbs.,	-	-	-	2,398 69
1	Chain Cable, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 120 faths.				
	11,446 lbs.,	-	-	-	
1	Chain Cable, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 120 faths.				
	11,446 lbs.,	-	-	-	
2	Chain Cables, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 120 faths. each,				
	11,446 lbs. each,	-	-	-	
				Amounting to	3,204 88
2	Chain Cables, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, 120 faths. each,				
	8,900 lbs. each,	-	-	-	1,246 00
1	Chain Cable, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch 145 faths. 17,497 lbs.,				1,224 79
2	" $1\frac{1}{8}$ " 120 " 7,984 "				1,117 76
1	" 1 " 75 " 4,782 "				
1	" 1 " 65 " 4,143 "				
1	" $1\frac{1}{8}$ " 15 " 1,112 "				
1	" $1\frac{1}{4}$ " 30 " 2,861 "				

1	Chain Cable,	1 $\frac{11}{16}$	inch	30	faths.	5,064	lbs.,	
1	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	15	"	1,948	"	
1	"	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	65	"	2,638—22,548	lbs.	
						Amounting to	1,578	36
1	"	1	"	120	"	7,642	lbs.,	534 94
4	"	1 $\frac{1}{16}$	"	150	"	25,319	"	7,089 32
1	"	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	120	"	8,900	"	623 00
1	"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	30	"	2,861	"	200 27
1	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	135	"	17,532	"	1,227 24
1	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	135	"	12,870	"	900 90
1	Piece Chain,	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	inch	60	fathoms,	9,400	lbs.,	658 00
1	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	inch	45	fathoms,	3,813	lbs.,	266 91
1	"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	inch	165	fathoms,	15,738	lbs.,	1,101 66
18	Devil's Claws.							
12	Mooring Swivels,	309	lbs.	-	-	-		630 36
1	Hemp Cable,	18	inch	120	faths.,	9,240	lbs.,	
1	"	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	120	"	8,648	"	
1	"	17	"	120	"	16,328	"	
1	"	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	120	"	7,680	"	
2	"	16	"	120	"	12,900	"	
3	"	14	"	120	"	15,210	"	
1	"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	120	"	4,862	"	
1	"	13	"	120	"	4,655	"	
1	"	12	"	120	"	2,976	"	
1	"	10	"	120	"	2,300	"	
1	"	22	"	120	"	13,307	"	
1	Hemp Hawser	10	"	120	"	2,976	"	
1	"	10	"	120	"	2,965	"	
1	"	9	"	120	"	2,353	"	
8	"	8	"	120	"	15,064	"	
8	"	7	"	120	"	11,275	"	
8	"	6	"	120	"	8,412	"	
2	Hemp Mesgr's	12	"	60	"	3,764	"	
3	"	13	"	54	"	5,762	"	
3	"	10	"	50	"	3,373	"	
2	"	9	"	40	"	1,510	"	
2	"	11	"	57	"	2,866	"	
1	"	11	"	57	"	1,436	"	
1	"	10	"	54	"	1,148—161,070	lbs.	
						Amounting to	22,549	80
1	Manilla Cable,	19	inch	—worthless, except as junk,				
1	"	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	"	
1	"	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	"	
1	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	
1	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	
1	"	21	"	"	"	"	"	
2	"	13	"	"	"	"	"	

1	Manilla Cable, 11½ in.--worthless, except as junk,		
1	" 12 " 120 fathoms, 3,561 lbs.		
		Amounting to	391 71
1	Manilla Cable, 9 inch, 120 faths. 1,658 lbs.,		
2	Manilla Hawasers, 10 " 120 " 4,330 "		
3	" 9 " 120 " 5,817 "		
3	" 8 " 120 " 4,706 "		
11	" 7 " 120 " 12,781 "		
1	" 6 " 120 " 858 "		
1	" 5 " 120 " 637—30,787 lbs.		
		Amounting to	3,386 57
	Old Chain, assorted, 31,968 lbs.	-	2,237 76
6	Manilla Hawasers, 4 inch, 120 fath. 2,470 lbs.,		271 70
7	Manilla Hawasers, 4½ inch, 120 fath. 3,675 lbs.,		404 25
2	Sets Tanks for Ships of the line, 74s, complete,		
	123 each, - - - - -		33,474 90
2	Sets Tanks for Ships of the line, 74s, incomplete,		29,337 81
2	Sets Tanks for 1st Class Frigates, complete, 88		
	each, - - - - -		20,757 98
1	Set Tanks for 1st Class Frigates, incomplete, 41,		4,835 54
2	Sets Tanks for 1st Class Sloops, complete,		8,786 40
1	Set Tanks for 1st Class Sloops, incomplete,		4,717 60
1	No. 10 from Brig Dolphin, - - -		1,433 44
75	Old Tanks, assorted, not worth pricing.		
932,360	lbs. Ballast, 416½ tons, - - -		9,323 60
614	Bolts Flax Canvas, No. 1, - - -		8,903 00
666	Bolts Flax Canvas, No. 2, - - -		8,658 00
470	Bolts Flax Canvas, No. 3, - - -		5,875 00
220	Bolts Flax Canvas, No. 4, - - -		2,640 00
195	Bolts Flax Canvas, No. 5, - - -		2,242 50
661	Bolts Flax Canvas, No. 6, - - -		7,436 25
134	Bolts Flax Canvas, No. 7, - - -		1,474 00
381	Bolts Flax Canvas, No. 8, - - -		4,095 75
153	Yards Flax Canvas, assorted, - - -		45 90
55	Bolts Cotton Canvas, No. 1, - - -		550 00
37	Bolts Cotton Canvas, No. 2, - - -		360 75
121	Bolts Cotton Canvas, No. 3, - - -		1,149 50
98	Bolts Cotton Canvas, No. 4, - - -		882 00
14	Bolts Cotton Canvas, No. 5, - - -		122 50
27	Bolts Cotton Canvas, No. 6, - - -		209 50
1,021	Yards Cotton Canvas, assorted, - - -		163 36
8	Bolts Bag Canvas, - - -		144 00
106	Bolts Cotton Canvas, - - -		1,272 00
17	Bolts Russia Duck, light, - - -		170 00
8	Bolts Russia Duck Canvas, - - -		112 00
102	Yards Russia Duck Canvas, 3 bolts, - - -		42 00
23	Bolts Flax Coal Bagging Canvas, 1,706½ yds.		597 27

10 Files, 14 inches, flat bastard,		
72 Files, 13 inches, flat bastard,		
231 Files, 12 inches, flat bastard,		
237 Files, 11 inches, flat and round bastard,		
95 Files, 10 inches, flat and round bastard,		
	Amounting to	309 60
62 Files, 9 inches, flat and round bastard,		18 60
257 Files, 8 inches, flat and round bastard,		77 10
26 Files, 6 inches, flat and round bastard,		4 68
12 Files, 10 inches, cross-cut saw,	-	2 40
156 Files, 7 inches, pit saw,	-	28 08
35 Files, 6 inch, pit saw,		
76 Files, 6 inch, cross-cut saw,		
12 Files, 5 inch, cross-cut saw,		
	Amounting to	22 14
684 Brass Mortise Locks, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch,	-	684 00
114 Iron Rural Locks, dead, 6-inch,	-	38 00
84 Iron Chest Locks, 4-inch,	-	28 00
411 Iron Rim Locks, No. 130,	-	68 50
450 lbs. Copper Cut Nails, 3d,		
834 lbs. Copper Cut Nails, 6d,		
100 lbs. Copper Cut Nails, 5d,		
1,546 lbs. Copper Cut Nails, 20d,		
650 lbs. Copper Cut Nails, 12d,		
550 lbs. Copper Cut Nails, 10d,		
	Amounting to	1,239 00
173 Yards Black Cotton Cambric,	-	10 38
522 lbs. Copper Wire, assorted,	-	250 56
580 lbs. Brass Wire, assorted,	-	220 40
335 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted,	-	33 50
12 Rim Locks, 7 inch, iron,	-	4 00
48 Rim Locks, 6 inch,	-	16 00
179 Plate Locks, 9 inch,	-	125 30
264 Cupboard Locks, 4 inch,	-	66 00
96 Cupboard Locks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch,	-	24 00
12 Closet Rim Locks, 4 inch,	-	2 00
123 Cupboard Locks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch,	-	30 75
54 Closet Rim Locks, 4 inch brass,	-	9 00
30 Closet Rim Locks, 4 inch, brass,	-	5 00
30 Closet Rim Locks, 6 inch, iron,	-	5 00
36 Closet Rim Locks, 6 inch, iron,	-	6 00
318 Pad Locks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch, iron,	-	53 00
12 Pad Locks, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch, iron,	-	2 00
72 Pad Locks, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch, iron,	-	12 00
72 Pad Locks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch, brass,	-	36 00
63,000 Iron Brads, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch,	-	12 60
25,000 Iron Brads, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch,	-	5 00

6,000	Iron Brads, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, patent,	-	-	1 50
20,000	Iron Tacks, 8 ounce,	-	-	4 00
17,000	Iron Tacks, 10 ounce,	-	-	3 40
13,000	Iron Tacks, 6 ounce,	-	-	2 60
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Iron Tacks, Tinned,	-	-	4 31
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Brass Escutcheons,	-	-	1 30
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Round Head Brass Tacks, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch,	-	-	3 00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Round Head Brass Tacks, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch,	-	-	1 40
47,000	iron Sprigs, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch,	-	-	9 40
2,000	Iron Tacks, 14 ounce,	-	-	40
36,000	Iron Tacks, 4 ounce,	-	-	7 20
788	lbs. Iron Finishing Nails, assorted,	-	-	63 04
162	lbs. Iron Closet Nails, assorted,	-	-	12 96
127	lbs. Copper Brads, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch,	-	-	63 50
34	lbs. Russia Iron Brads, 2 inch,	-	-	8 50
46	lbs. Iron Brads, 1 inch,	-	-	11 50
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Iron Brads, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch,	-	-	5 37
107	lbs. Iron Brads, 2 inch,	-	-	21 40
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Turned Rivets,	-	-	2 87
109	Gross $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Iron Screws,			
79	Gross $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Iron Screws,			
12	Gross $\frac{5}{8}$ inch Iron Screws,			
91	Gross 1 inch, Iron Screws,			
86	Gross 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Iron Screws,			
73	Gross 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Iron Screws,			
20	Gross 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Iron Screws,			
35	Gross 2 inch Iron Screws,			
30	Gross 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Iron Screws, assorted,			
Amounting to				535 00
21	Gross 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Brass Screws,			
68	Gross 2 inch Brass Screws,			
22	Gross 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Brass Screws,			
28	Gross 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Brass Screws,			
29	Gross 1 inch Brass Screws,			
53	Gross $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Brass Screws,			
Amounting to				386 75
45	Draw Locks, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, iron,	-	-	22 50
180	Wardrobe Locks, 3 inch, iron,	-	-	90 00
126	Wardrobe Locks, 3 inch, brass,	-	-	75 60
12	Cupboard Locks, 3 inch, iron,	-	-	3 00
149	Cupboard Locks, 3 inch, brass,	-	-	74 50
4	Closet Locks, 4 inch, iron,	-	-	66
28	Closet Locks, 6 inch, brass,	-	-	7 00
4	Mortise Locks, inch, brass,	-	-	4 00
21	Mortise Locks, 4 inch, iron,	-	-	5 25
8	Rim Locks, 8 inch, iron,	-	-	6 00
4	Door Locks, No. 40, iron,	-	-	3 00

252	White Pearl Draw Knobs, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch,	-	12	60
204	Porcelain Door Knobs, No. 200,	-	10	20
48	Porcelain Door Knobs, No. 100,	-	2	00
144	Porcelain Door Knobs, 2 inch,	-	7	20
221	Mineral Knobs for Rim Locks, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch,	-	20	26
72	Mineral Knobs for Mortise Locks, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inch,	-	6	60
193	Porcelain Knobs for doors, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch,	-	9	65
438	White Pearl Knobs for Mortise Locks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch,	-	219	00
12	Argilla Door Knobs, 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch,	-	3	60
288	Porcelain Draw Knobs, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch,	-	14	40
102	Brass Door Knobs,	-	12	24
54	Wardrobe Hooks,	-	8	64
12	Iron Till Locks, No. 49,	-	3	60
144	Brass Barrel Bolts, 4 to 9 inches,	-	57	60
12	Brass Socket Bolts,	-	3	60
88	Brass Coat and Hat Hooks,	-	14	08
936	Brass Buttons on plates,	-	28	08
120	Brass Table Catches,	-	24	00
180	Brass Escutcheons, assorted,	-	90	
1,560	lbs. Flax Sewing Twine, assorted,	-	468	00
336	lbs. Seine Twine, assorted,	-	100	80
236	lbs. Flax Whipping Twine, assorted,	-	70	80
2,349 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Cotton Packing, assorted,	-	352	42
239 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. Pump Leather, 11 Sides,	-	125	91
1,449	lbs. Rigging Leather,	-	857	15
632	lbs. Gum Copal,	-	158	00
1,992	lbs. Spun Cotton Bat,	-	219	12
310	lbs. Gum Ring Packing,	-	133	30
1,336	lbs. Sheet Gum Packing,	-	574	48
1	Small Hand Turning Lathe,	-	25	00
99	Coat and Hat Brass Hooks, Porcelain Knobs,	-	15	84
48,000	16 ounce Tacks, iron,	-		
24,000	6 ounce Tacks, iron,	-		
38,000	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch Tacks, iron,	-		
	Amounting to		22	00
72	Brass Escutcheon Rim Plates, No. 4,	-	72	
390	Brass Hooks and Eyes,	-	39	00
72	Brass Buttons on Plates,	-	2	16
146	Brass Quadrant Catches,	-	36	50
24	Pair White Metal Round Escutcheons,	-	48	
162	Brass Cupboard Catches,	-	32	40
102	Brass Blind Catches,	-	10	20
576	Brass Cupboard Hooks,	-	17	28
144	Brass Shutter Knobs,	-	11	52
12	Sash Pulleys,	-	3	00
830	Brass Screw Rings,	-	24	90

603	Brass Flush Rings,	-	-	-	48	24
48,000	Iron Tacks, 8 ounce,	-	-	-	9	60
63	lbs. Scupper Nails,	-	-	-	13	23
163	lbs. Clout Nails,	-	-	-	16	30
12	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 2x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches,					
96	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,					
156	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches,					
108	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 2 inches,					
	Amounting to				74	40
156	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,	-			46	80
24	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,				4	80
24	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 3x2 inches,				14	40
72	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,				50	40
144	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,				108	00
60	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 4 inches,	-			60	00
201	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 4x3 inches,	-			204	00
216	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 4x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches,	-			216	00
68	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,	-			74	80
27	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 4x3 inches,	-			29	70
4	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 inches,	-			1	20
6	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,				4	50
9	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 inches,				6	75
2	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches,					60
14	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 3x2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches,				8	40
4	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 2x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches,					80
11	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,				2	20
2	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 3x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,				1	20
17	Pair Brass Butt Hinges, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches,				12	75
4	Gross Brass Curtain Rings,	-	-		11	52
79	Pair Port Lights, 7 inches,	-	-		98	75
19	Pair Port Lights, 6 inches,	-	-		23	75
51	Round Deck Lights, 5 inches,	-	-		51	00
10	Magazine Lights, 12 inches,	-	-		50	00
16	Magazine Lights, 10 inches,	-	-		80	00
21	Gallons Spirits Wine,	-	-		12	60
27	Binnacle Bowls, glass,	-	-		27	00
6	Gallons Japan Varnish,	-	-		6	00
1	Gallon Tar Oil,	-	-			55
30	Water Closet Bowls,	-	-		60	00
46,500	Composition Clinch Rings,	-	-		930	00
2	Iron Spades,	-	-		2	00
20	Large Coal Shovels,	-	-		25	00
40	lbs. Mattress Twine,	-	-		12	00
27	lbs. Sewing Thread,	-	-		21	60
42	Mill Saw Files, 12 inches,	-	-		16	80
250	lbs. Iron Spikes, assorted,	-	-		12	50
40	Composition Pump Boxes, 667 lbs.	-			200	10

12	Composition Pump Chambers, 9 in.	2,656 lbs.	796 80
2	Composition Pump Chambers, 5 in.	48 lbs.	14 40
1	Grindstone,	- - -	6 00
1½	Sets Life Buoys,	- - -	105 00
200	Glass Lights, 8x10 inches,	- - -	20 00
67	lbs. Gum Shellac,	- - -	10 05
9	lbs. Chinese Vermilion,	- - -	9 00
120	lbs. Chrome Green,	- - -	24 00
3	Running Lights, and Wheel House Lantern,		
	red, white and blue,	- - -	90 00
97	lbs. Tallow,	- - -	11 64
232	Air Port Plunges, with Glasses,	- - -	1,508 00
7	Stove Brushes,	- - -	1 05
36	Feet Suction Hose,	- - -	61 20
120	lbs. Lacing Leather,	- - -	24 00
40	Dozen Bulkhead Bolts,	- - -	192 00
11	Boxes xxx Tin,	- - -	176 00
6	Composition Pump Chambers, and 12 Boxes,		75 60
77	lbs. Brass Solder,	- - -	19 50
126	Hatchets,	- - -	63 00
20,000	Deck Plugs,	- - -	25 00
277	lbs. Glue,	- - -	69 25
46	Composition Air Port Pots,	- - -	411 45
24	Air Port Plunges,	- - -	156 00
152	lbs. Pumice Stone,	- - -	7 60
105	lbs. Packing Yarn,	- - -	15 75
238	Composition Spikes,	- - -	23 80
103	Brass Bulk Head Bolts,	- - -	41 20
51	Brass Hooks and Eyes for Doors,	- - -	1 02
5	Hoes without handles,	- - -	2 50
500	lbs. Wrought Iron Nails,	- - -	25 00
579	lbs. Cut Nails, assorted,	- - -	23 16
500	lbs. Iron Finishing Nails,	- - -	40 00
100	lbs. Iron Boat Nails,	- - -	8 00
500	lbs. Wrought Iron Spikes, assorted,	- - -	25 00
100	lbs. Cut Iron Spikes, assorted,	- - -	4 00
457	lbs. Boiler Rivets,	- - -	22 85
1,241	lbs. Wrought Iron Spikes,	- - -	62 05
3,192	lbs. Wrought Iron Spikes,	- - -	159 60
3¾	Gallons Zinc Drier,	- - -	3 75
2,780	lbs. lead Pipe,	- - -	194 60
602	lbs. Bat Cotton,	- - -	60 20
503	lbs. Flax Sewing Twine,	- - -	150 90
608	lbs. Cast Steel,	- - -	97 28
1,215	lbs. Blister Steel,	- - -	85 05
37	lbs. German Steel,	- - -	2 22
29	Reams Sheathing Paper,	- - -	232 00

700 lbs. Coopers' Rivets, assorted,	-	63 00
700 lbs. 4d Iron Cut Nails,	-	28 00
800 lbs. 6d Iron Brads,	-	40 00
42 Corn Brooms, -	-	8 40
36 Hickory Brooms, -	-	5 40
724 lbs. Cotton Twine, -	-	188 24
52 Boxes Glass Lights, -	-	455 04
80 Boxes Glass Lights, -	-	649 60
40 Boxes Glass Lights, -	-	355 68
1,600 lbs. Iron Wrought Nails, -	-	80 00
600 lbs. Iron Cut Nails, -	-	24 00
800 lbs. Iron Brads, -	-	40 00
400 lbs. Iron Cut Spiks, -	-	16 00
600 lbs. Iron Wrought Spikes, -	-	30 00
55 Air Port Plunges, with Glasses, -	-	357 50
200 lbs. White Zinc Paint, -	-	16 00
1,650 Locust Tree Nails, 24 inch each, -	-	66 00
3 Treble Blocks, 22 inch, -	-	36 00
12 Treble Blocks, 20 inch, -	-	120 00
1 Treble Block, 18 inch, -	-	8 00
9 Treble Blocks, 16 inch, -	-	63 00
6 Treble Blocks, 15 inch, -	-	36 00
2 Treble Blocks, 14 inch, -	-	10 00
36 Treble Blocks, 13 inch, -	-	162 00
16 Treble Blocks, 12 inch, -	-	64 00
17 Treble Blocks, 10 inch, -	-	51 00
10 Treble Blocks, 9 inch, -	-	25 00
10 Treble Blocks, 8 inch, -	-	20 00
2 Treble Blocks, 7 inch, -	-	3 00
8 Treble Blocks, 6 inch, -	-	10 00
1 Treble Block, 9 inch, iron bound, -	-	5 00
1 Treble Block, 10 inch, iron bound, -	-	5 50
4 Treble Blocks, 11 inch, iron bound, -	-	24 00
11 Treble Blocks, 13 inch, iron bound, -	-	88 00
6 Treble Blocks, 14 inch, iron bound, -	-	54 00
37 Double Blocks, 22 inch, -	-	240 50
5 Double Blocks, 21 inch, -	-	30 00
26 Double Blocks, 20 inch, -	-	149 50
37 Double Blocks, 18 inch, -	-	14 25
47 Double Blocks, 17 inch, -	-	211 50
88 Double Blocks, 16 inch, -	-	352 00
50 Double Blocks, 15 inch, -	-	175 00
90 Double Blocks, 14 inch, -	-	270 00
184 Double Blocks, 13 inch, -	-	460 00
1,338 Double Blocks, 12 inch, -	-	3,010 50
311 Double Blocks, 11 inch, -	-	559 80
371 Double Blocks, 10 inch, -	-	556 50

750	Double Blocks, 9 inch,	-	-	750	00
656	Double Blocks, 8 inch,	-	-	590	40
1,751	Double Blocks, 7 inch,	-	-	1,400	80
1,581	Double Blocks, 6 inch,	-	-	1,106	70
711	Double Blocks, 5 inch,	-	-	426	60
279	Double Blocks, 4 inch,	-	-	139	50
39	Double Blocks, 3 inch,	-	-	15	60
1	Double Block, 18 inch, iron strapped,	-	-	13	00
1	Double Block, 15 inch, iron strapped,	-	-	10	00
3	Double Blocks, 10 inch, iron strapped,	-	-	16	50
4	Double Blocks, 12 inch, iron strapped,	-	-	28	00
22	Double Blocks, 9 inch, iron strapped,	-	-	110	00
7	Double Blocks, 8 inch, iron strapped,	-	-	31	50
1	Double Block, 22 inch, brass sheaves,	-	-	23	00
1	Double Block, 20 inch, brass sheaves,	-	-	18	00
3	Double Blocks, 18 inch, brass sheaves,	-	-	39	00
1	Double Block, 16 inch, brass sheaves,	-	-	12	00
3	Double Blocks, 15 inch, brass sheaves,	-	-	33	00
1	Double Block, 12 inch, brass sheaves,	-	-	7	00
4	Double Blocks, 10 inch, brass sheaves,	-	-	16	00
12	Double Blocks, 6 inch, brass sheaves,	-	-	30	00
1	Single Block, 26 inch, brass sheaves,	-	-	8	00
24	Single Blocks, 23 inch,	-	-	156	00
32	Single Blocks, 22 inch,	-	-	200	00
8	Single Blocks, 21 inch,	-	-	48	00
56	Single Blocks, 20 inch,	-	-	322	00
23	Single Blocks, 19 inch,	-	-	115	00
82	Single Blocks, 18 inch,	-	-	369	00
110	Single Blocks, 17 inch,	-	-	440	00
177	Single Blocks, 16 inch,	-	-	619	50
129	Single Blocks, 15 inch,	-	-	387	00
235	Single Blocks, 14 inch,	-	-	587	50
480	Single Blocks, 13 inch,	-	-	1,080	00
1,199	Single Blocks, 12 inch,	-	-	2,398	00
548	Single Blocks, 11 inch,	-	-	822	00
560	Single Blocks, 10 inch,	-	-	560	00
521	Single Blocks, 9 inch,	-	-	468	90
603	Single Blocks, 8 inch,	-	-	482	40
2,747	Single Blocks, 7 inch,	-	-	1,922	90
1,871	Single Blocks, 6 inch,	-	-	1,122	60
319	Single Blocks, 5 inch,	-	-	159	50
382	Single Blocks, 4 inch,	-	-	152	80
3	Single Blocks, 42 inch, iron bound,	-	-	30	00
32	Single Blocks, 21 inch, iron bound,	-	-	288	00
2	Single Blocks, 20 inch, iron bound,	-	-	17	00
5	Single Blocks, 18 inch, iron bound,	-	-	35	00
2	Single Blocks, 17 inch, iron bound,	-	-	13	00

6 Single Blocks, 16 inch, iron bound, -	36 00
3 Single Blocks, 15 inch, iron bound, -	17 25
11 Single Blocks, 14 inch, iron bound, -	57 75
10 Single Blocks, 12 inch, iron bound, -	45 00
10 Single Blocks, 13 inch, iron bound, -	50 00
1 Single Block, 11 inch, iron bound, -	4 00
24 Single Blocks, 10 inch, iron bound, -	84 00
3 Single Blocks, 8 inch, iron bound, -	7 50
14 Single Blocks, 7 inch, iron bound, -	28 00
7 Single Blocks, 6 inch, iron bound, -	10 50
11 Single Blocks, 5 inch, iron bound, -	11 00
1 Single Block, 23 inch, brass sheaves, -	15 00
38 Single Blocks, 22 inch, brass sheaves, -	513 00
8 Single Blocks, 21 inch, brass sheaves, -	96 00
9 Single Blocks, 20 inch, brass sheaves, -	99 00
2 Single Blocks, 19 inch, brass sheaves, -	18 00
19 Single Blocks, 18 inch, brass sheaves, -	152 00
57 Single Blocks, 17 inch, brass sheaves, -	399 00
28 Single Blocks, 16 inch, brass sheaves, -	1 8 00
68 Single Blocks, 15 inch, brass sheaves, -	340 00
64 Single Blocks, 14 inch, brass sheaves, -	258 00
37 Single Blocks, 13 inch, brass sheaves, -	148 00
20 Single Blocks, 12 inch, brass sheaves, -	60 00
51 Single Blocks, 11 inch, brass sheaves, -	140 25
16 Single Blocks, 10 inch, brass sheaves, -	40 00
9 Single Blocks, 9 inch, brass sheaves, -	20 25
1 Single Block, 8 inch, brass sheaves, -	2 00
65 Fiddle Blocks, 30 inch, - -	715 00
2 Fiddle Blocks, 29 inch, brass, - -	20 00
19 Fiddle Blocks, 28 inch - -	171 00
4 Fiddle Blocks, 26 inch - -	32 00
60 Fiddle Blocks, 24 inch, - -	330 00
4 Fiddle Blocks, 22 inch, - -	20 00
7 Fiddle Blocks, 20 inch, - -	28 00
2 Fiddle Blocks, 19 inch, - -	7 50
35 Fiddle Blocks, 18 inch, - -	122 50
7 Fiddle Blocks, 17 inch, - -	22 75
28 Fiddle Blocks, 16 inch, - -	84 00
17 Fiddle Blocks, 15 inch, - -	42 50
29 Fiddle Blocks, 14 inch, - -	65 25
28 Fiddle Blocks, 13 inch, - -	56 00
18 Fiddle Blocks, 12 inch, - -	31 50
3 Sister Blocks, 20 inch, - -	12 00
1 Sister Block, 21 inch, brass sheaves, -	10 00
1 Sister Block, 17 inch, brass sheaves, -	6 50
1 Shoe Block, 24 inch, - -	3 00
8 Shoe Blocks, 20 inch, - -	14 40

4 Shoe Blocks, 18 inch,	-	-	4 80
28 Shoe Blocks, 17 inch,	-	-	25 20
12 Shoe Blocks, 16 inch,	-	-	9 60
1 Shoe Block, 15 inch,	-	-	75
37 Shoe Blocks, 14 inch,	-	-	25 90
37 Shoe Blocks, 12 inch,	-	-	22 20
16 Shoe Blocks, 8 inch,	-	-	6 40
13 Secret Blocks, 13 inch,	-	-	29 25
39 Secret Blocks, 12 inch,	-	-	78 00
15 Secret Blocks, 11 inch,	-	-	26 25
5 Secret Blocks, 10 inch,	-	-	7 50
12 Secret Blocks, 9 inch,	-	-	15 00
5 Secret Blocks, 8 inch,	-	-	5 00
3 Secret Blocks, 7 inch,	-	-	2 25
1 Gin Block, 20 inch,	-	-	8 00
3 Gin Blocks, 11 inch,	-	-	9 00
2 Gin Blocks, 9, inch,	-	-	4 00
1 Snatch Block, 14 inch,	-	-	10 00
2 Snatch Blocks, 11 inch,	-	-	15 00
4 Snatch Blocks, 10 inch,	-	-	28 00
4 Snatch Blocks, 8 inch,	-	-	24 00
16 Snatch Blocks, 18 inch, brass sheaves,			320 00
15 Snatch Blocks, 16 inch, brass sheaves,			270 00
17 Quadruple Blocks, 20 inch,	-	-	304 00
13 Quadruple Blocks, 12 inch,	-	-	65 00
1 Quadruple Block, 10 inch,	-	-	4 00
25 Quadruple Blocks, 7 inch,	-	-	56 25
12 Quadruple Blocks, 6 inch,	-	-	24 00
45 Dead Eyes, 6 inch,	-	-	18 00
4 Dead Eyes, 7 inch,	-	-	2 00
177 Dead Eyes, 8 inch,	-	-	106 20
61 Dead Eyes, 9 inch,	-	-	39 65
44 Dead Eyes, 10 inch,	-	-	30 80
73 Dead Eyes, 11 inch,	-	-	58 40
277 Dead Eyes, 12 inch,	-	-	219 30
67 Dead Eyes, 13 inch,	-	-	67 00
159 Dead Eyes, 14 inch,	-	-	190 80
156 Dead Eyes, 15 inch,	-	-	234 00
77 Dead Eyes, 17 inch,	-	-	154 00
184 Dead Eyes, 18 inch,	-	-	404 80
427 lbs. Small Chain, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, iron,			
1,287 lbs. Small Chain, $\frac{7}{16}$ inch, iron,			
3,301 lbs. Small Chain, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, iron,			
1,915 lbs. Small Chain, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch, iron,			
3,654 lbs. Small Chain, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, iron,			
4,810 lbs. Small Chain, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, iron,			
7,989 lbs. Small Chain, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, iron,			

21,718 lbs. Small Chain, 1 inch, iron,		
813 lbs. Small Chain, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, iron,		
3,130 lbs. Small Chain, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, iron,		
3,901 lbs. Small Chain, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, iron,		
52,945 lbs. amounting to	5,823	95
1,212 lbs. Copper Rudder Chain,	-	424 20
11,603 lbs. Dry White Lead,	-	928 24
1,731 lbs. Dry Yellow Ochre,	-	34 62
632 lbs. White Lead, in oil,	-	75 84
3 Portable Iron Forges for Ships,	-	225 00
12 Iron Buoys, 35 lbs. each,	-	120 00
4 Iron Buoys, 70 lbs. each,	-	80 00
1 Anvil, 143 lbs.,	-	17 16
6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dozen Tuffin Buttons,	-	12
24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards Black Cambric,	-	2 45
12 Skeins Cat Gut,	-	3 00
12 Spools Cotton,	-	72
105 Yards Russia Sheeting,	-	21 00
2,959 lbs. Russia Sheeting Iron,	-	414 26
14 Glue Kettles,	-	14 00
200 Horn Leaves, small,	-	20 00
10 lbs. Log Line,	-	1 40
98 Air Port Lights,	-	122 50
30 Yards Bleached Moutslime,	-	3 00
3,110 lbs. Copper Cut Nails, assorted,	-	933 00
151 lbs. India Rubber Packing,	-	64 93
126 Mounted Palms,	-	31 50
24 lbs. Chrome Yellow,	-	4 80
36 Composition Rowlocks,	-	18 00
5 Large Rigging Screws,	-	75 00
101 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Thread, assorted,	-	8 40
4 lbs. Shoe Thread,	-	40
12 Pieces Lamp Wick,	-	70
325 lbs. Beeswax,	-	130 00
460 lbs. Pig Zinc,	-	36 80
893 lbs. Sheet Zinc,	-	89 30
4 Hearts, 5 inch,	-	1 40
2 Hearts, 6 inch,	-	80
6 Hearts, 7 inch,	-	3 50
29 Hearts, 8 inch,	-	17 40
20 Hearts, 9 inch,	-	13 00
22 Hearts, 10 inch,	-	15 40
10 Hearts, 11 inch,	-	8 00
1 Heart, 12 inch,	-	90
2 Hearts, 13 inch,	-	2 00
4 Hearts, 16 inch,	-	7 20
4 Hearts, 17 inch,	-	8 00

5 Hearts, 18 inch; 3 Hearts, 20 inch,	-	18 80
7 Hearts, 22 inch; 6 Hearts, 24 inch,	-	41 40
4 Hearts, 26 inch,	-	15 20
2 Telegraph Blocks, 16 inch,	-	20 00
2,710 lbs. Square Copper, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch,		
1,000 lbs. Square Copper, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch,		
3,670 lbs. Square Copper, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch,		
477 lbs. Square Copper, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch,		
22,651 lbs. Square Copper, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch,		
794 lbs. Square Copper, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch,		
848 lbs. Square Copper, $\frac{5}{16}$ inch,		
584 lbs. Square Copper, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch—32,734 lbs.,		

Amounting to 9,820 40

400 lbs. Round Copper, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch,		
775 lbs. Round Copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch,		
10,766 lbs. Round Copper, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch,		
25,026 lbs. Round Copper, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch,		
37,238 lbs. Round Copper, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch,		
8,820 lbs. Round Copper, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch,		
610 lbs. Round Copper, $\frac{5}{32}$ inch,		
28,402 lbs. Round Copper, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch,		
19,258 lbs. Round Copper, $\frac{2}{3}$ inch,		
13,670 lbs. Round Copper, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch,		
16,412 lbs. Round Copper, $\frac{2}{3}$ inch,		
115,136 lbs. Round Copper, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch,		
28,737 lbs. Round Copper, 1 inch,		
7,725 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch,		
9,366 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch,		
5,200 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch,		
4,570 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch,		
33,190 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch—365,301 lbs.,		

Amounting to 94,978 26

8,660 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch,		
2,580 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch,		
7,830 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch,		
17,897 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch,		
1,754 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch,		
930 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch,		
1,700 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch,		
680 lbs. Round Copper, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch—42,031 lbs.,		

Amounting to 10,928 06

20 Sheets $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 30x60 Boiler Copper, 5,745 lbs.		
16 $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\frac{5}{8}$ " " " " "	3,105	"
8 " $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " "	1,202	"
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\frac{1}{8}$ " " " " "	70	"

10,122 lbs.

Amounting to 2,631 72

342	Sheets Braziers' Copper,	12,617 lbs.,	3,280 42
25	" 14 oz. Sheathing Copper,	110 lbs.	
60	" 16 " "	" 280 "	
2,388	" 18 " "	" 12,585 "	
1,318	" 20 " "	" 7,673 "	
800	" 22 " "	" 5,355 "	
400	" 24 " "	" 2,853 "	
344	" 26 " "	" 2,621 "	
3,902	" 28 " "	" 32,213 "	
3,457	" 30 " "	" 30,136 "	
5,305	" 32 " "	" 49,746 "	
7,913	" 34 " "	" 78,577 "	
1,519	" 36 " "	" 15,844 "	
693	" 60 " "	" 12,239 "	

250,232 lbs.

Amounting to 65,060 32

57	" 12 " Tinned	" 205 "	
45	" 14 " "	" 196 "	
24	" 18 " "	" 135 "	536 lbs.

Amounting to 160 80

410	lbs. Composition Sheathing Nails, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch,		
1,388	" " "	" 1 "	
10,881	" " "	" $1\frac{1}{8}$ "	
400	" " "	" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	
4,050	" " "	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	
530	" " "	" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	
245	" " "	" 2 "	

17,904 lbs.

Amounting to 5,371 20

600	lbs. Composition Spikes, 8 inch,		
500	lbs. Composition Spikes, 10 inch,	1,100 lbs.,	308 00
24,925	lbs. old Bolt Copper,	-	4,486 50
17,715	lbs. Old Sheet Copper,	-	3,188 70
4,320	lbs. Old Scrap Copper,	-	777 60
51,383	lbs. Composition,	-	5,138 30
8	Gross 2 inch Iron Screws,	-	8 00
5	Gross $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Iron Screws,	-	5 00
14	Gross $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Brass Screws,		
25	Gross $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Brass Screws,		
15	Gross $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch Brass Screws,		
35	Gross 2 inch Brass Screws,		

Amounting to 155 75

14	Round Bastard Files, 10 inch,	-	4 20
73	Round Bastard Files, 9 inch,	-	21 90
263	Round Bastard Files, 8 inch,	-	78 90
12	Flat Fine Files, 8 inch,	-	3 60
291	Round Bastard Files, 7 inch,	-	58 20

36	Pit Saws Files, 6 inch,	-	-	6	48
205	Rattail Files, 6 inch,	-	-	36	90
31	Rattail Files, 5 inch,	-	-	5	58
9	Cabinet Rasps, 10 inch,	-	-	3	33
16,000	2 inch Iron Brads,				
15,000	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Iron Brads,				
7,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Iron Brads,				
24,000	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Iron Brads,				
10,000	1 inch Iron Brads,				
3,000	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch Iron Brads,				
12,000	$\frac{5}{8}$ inch Iron Brads,				
12,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch Iron Brads,	99,000, amounting to	19	80	
41	lbs. American Tinned Rivets,	-	-	10	50
10	Pairs 3 inch Brass Butt Hinges,	-	-	6	00
17	Pairs 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Iron Butt Hinges,	-	-	3	40
400	lbs. Copper Cut Nails,	-	-	120	00
500	lbs. Copper Cut Nails,	-	-	150	00
37	lbs. Emory, assorted,	-	-	3	70
20	lbs. Castile Soap,	-	-	5	00
21	Key Hole Saws, assorted, without frames,	-	-	7	77
12	Compass Saws, assorted,	-	-	6	00
15	Hack Saws, 18x1 inch blades,	-	-	3	75
6	Hack Saws, 11x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch blades,	-	-	1	50
12	Hack Saws, 20x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch blades,	-	-	3	00
8	Hack Saws, 18x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch blades,	-	-	2	00
1	Drawing Knife,	-	-	1	00
123	Centre Bitts, 1 inch,	-	-	24	60
118	Centre Bitts, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch,	-	-	23	60
124	Centre Bitts, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch,	-	-	24	80
1	Brace and Bitts, complete,	-	-	4	00
48	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch Furmer Chisels,	-	-	9	60
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch Furmer Chisels,	-	-	1	00
8	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch Furmer Chisels,	-	-	1	60
12	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch Furmer Gouges,	-	-	3	00
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch Furmer Gouges,	-	-	4	80
18	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch Furmer Gouges,	-	-	3	60
20	Carpenters' Dividers,	-	-	7	40
1	Set Wood Turning Tools,	-	-	4	00
2	Cutting Nippers,	-	-	40	
5	Pliers,	-	-	1	50
2	Large Spring Callipers,	-	-	2	50
7	Marking Brushes,	-	-	21	
47	Spur Bitts, L. Hommediens, 11 S inch,			28	20
34	Spur Bitts, L. Hommediens, 10 S inch,			20	40
7	Spur Bitts, L. Hommediens, 9 S inch,			4	20
29	Spur Bitts, L. Hommediens, 8 S inch,			14	50
33	Spur Bitts, L. Hommediens, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch,			10	50

13	Spur Bits, L. Hommediens,	6-8 inch,	6 50
25	Spur Bits, L. Hommediens,	4 8 inch,	10 00
20	Spur Bits, L. Hommediens,	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch,	8 00
3	Small Bench Vices,	- - -	4 50
1	Large size Screw Wrench,	- - -	2 50
2	Oil Stones,	- - -	20
28	Quires Emery Cloth,	- - -	13 44
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reams Sand Paper,	- - -	6 00
3	Bench Screws,	- - -	2 25
7	Carpenters' Squares,	- - -	1 75
6	Ship Scrapers,	- - -	1 50
3	Bend Planes,	- - -	1 35
2	Jack Planes, double,	- - -	1 50
1	Smoothing Plane,	- - -	62
1	Fore Plane,	- - -	1 50
36	Chalk Lines,	- - -	3 60
15	Brass Pad Locks,	- - -	7 50
6	Wardroom Locks,	- - -	3 60
1	Iron 9 inch Mortise Door Lock,	- - -	75
20	Iron Pad Locks,	- - -	3 33
6	Iron Chest Locks, small, assorted,	- - -	1 50
112	Ships' Augers,	patent, 13-8 inch,	140 00
144	Ships' Augers,	patent, 11 8 inch,	144 06
288	Ships' Augers,	patent, 10-8 inch,	288 00
772	Ships' Augers,	patent, 9-8 inch,	694 80
285	Ships' Augers,	patent, 5-8 inch,	142 50
572	Ships' Augers,	patent, 8-8 inch,	462 60
1,748	Ships' Augers,	patent, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch,	1,398 40
760	Ships' Augers,	patent, 6-8 inch,	532 00
54	Ships' Augers,	patent, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch,	21 60
5	Ships' Augers, Cook's patent,	11-8 inch,	5 00
5	Ships' Augers, Cook's patent,	8 8 inch,	4 00
4	Ships' Augers, Cook's patent,	6-8 inch,	2 80
11	Ships' Augers, Sloat's patent,	10-8 inch,	11 00
11	Sheets 18 ounce copper,	40 lbs.	10 40
10	Gallons Copal Varnish,	- - -	15 00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gallons Japan Varnish,	- - -	1 50
6	Gallons Sweet Oil,	- - -	9 00
56	lbs. Paris Green,	- - -	11 20
240	Feet Glass Lights, 10x12,		
50	Feet Glass Lights, 10x14,		
150	Feet Glass Lights, 8x12,		
450	Feet Glass Lights, 14x16,		
129	Feet Glass Lights, 14x12,		
160	Feet Glass Lights, 16x14,		
300	Feet Glass Lights, 9x14,		
150	Feet Glass Lights, 12x16,		

1,800 Feet Glass Lights, 10x12,		
550 Feet Glass Lights, 12x15,		
100 Feet Glass Lights, 12x16,		
550 Feet Glass Lights, 10x14,		
	4,629 feet, amounting to	833 22
208 lbs. Cast Steel,	-	33 28
160 lbs. German Steel,	-	9 60
735 lbs. Blister Steel,	-	51 45
147 lbs. Bat Cotton,	-	14 70
1 Box IX Tin,	-	12 50
3 Boxes XXI Tin,	-	45 00
5 Boxes IC Tin,	-	60 00
300 lbs. Wrought Iron Nails,	-	15 00
100 lbs. Spikes, 5½ inch,	-	5 00
180 lbs. Chrome Yellow,	-	36 00
4 Reams Sheathing Paper, 400 lbs.	-	32 00
100 lbs. Boiler Rivets,	-	5 00
2 Smiths' Vices—1 of 60 lbs. and 1 of 55 lbs.,	-	11 50
8 Gallons Zinc Drying Oil,	-	8 00
74 Hooks and Thimbles, 6 inch,		
255 Hooks and Thimbles, 7 inch,		
777 Hooks and Thimbles, 8 inch,		
517 Hooks and Thimbles, 9 inch,		
1,239 Hooks and Thimbles, 10 inch,		
341 Hooks and Thimbles, 11 inch—3,203 lbs.		
	Amounting to	1,601 50
43 Hooks and Thimbles, 12 inch,		
16 Hooks and Thimbles, 13 inch,		
300 Hooks and Thimbles, 19 inch,		
29 Hooks and Thimbles, 15 inch,		
1 Hook and Thimble, 22 inch—389 lbs.		
	Amounting to	194 50
12 Sister Hooks, 7 inch,	-	6 00
3 Devil's Claws; 3 Pairs Cant Hooks,	-	3 00
528 Leg Irons,	-	396 00
8 Chain Cable Nippers,	-	1,120 00
10 Gallons Gum Dumar,	-	2 00
247 lbs. Venetian Red,	-	12 35
2,349 lbs. Dry Black Lead,	-	117 45
4,496 lbs. White Zinc Paint, in Oil,	-	359 68
5,089 lbs. White Zinc Paint, dry,	-	356 23
3,622 lbs. White Lead, in oil,	-	435 84
356 lbs. Spanish Brown,	-	10 68
2,490 lbs. Spanish Brown,	-	24 90
1,891 lbs. Dry Yellow Ochre,	-	37 82
250 lbs. Litharge,	-	20 00
2,176 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in oil,	-	65 28

1,445 lbs. Composition Steam Pipe,	-	-	433 50
6 Boxes Tin,	-	-	90 00
5 Boxes Tin,	-	-	75 00
1 Box Tin,	-	-	16 00
1,967 lbs. Small Chain, assorted,	-	-	236 04
315 Gallons Spirits Turpentine,	-	-	157 50
925 Gallons Linseed Oil,	-	-	647 50
140 Gallons Oil of Tar,	-	-	77 00
152 Gallons Coal Tar, $4\frac{1}{2}$ bbls., 34 gals. to the bbl.,	-	-	10 12
564 Gallons Fish Oil,	-	-	282 00
40 Gallons Lubricating Oil,	-	-	40 00
210 Gallons Sperm Oil,	-	-	315 00
185 Bales of Oakum, 9,250 lbs.	-	-	601 25
13,480 lbs. Sheet Lead, assorted,	-	-	943 60
118 Shackles for Chain Cables, 3,331 lbs.,	-	-	499 65
9 Mooring Swivels, 3,187 lbs.	-	-	541 79
3 Jewsharps for Anchors, 1,624 lbs.	-	-	219 24
2 Fish Hooks, 200 lbs.	-	-	30 00
12 Small Anchors, assorted, from 43 to 180 lbs.,	-	-	206 25
22 Grapnells, 1,354 lbs.	-	-	203 10
5 Barrels Rosin,	-	-	10 00
16 Barrels Pitch,	-	-	40 00
8 Barrels Soft Turpentine,	-	-	36 00
4 Barrels Tar,	-	-	10 00
200 Wood Heavers,	-	-	76 00
75 Drying Stoves,	-	-	187 50
1 Gridiron,	-	-	62
7 Griddles,	-	-	3 50
14 Galley Ladles,	-	-	21 00
5 Iron Pots,	-	-	6 25
9 Shovels for Galley,	-	-	6 75
15 Tongs for Galley,	-	-	15 00
22 Tormentors,	-	-	11 00
12 Tinder Boxes and Steel,	-	-	4 80
12 Mahogany Chairs,	-	-	48 00
8 Cane Bottom Arm Chairs,	-	-	16 00
9 Plain Cane Bottom Chairs,	-	-	13 50
43 Dish Covers,	-	-	60 20
130 Pieces Bunting, assorted colors, 5,200 yards,	-	-	624 00
5 American Ensigns, large,	-	-	105 00
6 American Ensigns for boats,	-	-	20 00
6 American Jacks,	-	-	34 50
4 American Broad Pennants,	-	-	60 00
3 American Long Pennants,	-	-	12 00
1 American Storm Pennant,	-	-	1 80
2 American Night Pennants,	-	-	2 16
5 American Boat Pennants,	-	-	4 00

1	American Set Signals,	-	-	164	00
37	Quarantine Flags,	-	-	182	50
10	English Ensigns,	-	-	130	00
8	English Jacks,	-	-	44	00
5	English Pennants,	-	-	18	00
5	French Ensigns,	-	-	65	00
1	French Jack,	-	-	5	50
5	French Pennants,	-	-	18	00
5	Spanish Ensigns,	-	-	87	50
6	Spanish Pennants,	-	-	21	60
10	Portuguese Ensigns,	-	-	200	00
6	Portuguese Pennants,	-	-	21	60
8	Dutch Ensigns,	-	-	104	00
6	Dutch Pennants,	-	-	21	60
8	Danish Ensigns,	-	-	104	00
13	Danish Pennants,	-	-	46	80
8	Swedish Ensigns,	-	-	104	00
6	Swedish Pennants,	-	-	21	60
7	Norwegian Ensigns,	-	-	91	00
9	Norwegian Pennants,	-	-	32	40
7	Russian Ensigns,	-	-	105	00
9	Russian Pennants,	-	-	32	40
8	Austrian Ensigns,	-	-	129	60
1	Austrian Pennant,	-	-	3	60
7	Neapolitan Ensigns,	-	-	154	00
5	Greek Ensigns,	-	-	94	00
10	Sardinian Ensigns,	-	-	165	00
8	Tuscan Ensigns,	-	-	180	00
12	Turkish Ensigns,	-	-	211	20
2	Tripolitan Ensigns,	-	-	44	00
2	Moorish Ensigns,	-	-	36	00
8	Tunician Engines,	-	-	180	80
7	Egyptian Ensigns,	-	-	123	20
3	Central American Ensigns,	-	-	49	50
7	Mexican Ensigns,	-	-	127	40
5	New Grenada Ensigns,	-	-	117	50
6	Equador Engines,	-	-	96	00
5	Chilian Ensigns,	-	-	65	00
7	Peruvian Ensigns,	-	-	143	50
5	Brazilian Ensigns,	-	-	110	00
5	Buenos Ayrean Ensigns,	-	-	76	00
1	Liberian Ensign,	-	-	13	00
8	Columbian Ensigns,	-	-	163	20
1	Belgian Ensign,	-	-	20	00
1	Haytian Ensign,	-	-	19	80
1	Panama Ensign,	-	-	13	00
1	Venezuelian Ensign,	-	-	24	50

1	Japan Ensign,	-	-	-	25	00
1	Nicaraguan Ensign,	-	-	-	15	00
2	Denmark Ensigns,	-	-	-	40	00
1	St. Domingo Ensign,	-	-	-	15	00
1	Prussian Ensign,	-	-	-	25	00
1	Prussian Jack,	-	-	-	3	60
1	Montevidian Ensign,	-	-	-	22	00
10	Boat Grapnels, assorted, 808 lbs.	-	-	-	120	00
50	Buoy Grapnels, 10 lbs. each, 500 lbs.	-	-	-	75	00
5	Boat Anchors,	-	-	-	62	40
322	lbs. Signal Halliards, white lines,	-	-	-	45	08
23	Binnacle Lamps,	-	-	-	11	50
19	Signal Lanterns, copper,	-	-	-	95	00
12	Brass Signal Lanterns, red lights,	-	-	-	192	00
25	Deep Sea Lines, 76 lbs. each,	-	-	-	266	00
21	Coasting Lines, 21 lbs. each,	-	-	-	61	74
18	Hand Lines, 15 lbs. each,	-	-	-	37	80
32	Log Lines, 8 lbs. each,	-	-	-	35	80
74	Deep Sea Leads, assorted, 2,977 lbs.	-	-	-	297	70
57	Hand Lines, 505 lbs.	-	-	-	50	50
11	Patent Lines,	-	-	-	130	00
1	Patent Log, Massey's,	-	-	-	20	00
8	Papers Sewing Needles,	-	-	-	48	
15	Copper Pumps, with joints,	-	-	-	120	00
20	Wood Pumps, with joints,	-	-	-	15	00
33	Log Line Reels,	-	-	-	99	00
26	Deep Sea Line Reels,	-	-	-	91	00
32	Hand Trumpets,	-	-	-	16	00
850	lbs. White Thread,	-	-	-	680	00
16	Sewing Awls,	-	-	-	80	
7	lbs. Bristles,	-	-	-	8	75
660	Clamp Brushes,	-	-	-	165	00
218	Hand Brushes,	-	-	-	32	70
129	Long Handle Tar Brushes,	-	-	-	51	60
80	Short Handle Tar Brushes,	-	-	-	24	00
40	4 inch Single Blocks,	-	-	-	16	00
57	5 inch Single Blocks,	-	-	-	28	50
17	6 inch Single Blocks,	-	-	-	10	20
82	7 inch Single Blocks,	-	-	-	57	40
20	8 inch Single Blocks,	-	-	-	16	00
39	9 inch Single Blocks,	-	-	-	35	10
75	10 inch Single Blocks,	-	-	-	75	00
25	11 inch Single Blocks,	-	-	-	37	50
38	12 inch Single Blocks,	-	-	-	76	00
5	13 inch Single Blocks,	-	-	-	11	25
27	14 inch Single Blocks,	-	-	-	67	50
10	15 inch Single Blocks,	-	-	-	30	00

48 16 inch Single Blocks, -	-	-	168 00
9 17 inch Single Blocks, -	-	-	36 00
14 18 inch Single Blocks, -	-	-	63 00
20 20 inch Single Blocks, -	-	-	115 00
13 22 inch Single Blocks, -	-	-	81 25
89 4 inch Double Blocks, -	-	-	44 50
97 5 inch Double Blocks, -	-	-	58 20
30 6 inch Double Blocks, -	-	-	61 00
42 7 inch Double Blocks, -	-	-	33 60
16 8 inch Double Blocks, -	-	-	14 40
20 9 inch Double Blocks, -	-	-	20 00
13 10 inch Double Blocks,	-	-	19 50
9 11 inch Double Blocks,	-	-	16 20
24 12 inch Double Blocks,	-	-	54 00
13 13 inch Double Blocks,	-	-	32 50
18 14 inch Double Blocks,	-	-	54 00
3 15 inch Double Blocks,	-	-	10 50
10 16 inch Double Blocks,	-	-	40 00
8 17 inch Double Blocks,	-	-	36 00
16 18 inch Double Blocks,	-	-	84 00
8 20 inch Double Blocks,	-	-	46 00
16 22 inch Double Blocks,	-	-	104 00
3 18 inch Treble Blocks, -	-	-	24 00
9 20 inch Treble Blocks, -	-	-	90 00
3 22 inch Treble Blocks, -	-	-	36 00
4 6 inch Sister Blocks, -	-	-	3 60
5 7 inch Sister Blocks, -	-	-	5 00
3 8 inch Sister Blocks, -	-	-	3 75
3 9 inch Sister Blocks, -	-	-	4 50
1 16 inch Sister Block, -	-	-	2 75
1 19 inch Sister Block, -	-	-	3 50
4 20 inch Sister Blocks, -	-	-	16 00
2 26 inch Sister Blocks, -	-	-	14 00
1 6 inch Topsail Sheet Block,	-	-	3 00
5 8 inch Topsail Sheet Blocks,	-	-	22 50
2 9 inch Topsail Sheet Blocks,	-	-	11 00
7 10 inch Topsail Sheet Blocks,	-	-	42 00
4 11 inch Topsail Sheet Blocks,	-	-	26 00
5 12 inch Topsail Sheet Blocks,	-	-	63 00
1 13 inch Topsail Sheet Block,	-	-	8 00
2 8 inch Snatch Blocks,	-	-	12 00
6 9 inch Snatch Blocks,	-	-	39 00
16 10 inch Snatch Blocks,	-	-	112 00
5 11 inch Snatch Blocks,	-	-	37 50
15 12 inch Snatch Blocks,	-	-	120 00
2 14 inch Snatch Blocks,	-	-	20 00
15 15 inch Snatch Blocks,	-	-	165 00

4	16 inch Snatch Blocks,	-	-	48 00
4	18 inch Snatch Blocks,	-	-	58 00
3	20 inch Snatch Blocks,	-	-	51 00
3	22 inch Snatch Blocks,	-	-	54 00
1	24 inch Snatch Block,	-	-	19 00
1	30 inch Snatch Block,	-	-	25 00
1	32 inch Snatch Block,	-	-	27 00
1	34 inch Snatch Block,	-	-	30 00
1	10 inch Cat Block,	-	-	4 50
1	11 inch Cat Block,	-	-	5 00
2	12 inch Cat Blocks,	-	-	11 50
1	13 inch Cat Block,	-	-	6 00
4	14 inch Cat Blocks,	-	-	6 50
1	16 inch Cat Block,	-	-	8 00
3	18 inch Cat Blocks,	-	-	28 50
2	20 inch Cat Blocks,	-	-	21 00
6	22 inch Cat Blocks,	-	-	69 00
8	12 inch Shoe Blocks,	-	-	4 80
9	14 inch Shoe Blocks,	-	-	6 30
8	16 inch Shoe Blocks,	-	-	6 40
2	17 inch Shoe Blocks,	-	-	1 80
2	18 inch Shoe Blocks,	-	-	2 40
14	6 inch Dead Eyes,	-	-	5 60
8	7 inch Dead Eyes,	-	-	4 00
9	8 inch Dead Eyes,	-	-	5 40
18	9 inch Dead Eyes,	-	-	11 70
14	10 inch Dead Eyes,	-	-	9 80
4	14 inch Dead Eyes,	-	-	4 80
11	16 inch Dead Eyes,	-	-	19 80
40	5 inch Heart Blocks,	-	-	14 00
8	7 inch Heart Blocks,	-	-	4 00
5	10 inch Heart Blocks,	-	-	4 00
4	6 inch Single Top Blocks, iron bound,			6 00
6	7 inch Single Top Blocks, iron bound,			12 00
21	8 inch Single Top Blocks, iron bound,			52 50
2	9 inch Single Top Blocks, iron bound,			6 00
6	11 inch Single Top Blocks, iron bound,			24 00
6	12 inch Single Top Blocks, iron bound,			27 00
8	13 inch Single Top Blocks, iron bound,			40 00
6	14 inch Single Top Blocks, iron bound,			31 50
6	16 inch Single Top Blocks, iron bound,			36 00
3	18 inch Single Top Blocks, iron bound,			21 00
8	20 inch Single Top Blocks, iron bound,			68 00
5	22 inch Single Top Blocks, iron bound,			50 00
4	6 inch Double Blocks, iron bound,			16 00
17	8 inch Double Blocks, iron bound,			76 50
4	9 inch Double Blocks, iron bound,			20 00

6	10 inch Double Top Blocks, iron bound,	33 00
2	11 inch Double Top Blocks, iron bound,	12 00
7	12 inch Double Top Blocks, iron bound,	49 00
3	11 inch Treble Top Blocks, iron bound,	18 00
5	12 inch Treble Top Blocks, iron bound,	35 00
4	14 inch Treble Top Blocks, iron bound,	36 00
2	16 inch Fiddle Blocks, iron bound,	13 00
2	17 inch Fiddle Blocks, - -	6 50
4	18 inch Fiddle Blocks, iron bound, -	32 00
3	20 inch Fiddle Blocks, iron bound, -	12 00
5	23 inch Fiddle Blocks, - -	26 25
3	25 inch Fiddle Blocks, - -	18 00
1	28 inch Fiddle Block, iron bound, -	16 00
4	30 inch Fiddle Blocks, - -	44 00
3	6 inch Secret Blocks, - - -	1 50
2	7 inch Secret Blocks, - - -	1 50
4	10 inch Secret Blocks, - - -	6 00
6	11 inch Secret Blocks, - - -	10 50
11	7 inch Single Iron Blocks, - -	24 75
18	8 inch Single Iron Blocks, - -	45 00
10	8 inch Double Iron Blocks, brass sheaves,	40 00
22	9 inch Double Iron Blocks, wood sheaves,	82 50
53	10 inch Double Iron Blocks, wood sheaves,	212 00
70	12 inch Double Iron Blocks, wood sheaves,	350 00
1	Coil 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Hide Rope, 110 lbs.,	
3	Coils, 2 inch Hide Rope, 390 lbs.,	
10	Coils 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Hide Rope, 1,600 lbs.,	
3	Coils 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Hide Rope, 540 lbs.,	
4	Coils 3 inch Hide Rope, 880 lbs.,	
2	Coils 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Hide Rope, 480 lbs.,	
1	Coil 6 inch Hide Rope, 440 lbs.,	
2	Coils 2 inch Hide Rope, 322 lbs., 4 stranned,	
2	Coils 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Hide Rope, 380 lbs., 4 stranned,	
2	Coils 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Hide Rope, 480 lbs., 4 stranned,	
2	Coils 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Hide Rope 596 lbs., 4 stranned,	
2	Coils 3 inch Hide Rope, 714 lbs., 4 stranned,	
2	Coils 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Hide Rope, 840 lbs., 4 stranned,	
2	Coils 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Hide Rope, 976 lbs., 4 stranned,	
2	Coils 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Hide Rope, 1,104 lbs., 4 stranned,	
2	Coils 4 inch Hide Rope, 1,230 lbs., 4 stranned,	
2	Coils 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Hide Rope, 1,416 lbs., 4 stranned,	
3	Coils 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Hide Rope, 2,664 lbs., 4 stranned,	
2	Coils 5 inch Hide Rope, 1,968 lbs., 4 stranned,	
2	Coils 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Hide Rope, 2,080 lbs., 4 stranned,	
3	Coils 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Hide Rope, 2,436 lbs., 4 stranned,	
3	Coils 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Hide Rope, 2,670 lbs., 4 stranned,	
1	Coil 6 inch Hide Rope, 1,022 lbs., 4 stranned,	

2 Coils $6\frac{1}{4}$ inch Hide Rope, 2,150 lbs., 4 stranned,

6 Coils $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch Hide Rope, 6,978 lbs., 4 stranned,
34,466 lbs.,

Amounting to 13,786 40

6 Coils 1 inch White Rope, 360 lbs.,

6 Coils $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch White Rope, 408 lbs.,

7 Coils $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch White Rope, 672 lbs.,

8 Coils $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch White Rope, 1,024 lbs.,

2 Coils 2 inch White Rope, 316 lbs.,

5 Coils $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch White Rope, 510 lbs.,

4 Coils White Rope, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 800 lbs.,

6 Coils White Rope, 3 inch, 1,428 lbs.,

6 Coils White Rope, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 1,680 lbs.,

5 Coils White Rope, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 1,575 lbs.,

4 Coils White Rope, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 1,508 lbs.,

5 Coils White Rope, 4 inch, 2,000 lbs.,

4 Coils White Rope, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 1,828 lbs.,

4 Coils White Rope, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 2,240 lbs.,

4 Coils White Rope, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 2,312 lbs.,

2 Coils White Rope, 5 inch, 1,330 lbs.,

2 Coils White Rope, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 1,400 lbs.,

21,391 lbs.,

Amounting to 2,994 74

18 Coils 2 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 1,800 lbs.,

84 Coils 9 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 2,520 lbs.,

12 Coils 16 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 600 lbs.,

14 Coils 15 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 1,120 lbs.,

10 Coils 18 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 1,500 lbs.,

2 Coils 21 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 236 lbs.,

24 Coils 24 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 3,744 lbs.,

22 Coils 1 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 1,320 lbs.,

39 Coils $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 2,730 lbs.,

11 Coils $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 1,320 lbs.,

16 Coils $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 2,080 lbs.,

16 Coils 2 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 3,040 lbs.,

9 Coils $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 2,070 lbs.,

2 Coils $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 540 lbs.,

1 Coil 3 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 330 lbs.,

20 Coils $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 7,800 lbs.,

11 Coils $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 4,840 lbs.,

17 Coils $3\frac{3}{4}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 10,030 lbs.,

9 Coils 4 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 5,400 lbs.,

16 Coils $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 10,560 lbs.,

15 Coils $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 10,050 lbs.,

10 Coils $4\frac{3}{4}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 6,900 lbs.,

7 Coils 5 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 6,090 lbs.,

9 Coils $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 7,425 lbs.,

12 Coils 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 10,800 lbs.,
 7 Coils 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 7,245 lbs.,
 3 Coils 6 inch Thread Tarred Rope, 3,300 lbs.,
 6 Coils 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Thread Tarred Rope, 8,130 lbs.,
 123,520 lbs.,
 Amounting to 17,292 80

15 Coils Spun Yarn, 1,350 lbs.,
 41 Coils Spun Yarn, 3,485 lbs.,
 5 Coils Spun Yarn, 500 lbs.—5,335 lbs.,

Amounting to 746 90

11 Hanks Tarred Marline, 88 lbs. - 12 32
 31 Coils Tarred Hambroline, 1,860 lbs. - 258 40
 16 Coils Tarred Houseline, 864 lbs. - 120 96
 4 Coils Soft Wormline, 600 lbs. - 84 00

17 Coils 1 inch Bolt Rope, 850 lbs.,
 5 Coils 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Bolt Rope, 200 lbs.,
 14 Coils 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Bolt Rope, 840 lbs.,
 3 Coils 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Bolt Rope, 150 lbs.,
 10 Coils 2 inch Bolt Rope, 800 lbs.,
 2 Coils 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Bolt Rope, 244 lbs.,
 9 Coils 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Bolt Rope, 1,260 lbs.,
 9 Coils 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Bolt Rope, 1,620 lbs.,
 4 Coils 3 inch Bolt Rope, 876 lbs.,
 21 Coils 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Bolt Rope, 5,040 lbs.,
 10 Coils 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Bolt Rope, 2,800 lbs.,
 15 Coils 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Bolt Rope, 5,100 lbs.,
 9 Coils 4 inch Bolt Rope, 3,600 lbs.,
 6 Coils 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Bolt Rope, 2,520 lbs.,
 7 Coils 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Bolt Rope, 3,276 lbs.,
 8 Coils 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Bolt Rope, 4,144 lbs.,
 8 Coils 5 inch Bolt Rope, 4,500 lbs.,
 10 Coils 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Bolt Rope, 6,300 lbs.,
 3 Coils 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Bolt Rope, 1,920 lbs.,
 4 Coils 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Bolt Rope, 2,800 lbs.,
 5 Coils 6 inch Bolt Rope, 4,415 lbs.,
 5 Coils 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Bolt Rope, 4,500 lbs.—57,815 lbs.

Amounting to 9,250 40

11 Coils White Marline, 540 lbs. - 75 60
 16 Coils White Houseline, 320 lbs. - 44 80
 12 Coils 6 Thread White Hambroline, 480 lbs., - 67 20
 7 Coils 9 Thread White Hambroline, 245 lbs., - 34 30
 3 Coils 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch White Rope, 408 lbs. - 57 12
 4 Coils 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Manilla Rope, 336 lbs.,
 4 Coils 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Manilla Rope, 400 lbs.,
 4 Coils 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Manilla Rope, 800 lbs.,
 7 Coils 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Manilla Rope, 2,366 lbs.,
 12 Coils 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Manilla Rope, 4,188 lbs.,

17	Coils 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Manilla Rope, 6,800 lbs.,		
27	Coils 4 inch Manilla Rope, 12,420 lbs.,		
12	Coils 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Manilla Rope, 6,480 lbs.,		
7	Coils 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Manilla Rope, 4,119 lbs.,		
11	Coils 5 inch Manilla Rope, 7,876 lbs.,		
4	Coils 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Manilla Rope, 3,520 lbs.		
		49,305 lbs.	
		Amounting to	5,423 55
14	Fish Hooks for Anchors, 772 lbs.	-	115 80
144	Fids, - - - -	-	57 75
20	Fish Grains, - - - -	-	40 00
389	Iron Hanks, - - - -	-	58 35
20	Harpoons, - - - -	-	30 00
269	Hooks and Thimbles, - - - -	-	134 50
367	Sister Hooks, - - - -	-	183 50
200	Fishing Hooks, - - - -	-	2 00
8	Raw Hides, 128 lbs. Leather, - - - -	-	35 84
18	Riggers' Screws, - - - -	-	270 00
5	Rope Jacks, - - - -	-	250 00
22	Shoemakers' Knives, - - - -	-	2 64
44	Cant Hooks, - - - -	-	44 00
200	Fishing Lines, - - - -	-	50 00
18	Hides Rigging Leather, 686 lbs.	-	240 10
306	Marline Spikes, - - - -	-	153 00
31	Scrying Mallets, - - - -	-	23 25
17	Top Mauls, - - - -	-	17 00
1,650	Sail Needles, assorted, - - - -	-	16 50
55	Mounted Palms, - - - -	-	13 75
140	Palm Plates, - - - -	-	16 80
358	Block Pins, iron, - - - -	-	35 80
19	Pairs Pincers, - - - -	-	4 75
7	Pick Axes and Grubbing Hoes, - - - -	-	8 75
65	Sheaves, Assorted, - - - -	-	48 75
84	Common Shovels, - - - -	-	84 00
38	Scoop Shovels, - - - -	-	47 50
94	Scrapers, - - - -	-	23 50
450	lbs. Sounding Twine, - - - -	-	450 00
40	lbs. Whipping Twine, - - - -	-	12*00
90	lbs. Sewing Twine, - - - -	-	27 00
115	Leading Trucks, - - - -	-	86 25
6	Signal Trucks, - - - -	-	9 00
5	Wooden Commanders, - - - -	-	10 00
24	Hollow Adzes, - - - -	-	60 00
9	Augers, - - - -	-	4 50
76	Brad Awls and Handles, - - - -	-	3 80
17	Composition Air Port Plunges, - - - -	-	110 50
15	Clevice Bars, - - - -	-	60 00

22	Crow Bars,	-	-	-	-	44	00
34	Steel Point Drift Bolts,	-	-	-	-	8	50
85	Eye Bolts,	-	-	-	-	42	50
156	Ring Bolts,	-	-	-	-	78	00
72	Composition Pump Boxes, 1,101 lbs.	-	-	-	-	330	30
58	Whitewash Brushes,	-	-	-	-	26	10
10	Dusting Brushes,	-	-	-	-	4	00
28	Varnish Brushes,	-	-	-	-	14	00
56	Paint Brushes,	-	-	-	-	39	20
73	Sash Tool Brushes,	-	-	-	-	14	60
16	Glue Brushes,	-	-	-	-	1	06
60	Yards Green Baize,	-	-	-	-	30	00
400	Belaying Pins,	-	-	-	-	200	00
5	Main Conductors,	-	-	-	-	50	00
12	Carpenters' Compasses,	-	-	-	-	1	92
206	Hand Cold Chisels,	-	-	-	-	103	00
21	Furmer Chisels,	-	-	-	-	7	35
21	Socket Chisels,	-	-	-	-	10	50
6	Brass Cocks,	-	-	-	-	7	50
410	lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, Bolt Copper,	-	-	-	-	106	60
12	Sheets 30 ounce Copper, 90 lbs.	-	-	-	-	23	40
15	Sheets 32 ounce Copper, 120 lbs.	-	-	-	-	31	20
10	Mast Callippers,	-	-	-	-	22	50
35	Tin Candlesticks, with lamps,	-	-	-	-	14	00
560	lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Chain, for fishing yards,	-	-	-	-	67	20
2	Glaziers' Diamonds,	-	-	-	-	10	00
43	Turning Chisels,	-	-	-	-	12	90
32	Turning Gouges,	-	-	-	-	12	80
6,136	lbs. Small Chain, assorted sizes,	-	-	-	-	736	32
640	Iron Thimbles, assorted,	-	-	-	-	64	00
7	Diaphram Water Filters,	-	-	-	-	70	00
200	lbs. Boiler Rivets,	-	-	-	-	10	00
16	Boxes Chain Cable Tools,	-	-	-	-	104	00
41	Chain Cable Shackles, 1,680 lbs.	-	-	-	-	252	00
16	Chain Nippers,	-	-	-	-	40	00
8	Stop Cocks for Hose,	-	-	-	-	80	00
14	Copper Funnels,	-	-	-	-	7	00
15	Yards Fearnought,	-	-	-	-	30	00
54	Sheets Felt,	-	-	-	-	86	40
9	Nail Gimlets,	-	-	-	-		45
54	Furmer Gouges,	-	-	-	-	11	34
52	Socket Chisels,	-	-	-	-	26	00
152	Glass Lights, 14x16,	-	-	-	-	42	48
40	lbs. Glue,	-	-	-	-	10	00
13	Carpenters' Gouges,	-	-	-	-	3	25
10	Claw Hammers,	-	-	-	-	5	00
54	Hooks and Staples, iron,	-	-	-	-	6	48

16	Hooks and Eyes, brass,	-	-	4 00
38	Reef Hooks,	-	-	38 00
8	Pair Brass Hinges,	-	-	2 80
45	Guard Hoops,	-	-	90 00
550	Feet Leading Hose,	-	-	440 00
100	Feet Suction Hose,	-	-	170 00
100	Caulking Irons,	-	-	25 00
42	Horsing Irons,	-	-	42 00
4	Pallet Knives,	-	-	1 48
4	Putty Knives,	-	-	80
6	Butchers' Knives,	-	-	1 80
1	Glue Kettle,	-	-	1 00
55	Iron Locker Locks,	-	-	27 50
47	Iron Drawer Locks,	-	-	23 50
23	Iron Chest Locks,	-	-	7 59
65	Iron Pad Locks,	-	-	11 70
3	Iron Door Locks,	-	-	2 25
18	Chalk Lines,	-	-	1 80
13	lbs. Lamp Black,	-	-	52
7	Deck Lights,	-	-	7 00
48	Air Port Lights,	-	-	60 00
5	Magazine Lights,	-	-	25 00
9	Pitch Ladles,	-	-	18 00
6	Casting Ladles,	-	-	6 00
9	Turning Lathes and Tools,	-	-	360 00
40	lbs. Yarn Lamp Wick,	-	-	8 00
79	Gross Wove Lamp Wick,	-	-	55 30
268	Glass Lamp Chimneys,	-	-	32 16
60	Life Preservers,	-	-	105 00
80	lbs. Chloride Lime,	-	-	4 00
4	Horsing Mallets,	-	-	8 00
51	Caulking Mallets,	-	-	63 75
45	Pitch Mops,	-	-	11 25
7	Sets Copper Measures,	-	-	56 00
150	lbs. Composition Sheathing Nails,	-	-	45 00
263	lbs. Wrought Iron Nails, assorted,	-	-	13 15
885	lbs. Cut Nails, assorted,	-	-	35 40
296	lbs. Copper Nails, assorted,	-	-	88 80
30	lbs. Scupper Nails, assorted,	-	-	6 30
8	Gallons Sweet Oil,	-	-	12 00
4	Gallons Neatsfoot Oil,	-	-	4 00
100	lbs. Oakum,	-	-	6 50
26	Rudder Pintles, 6,780 lbs.	-	-	2,034 00
5	Grooving Planes,	-	-	5 00
9	Rabbit Planes,	-	-	5 58
3	Long Jointer Planes,	-	-	6 00
60	Beading Planes,	-	-	30 00

16 Moulding Planes,	-	-	-	8 00
1 Plough Plane,	-	-	-	4 50
28 Match Planes,	-	-	-	28 00
150 lbs. Lead Pipe,	-	-	-	10 50
520 lbs. Black Paint, in oil,	-	-	-	41 60
330 lbs. White Lead, in oil,	-	-	-	39 60
650 lbs. White Zinc Paint, in oil,	-	-	-	52 00
5 lbs. Prussian Blue,	-	-	-	3 00
160 lbs. Red Lead, dry,	-	-	-	12 80
90 lbs. Chrome Yellow,	-	-	-	18 00
100 lbs. Chrome Green,	-	-	-	20 00
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Vermillion,	-	-	-	2 75
480 lbs. Litharge,	-	-	-	38 40
14 lbs. Spanish Brown,	-	-	-	42
23 lbs. Indian Red,	-	-	-	2 76
23 lbs. Terradesienna,	-	-	-	2 30
112 lbs. Turkey Umber,	-	-	-	10 08
10 lbs. Marine Blue,	-	-	-	5 00
15 lbs. Sugar of Lead,	-	-	-	2 70
3 lbs. White Vitriol,	-	-	-	30
25 Gallons Asphaltum Varnish,	-	-	-	35 00
8 Paint Stones and Mullers,	-	-	-	32 00
25 Tin Paint Buckets,	-	-	-	10 00
2,000 Sheets Sand Paper,	-	-	-	10 00
27 Spike Punches,	-	-	-	20 25
18 Nail Punches,	-	-	-	4 50
200 lbs. Copper Rivets for Boats,	-	-	-	100 00
32 lbs. Composition Clinch Rings,	-	-	-	9 60
10 Composition Row Locks, 40 lbs.	-	-	-	12 00
7 Composition Scupper Valves,	-	-	-	17 50
23 Sounding Rods,	-	-	-	5 75
2 2 Foot Rules,	-	-	-	74
8 Segments for Bells,	-	-	-	80
6 Pairs Steelyards,	-	-	-	9 00
11 Whip Saws,	-	-	-	88 00
3 Hand Saws,	-	-	-	1 50
12 Wood Saws,	-	-	-	9 00
2 Table Saws Compass,	-	-	-	1 00
1 Sash Saw,	-	-	-	88
1 Panel Saw,	-	-	-	1 00
1 Compass Saw,	-	-	-	50
2 Key Hole Saws,	-	-	-	74
200 lbs. Composition Spikes, assorted,	-	-	-	60 00
190 lbs. Iron Spikes, assorted,	-	-	-	9 50
18 Wood Clamp Screws,	-	-	-	6 66
1 Wood Bench Screw,	-	-	-	75
12 Jack Screws,	-	-	-	204 00

29	Gross Brass Screws,	-	-	-	50	75
33	Gross Iron Screws,	-	-	-	33	00
10,000	Iron Sprigs,	-	-	-	2	00
2	Spoke Shaves,	-	-	-	1	00
95	Iron Staples,	-	-	-	2	85
1	Grindstone,	-	-	-	8	00
3	Trying Squares,	-	-	-		90
1	Iron Square,	-	-	-	25	
2	Saw Sets,	-	-	-	76	
8	Papers Iron Tacks,	-	-	-	1	60
3	Boxes Single Tin,	-	-	-	37	50
9	Large Bench Vices,	-	-	-	45	40
4	Hand Vices,	-	-	-	2	00
24	lbs. Copper Wire,	-	-	-	11	52
115	lbs. Iron Wire,	-	-	-	11	50
127	lbs. Brass Wire,	-	-	-	48	26
2	Shifting Wrenches,	-	-	-	2	50
1	Coopers' Adze,	-	-	-	2	00
7	Coopers' Axes,	-	-	-	14	00
7	Coopers' Bung Borers,	-	-	-	28	00
4	Coopers' Tap Borers,	-	-	-	2	00
4	Coopers' Compasses,	-	-	-	64	
11	Coopers' Crows,	-	-	-	13	75
10	Coopers' Iron Drivers,	-	-	-	5	00
29	Coopers' Frows,	-	-	-	14	50
36	Coopers' Flags,	-	-	-	3	60
7	Coopers' Hammers,	-	-	-	7	00
8	Sets Coopers' Truss Hoops, wood,	-	-	-	21	00
1	Set Coopers' Truss Hoops, Iron,	-	-	-	4	00
7	Coopers' Marking Irons,	-	-	-	3	50
12	Coopers' Beck Irons,	-	-	-	30	00
19	Coopers' Flagging Irons,	-	-	-	14	25
25	Coopers' Jointers' Planes,	-	-	-	37	50
2	Coopers' Drawing Knives,	-	-	-	2	00
20	Coopers' Rounding Knives,	-	-	-	20	00
7	Coopers' Hollow Knives,	-	-	-	7	00
13	Coopers' Block Planes,	-	-	-	19	50
36	Coopers' Rivet Punches,	-	-	-	9	00
250	lbs. Coopers' Rivets,	-	-	-	22	50
15	Coopers' Bucket Shaves,	-	-	-	13	20
12	Can Shaves, Coopers',	-	-	-	10	56
6	Coopers' In Shaves,	-	-	-	5	29
5	Coopers' Vices,	-	-	-	1	25
81	Store Room Lanterns, copper,	-	-	-	486	00
6	Fore Hold Lanterns, brass,	-	-	-	36	00
20	Main Deck Lanterns, brass,	-	-	-	200	00
40	Bowsprit Lanterns, brass,	-	-	-	60	00

2	Mizen Top Lanterns, brass,	-	-	12 00
19	Wheelhouse Lanterns, brass,	-	-	570 00
3	Large Globe Lanterns, brass,	-	-	24 00
2	Smiths' Anvils,	-	-	33 00
4	Hand Bellows,	-	-	2 00
67	lbs. Borax,	-	-	20 10
91	Bath Bricks,	-	-	4 55
14	lbs. Sheet Brass,	-	-	5 60
16	Drill Bows,	-	-	8 00
15	Breast Stocks,	-	-	75 00
3	Smiths' Callipers,	-	-	1 50
6	lbs. Crocus Mortis,	-	-	72
6	Sets Dies, letters and figures,	-	-	48 00
10	Drill Stock Presses,	-	-	50 00
351	Files, assorted,	-	-	105 30
42	Riveting Hammers,	-	-	21 00
7	Sledge Hammers,	-	-	10 50
27	Tinners' Hammers,	-	-	13 50
12	Saddlers' Hammers,	-	-	6 00
4	Hardie's Hammers,	-	-	2 00
31	Hand Irons,	-	-	25 50
39	Leg Irons,	-	-	29 24
4	Pair Pliers,	-	-	1 20
93	Smiths' Punches, assorted,	-	-	23 25
38	Wrasps,	-	-	14 06
21	Riveting Tools,	-	-	15 75
23	Hack Saws, complete,	-	-	23 00
16	Hack Saw Blades,	-	-	4 00
18	Screw Plates and Taps, assorted,	-	-	75 00
8	Pair Hand Shears,	-	-	16 00
3	Pair Tinners' Shears,	-	-	6 00
5	Pair Sheep Shears,	-	-	3 75
20	lbs. Brass Solder,	-	-	5 00
50	lbs. Pewter Solder,	-	-	10 00
46	Soldering Irons,	-	-	34 50
9	Iron Stakes,	-	-	27 00
8	Tinners' Edging Stakes,	-	-	24 00
12	Planishing Stakes,	-	-	36 00
70	lbs. Cast Steel, assorted,	-	-	11 20
38	Smiths' Tongs,	-	-	28 50
10	Tap Wrenches,	-	-	10 00
4	lbs. Rotten Stone,	-	-	20
110	lbs. Emery, assorted,	-	-	11 00
1,108	Composition Friction Bushings for Blocks,	-	-	2,224 10
20	Rolls Worsted Binding,	-	-	4 00
15	Sailmakers' Benches,	-	-	37 50
2	Bolts No. 1 Flax Canvas,	-	-	20 00

29 Bolts No. 2 Flax Canvas,	-	-	377 00
20 Bolts No. 3 Flax Canvas,	-	-	250 00
1 Bolt No. 4 Flax Canvas,	-	-	12 00
20 Bolts No. 5 Flax Canvas,	-	-	230 00
7 Bolts No. 6 Flax Canvas,	-	-	78 00
12 Bolts No. 7 Flax Canvas,	-	-	132 00
2 Bolts No. 8 Flax Canvas,	-	-	21 50
3 Bolts No. 2 Cotton Canvas,	-	-	29 25
3 Bolts No. 4 Cotton Canvas,	-	-	27 00
5 Bolts No. 5 Cotton Canvas,	-	-	43 75
3 Bolts No. 6 Cotton Canvas,	-	-	25 50
3 Bolts No. 7 Cotton Canvas,	-	-	24 00
2 Bolts No. 8 Cotton Canvas,	-	-	15 00
1 Bolt No. 9 Cotton Canvas,	-	-	7 00
5 Bolts No. 10 Cotton Canvas,	-	-	32 50
58 Iron Clews,	-	-	58 00
10 Iron Commanders,	-	-	10 00
18 Sail Hooks,	-	-	9 00
2 Sail Knives,	-	-	66
22 Sides Bellows Leather, 160 lbs.	-	-	64 00
20 Sail Prickers,	-	-	4 00
20 Sail Rubbers,	-	-	4 00
11 Brass Squares,	-	-	5 50
1 Pair Scissors,	-	-	38
8 lbs. Cotton Twisted,	-	-	2 08
30 lbs. Beeswax,	-	-	12 00
10 Yard Sticks,	-	-	3 00
94 Smiths' Hot Chisels,	-	-	47 00
16 Cape Chisels,	-	-	6 00
1 Swivel Lamp,	-	-	5 00
3 Paint Mills,	-	-	12 00
1 Tape Line,	-	-	5 00
170 Wrenches, assorted,	-	-	127 50
45 lbs. Antrattrition Metal,	-	-	15 75
2 lbs. Red Chalk,	-	-	12
337 lbs. Sheet Gum Packing,	-	-	144 91
310 lbs. Pig Lead,	-	-	21 70
1,700 lbs. Packing Yarn,	-	-	255 00
300 lbs. Cotton Waste,	-	-	36 00
1,520 lbs. Hemp Waste,	-	-	182 40
2 Reams Emery Cloth,	-	-	19 20
1½ Reams Emery Paper,	-	-	7 20
50 lbs. Black Lead,	-	-	2 50
30 lbs. Soap Stone,	-	-	90
20 lbs. Pumice Stone,	-	-	1 00
350 Sheets Horn,	-	-	35 00
616 lbs. Lamp Black,	-	-	24 64

1	Brig's Galley, - - -	400 00
4	Sloop's Galleys, - - -	3,200 00
7	Frigate's Galleys, - - -	7,000 00
3	74's Galleys, - - -	3,600 00
20	Composition Air Port Plunges, -	130 00
1,754	Tons Anthracite Coal, - - -	8,770 00
1,269	Tons Soft Coal, - - -	6,345 00
7	Reams Cap Paper, - - -	21 00
3	Reams Letter Paper, - - -	12 00
4	Reams Regulation Paper, -	24 00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reams Letter Paper, printed headings, -	7 50
4	8-20 Reams Envelope Paper, - -	22 00
3	Reams Blotting Paper, - - -	12 00
9	Requisition Books, printed, - -	27 00
1	Blank Book, 3 quires, - - -	75
2	Blank Books, 2 quires, - - -	1 00
12	Blank Books, 1 quire, - - -	3 00
12	Memorandum Books, - - -	3 00
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gross Faber's Lead Pencils, - -	34 00
14	2-12 Dozen Drawing Pencils, - -	17 71
1	Dozen Stenographic Pencils, - -	50
15	Quires Blotting Boards, - - -	9 00
35	Bottles Black Ink, - - -	8 75
15	Bottles Red Ink, - - -	3 75
30	Bottles Carmine, - - -	3 60
12	Ink Stands, - - -	4 44
1	Box Drawing Instruments, - - -	10 00
2	Boxes Water Colors, - - -	8 00
2	Ink Saucers, - - -	12
18	Round Rulers, - - -	3 60
16	Parallel Rulers, - - -	12 00
2	Flat Rulers, - - -	20
100	Official Envelopes, - - -	80
900	Official Envelopes, - - -	5 40
19	Single Slates, - - -	4 75
11	Log Slates, double, - - -	13 75
4	Penknives, - - -	6 00
34	Sheets Drawing Paper, atlas, - -	4 08
28	Sheets Drawing Paper, Bristol boards, -	5 04
64	Sheets Drawing Paper, imperial, -	6 40
9	Sheets Drawing Paper, antiquarian, -	4 50
72	Sheets Drawing Paper, medium, -	3 60
37	Sheets Drawing Paper, Columbian, -	3 70
12	Sheets Drawing Paper, demy, -	48
12	Sheets Drawing Paper, cap size, -	36
116	Sheets Tracing Paper, - - -	23 20
72	Yards Tracing Cloth, - - -	25 20

26	Sheets Double Elephant,	-	-	5	20
24	Sheets Drawing Paper, royal,	-	-	1	20
24	Sheets Drawing Paper, super royal,	-	-	1	44
136	Sheets Drawing Paper,	-	-	20	40
6	5-20 Reams Cartridge Paper,	-	-	31	25
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reams Log Paper,	-	-	15	00
1	Ream Distribution Rolls,	-	-	15	00
4	Blank Books, semi-monthly reports,	-	-	15	00
20	Steam Log Books, quarterly,	-	-	70	00
18	Steam Log Books, yearly,	-	-	144	00
1	Ream Blank Requisitions,	-	-	10	00
$\frac{1}{2}$	Ream Monthly Returns,	-	-	2	50
2	Reams Weekly Returns,	-	-	10	00
18	Pounce Boxes,	-	-	4	50
28	Pieces Silk Taste,	-	-	7	00
4	Dozen Erasive Rubber,	-	-	5	00
80	Pen Holders,	-	-	1	60
5	Ivory Paper Folders,	-	-		63
1	Eraser,	-	-		50
5	4-12 Dozen Red Tape,	-	-	2	67
4	Dozen German Silver Drafting Tacks,	-	-	1	20
43	Drafting Pins,	-	-	19	35
7,050	Quills,	-	-	70	50
23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gross Steel Pens,	-	-	5	50
1,150	Slate Pencils,	-	-	3	45
37	Camel's Hair Pencils,	-	-		74
12	Papers Ink Powder,	-	-		36
25	Sand Boxes,	-	-	3	75
140	lbs. Black Sand,	-	-	7	00
19	Gunter's Scales,	-	-	5	70
7	lbs. Gum Arabic,	-	-	3	50
14	lbs. Sealing Wax,	-	-	8	40
2	Portfolios,	-	-	3	00
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Wafers,	-	-	3	40
7	Wafer Seals,	-	-	3	50
5	lbs. Erasive Rubber,	-	-	10	00
364,340	lbs. Round Iron,	-	-	10,930	20
262,023	lbs. Square Iron,	-	-	7,860	69
282,837	lbs. Flat Iron,	-	-	8,485	11
17,495	lbs. Plate Iron,	-	-	524	85

\$753,690 83

Timber and Timber Materials, Boats and Spars.

Live Oak for Ships of the Line:

88,188	Cubic Feet Frame, cut to mould,	
46,641	Cubic Feet Promiscuous Timber,	
48,833	Cubic Feet 10 sets complete Beams,	
2,949	Cubic Feet 1 set incomplete Beams,	
6,677	Cubic Feet 7 sets complete Keelsons,	
528	Cubic Feet 1 set incomplete Keelsons,	
	1 Knee,	
Amounting to		276,567 55

Live Oak for Frigates:

10,017	Cubic Feet Frame, cut to mould,	
13,326	Cubic Feet Promiscuous Timber,	
9,199	Cubic Feet 5 sets complete Beams,	
304	Cubic Feet 2 incomplete Beams,	
8,974	Cubic Feet 7 complete sets Keelsons,	
1,926	Cubic Feet incomplete Keelsons,	
	40 Knees,	
Amounting to		63,322 91

Live Oak for Sloops:

23,826	Cubic Feet Frame, cut to mould,	
47,825	Cubic Feet Promiscuous Timber,	
88	Cubic Feet complete sets Keelsons;	
870	Cubic Feet incomplete sets Keelsons,	
	85 Knees;	
Amounting to		175,871 96

Live Oak for Brigs or Schooners:

1,101	Cubic Feet Frame, cut to mould,	
14,647	Cubic Feet Promiscuous Timber,	
207	Cubic Feet incomplete sets Keelsons,	
	8 Knees,	
Amounting to		19,177 36

Live Oak for Steamers:

25	Cubic Feet Frame, cut to mould,	
769	Cubic Feet Promiscuous Timber,	
5,745	Cubic Feet 4 complete sets Keelsons,	
	Amounting to	10,188 25

Live Oak for Steamers for harbor defence:

9,545	Cubic Feet Frame, cut to mould,	
1,000	Cubic Feet Promiscuous Timber,	
864	Cubic Feet 1 set incomplete Keelsons,	
	Amounting to	16,837 24

White Oak:

77,807	Lineal Feet White Oak Plank,	-	4,668 42
1,836	Cubic Feet White Oak Plank Stocks,		633 42
1,030	Cubic Feet White Oak Curved Timber,		412 00
22,020	Lineal Feet White Oak Gun Carriage		
	Timber,	- - - -	1,431 40
918	White Oak Knees,	- - - -	7,389 90

Yellow Pine:

55,117	Cubic Feet Yellow Pine Beams,	31,270 20
28,615	Cubic Feet Yellow Pine Mast Timber,	16,882 85

St. Domingo Mahogany:

1,500	Feet 5 inch St. Domingo Mahogany Plank,	270 00
7,000	Feet 4 inch St. Domingo Mahogany Plank,	1,260 00
2,500	Feet 3 inch St. Domingo Mahogany Plank,	450 00
1,050	Feet 2 inch St. Domingo Mahogany Plank,	189 00
6,100	Feet 1 inch St. Domingo Mahogany Boards,	1,638 00

Baywood:

1,940	Feet 5 inch Baywood Plank,	- -	349 20
2,598	Feet 4 inch Baywood Plank,	- -	467 64
5,456	Feet 3 inch Baywood Plank,	- -	982 08
1,830	Feet 2 inch Baywood Plank,	- -	329 40
7,837	Feet 1 inch Baywood Boards,	- -	1,410 66

Cherry:

840	Feet 3 inch Cherry Plank,	- -	58 80
2,380	Feet 2 inch Cherry Plank,	- -	166 60
5,982	Feet 1 inch Cherry Boards,	- -	418 74

Black Walnut:

462 Feet 4 inch Black Walnut Plank,	-	32 34
279 Feet 3 inch Black Walnut Plank,	-	19 53
13,374 Feet 1 inch Black Walnut Boards,	-	936 18

Ash Logs:

273 Cubic Feet Ash Logs,	-	87 36
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Ash:

287 Feet 5 inch Ash Plank,	-	11 48
4,268 Feet 4 inch Ash Plank,	-	170 72
21,884 Feet 3 inch Ash Plank,	-	875 36
2,687 Feet 2½ inch Ash Plank,	-	107 48
6,249 Feet 2 inch Ash Plank,	-	249 96
18,015 Feet 1½ inch Ash Plank,	-	720 60
30,834 Feet 1 inch Ash Boards,	-	1,233 36

Elm:

6,555 Feet 4 inch Elm Plank,	-	327 75
20,480 Feet 3 inch Elm Plank,	-	1,024 00
276 Feet 2 inch Elm Plank,	-	13 80
1,599 Feet 1½ inch Elm Plank,	-	79 95
271 Feet 1 inch Elm Boards,	-	13 55
9,595 Feet ¾ inch Elm Boards,	-	479 75

Cypress:

5,879 Feet 1½ inch Cypress Plank,	-	235 16
45,423 Feet 1 inch Cypress Boards,	-	1,816 92
46,291 Feet ¾ inch Cypress Boards,	-	1,851 64
2,256 Feet ½ inch Cypress Boards,	-	90 24

Elm Gun Carriage Timber:

1,524 Feet Elm Gun Carriage Timber,	-	99 06
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Merchantable White Pine:

2,254 Feet 3 inch Merchantable White Pine Plank,	67 62
15,549 Feet 2 inch Merchantable White Pine Plank,	466 47
21,790 Feet 1½ inch Merchantable White Pine Plank,	653 70
1,120 Feet 1 inch Merchantable White Pine Boards,	33 60

Clear White Pine:

856 Feet 5 inch Clear White Pine Plank,	36 38
28,592 Feet 4 inch Clear White Pine Plank,	1,215 16

28,434	Feet 3 inch Clear White Pine Plank,	1,208	45
92,562	Feet 2 inch Clear White Pine Plank,	3,933	88
112,730	Feet 1½ inch Clear White Pine Plank,	4,791	03
28,673	Feet 1¼ inch Clear White Pine Plank,	1,218	60
64,793	Feet 1 inch Clear White Pine Boards,	2,753	70
48,642	Feet ½ inch Clear White Pine Boards,	2,067	28

Oar Rafters:

1,484	Oar Rafters,	-	-	-	-	1,484	00
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Capstan Bars:

322	Capstan Bars,	-	-	-	-	634	34
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Hickory Butts:

51	Hickory Butts,	-	-	-	-	127	50
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Locust:

1,096	Cubic Feet Locust Timber,	-	-	1,370	00
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Keel Pieces:

22,237	Cubic Feet Keel Pieces,	-	-	12,230	35
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Rudder Stocks:

3,715	Cubic Feet Rudder Stock,	-	-	2,229	00
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In Mast House:

For Line of Battle Ships:

	Main, Fore and Mizen Masts and Bowsprits,	9,068	99
1	Topmast, 2 Topsail Yards, 2 Topmast Yards,	183	35
1	Topmast, - - - -	126	00

For Frigates:

3	Topsail Yards and 2 Topmasts,	-	182	40
1	Jibboom and 1 Spanker Boom,	-	90	00
3	Pole Topgallant Masts, 3 Topsail Masts,	-	95	00
6	Topgallant Yards, 3 Gaffs,	-	70	00
2	Swinging Booms, 3 Stump Topgallant Masts,	-	45	00
5	Royal Yards, 2 Whiskers,	-	30	00
1	Dolphin Striker, 4 Topmast S. S. Booms,	-	54	00
1	Flying Jibboom, 4 Topgallant S. S. Booms,	-	17	00
1	Set Studding Sail Yards,	-	20	00
1	Mizzen Mast,	-	608	40

1 Bowsprit,	-	-	-	-	893 40
1 Bowsprit Cap,	-	-	-	-	20 00
2 Half Main Yards, 4 Half 'Topsail Yards,					525 32
1 Topmast, 2 Topgallant Masts,	-	-	-	-	83 36
1 Mizzen Topsail Yard,	-	-	-	-	11 00
3 Lower Trestletrees,	-	-	-	-	20 00

For 2d Class Frigates:

1 Foremast,	-	-	-	-	725 00
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For Sloops:

2 Topmasts, 1 Topsail Yard,	-	-	-	-	400 00
2 Stump and 3 Pole Topgallant Masts,	-	-	-	-	52 00
1 Trysail Mast, 5 Topgallant S. S. Masts,	-	-	-	-	21 00
2 Gaffs, 2 Topmasts S. S. Booms,	-	-	-	-	44 00
4 Topgallant and 3 Royal Yards,	-	-	-	-	30 00
5 Topmasts, spare,	-	-	-	-	250 00
4 Topmasts,	-	-	-	-	250 00
1 Half Lower Yard, 1 Jibboom,	-	-	-	-	134 96
2 Foremasts,	-	-	-	-	563 80
2 Mizzen Masts, 1 Bowsprit,	-	-	-	-	151 50

For Brigs:

2 Lower and 2 Topsail Yards,	-	-	-	-	22 00
1 Topgallant and 1 Royal Yard,	-	-	-	-	5 00
1 Main Boom, 2 Gaffs,	-	-	-	-	20 00
1 Jibboom, 1 Flying Jibboom,	-	-	-	-	10 00
3 Topmasts, 1 Top,	-	-	-	-	25 00
2 Swinging Booms, 1 Topgallant Mast,	-	-	-	-	7 50
6 Spruce Poles,	-	-	-	-	1 74
1 Spruce Pole,	-	-	-	-	29
1 Spruce Spar, 5 inch,	-	-	-	-	1 00
4 Spruce Spars, 26 inch,	-	-	-	-	5 20
4 Spruce Poles,	-	-	-	-	1 16
6 Spruce Poles,	-	-	-	-	1 74
1 Spruce Spar, 4 inch,	-	-	-	-	80
1 Spruce Pole,	-	-	-	-	29
1 Spruce Spar, 17 inch,	-	-	-	-	3 40
4 Spruce Poles,	-	-	-	-	1 16
4 Spruce Pea Sticks,	-	-	-	-	11 00
4 Spruce Spars, 28 inch,	-	-	-	-	5 60
7 Spruce Poles,	-	-	-	-	2 03
1 Spruce Spar, 8 inch,	-	-	-	-	1 60
1 Spruce Pole,	-	-	-	-	29

Boats on Hand:

1 Barge, old,	-	-	-	-	100 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	500 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	400 00
1 Barge, old,	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	500 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	400 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	350 00
1 Cutter, half finished,	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Whale Boat, old,	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	350 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Whale Boat, half finished,	-	-	-	-	125 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	600 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Cutter, old,	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Whale Boat, old,	-	-	-	-	150 00
1 Floating Water Engine Boat, old,	-	-	-	-	300 00
1 Launch, old,	-	-	-	-	75 00
1 Whale Boat, old,	-	-	-	-	60 00
1 Gig, old,	-	-	-	-	50 00
1 Gig, old,	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 Gig, old,	-	-	-	-	150 00

\$701,193 11

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.**Navy Yard, Gosport, Oct. 10, 1861.*

Miscellaneous Articles on hand 30th June, 1861.

A quantity of Rough Dressed Stone, valued at	9,607 66	
A quantity of Rough Stone, valued at	2,422 31	
A quantity of Slate, valued at	7,822 17	
	<hr/>	19,852 14
Medicines and Medical Stores at Hos- pital,	5,500 00	
Medicines and Medical Stores at Navy Yard,	579 06	
	<hr/>	6,079 06
		<hr/>
		\$25,931 20

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.**Navy Yard, Gosport, Va. Oct. 19, 1861.*

REPORT

Of Provisions, Clothing and Small Stores on hand at the Gosport Navy Yard 30th June, 1861, and turned over for the use of the Confederate States.

Provisions:

11,089 lbs. Bread,	-	-	-	-	443	56
991 bbls. Beef,	-	-	-	-	15,856	00
674 bbls. Pork,	-	-	-	-	13,480	00
44 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls. Flour,	-	-	-	-	289	25
854 lbs. Rice,	-	-	-	-	38	43
5,012 lbs. Dried Apples,	-	-	-	-	338	31
2,394 lbs. Pickles,	-	-	-	-	119	70
684 lbs. Sugar,	-	-	-	-	56	43
270 lbs. Tea,	-	-	-	-	91	80
585 lbs. Coffee,	-	-	-	-	99	45
1,939 lbs. Butter,	-	-	-	-	562	31
589 lbs. Cheese,	-	-	-	-	106	02
92 Gallons Beans,	-	-	-	-	15	64
728 Gallons Molasses,	-	-	-	-	291	20
948 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons Vinegar,	-	-	-	-	142	28
611 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons Whiskey,	-	-	-	-	189	57
28,800 Rations Mixed Vegetables,	-	-	-	-	460	80
3,865 Bread Bags,	-	-	-	-	1,584	65

Clothing:

211 Pea Jackets,	-	-	-	-	1,926	43
2,022 Blue Cloth Round Jackets,	-	-	-	-	12,738	60
992 Blue Flannel Jumpers,	-	-	-	-	1,269	76
1,942 Blue Cloth Trowsers,	-	-	-	-	6,797	00
937 Blue Satinet Trowsers,	-	-	-	-	2,155	10
1,972 Canvas Duck Trowsers,	-	-	-	-	2,169	20
1,937 Barnsley Sheeting Frocks,	-	-	-	-	2,169	44
69 Blue Flannel Over Shirts,	-	-	-	-	100	74
1,044 Blue Flannel Under Shirts,	-	-	-	-	1,127	52
341 Blue Flannel Drawers,	-	-	-	-	354	64
4,822 $\frac{3}{4}$ Yards Blue Flannel,	-	-	-	-	1,929	10
3,130 $\frac{3}{4}$ Yards Barnsley Sheeting,	-	-	-	-	1,909	76
4,620 Yards Canvas Duck,	-	-	-	-	1,386	23
3,292 Yards Blue Nankeen,	-	-	-	-	312	74

1,501	Pairs Calf Skin Shoes,	-	-	2,551	70
1,017	Pairs Kip Skin Shoes,	-	-	1,525	50
4,704	Pairs Woolen Socks,	-	-	1,458	24
178	Mattresses,	-	-	818	80
1,728	Blankets,	-	-	3,162	24
623	Blue Cloth Caps,	-	-	392	49
350	Seamless Caps,	-	-	318	50
375	Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	-	-	375	00
26	Pair Linen Trowsers,	-	-	17	42
46	Extra Mattress Covers,	-	-	24	84
36	Gutta Percha Jackets,	-	-	144	00
45	Gutta Percha Trowsers,	-	-	112	50
38	Gutta Percha Caps,	-	-	29	26
96	Yards Painted Cloth,	-	-	48	00
935	Yards Burlaps,	-	-	149	60

Small Stores:

12,306	lbs. Tobacco,	-	-	2,830	38
4,485	lbs. Salt Water Soap,	-	-	224	25
100	lbs. Beeswax,	-	-	28	00
282 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. White Thread,	-	-	240	13
200 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Black Thread,	-	-	170	42
426	Pieces Ribbon,	-	-	268	38
756	Pieces White Tape,	-	-	18	90
394	Pieces Black Tape,	-	-	7	88
60	Spools Cotton,	-	-	2	25
260	Pocket Handkerchiefs,	-	-	31	20
59	Papers Needles,	-	-	89	
891	Thimbles,	-	-	8	91
428	Jack Knives,	-	-	98	44
197	Pairs Scissors,	-	-	29	55
144	Razors,	-	-	33	12
121	Razor Straps,	-	-	16	94
26	Shaving Boxes,	-	-	6	76
31	Shaving Brushes,	-	-	4	65
444	Cakes Soap,	-	-	13	32
169	Scrub Brushes,	-	-	28	73
202	Blacking Brushes,	-	-	32	32
14	Dozen Eagle Buttons, large,	-	-	3	92
126	Dozen Medium Buttons,	-	-	34	02
272	Dozen Eagle Buttons,	-	-	43	52
2,955	Dozen Dead Eye Buttons,	-	-	29	55
407	Fine Combs,	-	-	61	05
228	Coarse Combs,	-	-	47	88
164	Mess Kettles,	-	-	164	00
120	Mess Pans,	-	-	66	00

1,058	Tin Pots,	-	-	-	-	95	22
559	Tin Pans,	-	-	-	-	55	90
37	Spoons,	-	-	-	-	2	22
2,897	Bottles Mustard,	-	-	-	-	347	64
324	Bottles Pepper,	-	-	-	-	220	50
324	Boxes Blacking,	-	-	-	-	14	58
2,200	Hands Grass,	-	-	-	-	55	00

Miscellaneous or Contingent Account:

10,185 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. Candles,	-	-	-	-	2,648	30
6	Iron Chests,	-	-	-	-	185	00
743	Small Store Boxes,	-	-	-	-	222	90
4	Sets Paymasters' Books.						

\$90,032 37

REPORT

*Of Articles belonging to the Light House Department, on hand
June 30, 1861.*

Articles from Cape Henry Light House:

4	100 Gallon Oil Butts,	-	-	-	48 00
180	Gallons Spermaceti Oil,	-	-	-	270 00
3	Mechanical Lamps, 2d order,	-	-	-	15 00
1	Oil Feeder,	-	-	-	25
1	Rouge Box,	-	-	-	25
8	Burner Brushes,	-	-	-	1 75
6	Machine Brushes,	-	-	-	1 50
1	Dusting Brush,	-	-	-	25
1	Drill and Bit,	-	-	-	1 00
1	Buff Skin,	-	-	-	1 00
8	Linen Towels,	-	-	-	1 50
1	Rod Lamp,	-	-	-	1 00
3	Oil Cans, small,	-	-	-	75
1	Screw Driver,	-	-	-	25
1	Soldering Iron,	-	-	-	50

Articles in Light House Office:

2	Carpets,	-	-	-	5 00
3	Desks,	-	-	-	40 00
1	Large Table,	-	-	-	10 00
4	Chairs,	-	-	-	4 00
1	Stool,	-	-	-	50
2	Presses,	-	-	-	20 00
3	Eight Day Clocks,	-	-	-	36 00
3	24 Hour Clocks,	-	-	-	15 00
3	Ink Stands,	-	-	-	1 50
1	Coal Scuttle and Fire Set,	-	-	-	75
2	Oleometers,	-	-	-	10 00
1	Post Office Seal,	-	-	-	2 50
2	Rod Lamps,	-	-	-	2 00
2	Vols. Ures' Dictionary,	-	-	-	10 00
1	Vol. Worcester's Dictionary,	-	-	-	6 00
1	Bryan's Encyclopædia,	-	-	-	4 00
1	Lot Light House Blank Books,	-	-	-	25 00
1	Lithograph Book, not valued,	-	-	-	

1	Box Charts, not valued,	-	-	
5	Engravings of Lenses,	-	-	1 00
1	Seal Press,	-	-	3 50
1	Oil Stone,	-	-	10
1	Lot Books, upon various subjects,	-	-	5 00
1	Lot Stationery, &c.	-	-	2 50
1	Quadrant, and 2 Hour Glasses,	-	-	5 00
1	Tap, and Set of Dies,	-	-	2 50
5	Flexible Brushes,	-	-	50
19	Chimney Brushes,	-	-	4 50
10	Paint Brushes,	-	-	5 00
1	Sash Brush,	-	-	25
23	Whitewash Brushes,	-	-	9 50
34	Scrub Brushes,	-	-	4 50
4	Wolf's Head Brushes,	-	-	1 00
28	Burner Brushes,	-	-	7 00
20	Hand Dusting Brushes,	-	-	5 00
29	Sweeping Brushes,	-	-	8 70
10	Feather Brushes,	-	-	2 50
18	Ship Scrapers,	-	-	9 00
5	Slates,	-	-	1 50
24	Dozen Towels,	-	-	72 00
9	Buff Skins,	-	-	9 00
4	Vols. Patent Office Reports, not valued,			
30	Pairs Scissors,	-	-	7 50
3	Putty Knives,	-	-	75
1	Black Walnut Extension Table,	-	-	7 50
1	Dozen Letter Portfolios,	-	-	10 00
5	Bottles Ink,	-	-	1 00
9	Large Blank Books,	-	-	72 00
2	Boxes Yellow Soap, 162 lbs.	-	-	6 48
5	Boxes Yellow Soap, 200 lbs.	-	-	8 00
3	Medicine Chests,	-	-	30 00
1	Mortise Lock,	-	-	1 00
1	Saw,	-	-	50
1	Hatchet,	-	-	50
1	Shovel,	-	-	50
2	Spirit Levels,	-	-	5 00
1	Cord Box,	-	-	50
1	Lot 1st Order Block Cord,	-	-	5 00
5	Coils Cotton Block Cord,	-	-	10 00
20	Quires Blank Forms, not valued,			
7	Coast Survey Reports, not valued,			
	Letter Books, Office Archives, Correspondence from 1852 to 1861.			
2	Fog Horns,	-	-	50
1	Fountain and Lamp Reflector,	-	-	5 00

Articles in old Custom House:

1 Jones' Fog Bell, 1,500 lbs.	-	-	600 00
1 Jones' Fog Bell, broken, 500 lbs.	-	-	100 00
5 100 Gallon Oil Butts,	-	-	60 00
11 50 Gallon Oil Butts,	-	-	82 50
3 30 Gallon Oil Butts,	-	-	22 50
2 40 Gallon Oil Butts,	-	-	15 00
1 Cask Oil, 87 gallons,			
1 Cask Oil, 95 gallons,			
1 Cask Oil, 116 gallons,			
1 Cask Oil, 81 gallons,			
1 Cask Oil, 79 gallons,			
1 Cask Oil, 92 gallons,			
1 Cask Oil, 40 gallons—590 gallons,			
Amounting to			885 00
1 bbl. Oil, 40 gallons,			
1 bbl. Oil, 28 gallons—68 gallons,			
Amounting to			102 00
1 Butt Oil containing 20 gallons, not full,			
1 Butt Oil containing 25 gallons,			
1 Butt Oil containing 25 gallons,			
1 Butt Oil containing 15 gallons,			
1 Butt Oil containing 15 gallons,			
1 Butt Oil containing 90 gallons,			
1 Butt Oil, full, 100 gallons,			
1 Butt Oil, full, 100 gallons,			
1 Butt Oil, containing 25 gallons,			
1 Butt Oil, containing 10 gallons,			
1 Butt Oil, containing 20 gallons,			
1 Butt Oil, containing 20 gallons,			
1 Butt Oil, containing 20 gallons,			
1 Butt Oil, containing 3 gallons,			
488 gallons, amounting to			732 00
1 Butt Drip Oil, 80 gallons,	-	-	60 00
3 Brass Hand Pumps,	-	-	7 50
4 Tin Hand Pumps,	-	-	1 00
1 Lot Yellow Metal, 2,000 lbs.	-	-	200 00
1 Copper Chimney,	-	-	50 00
5 Iron Day Marks,	-	-	25 00
1 Lot Old Copper, 50 lbs.	-	-	10 00
1 Lot Wrought Iron, 2,000 lbs.	-	-	20 00
1 Rotary Oil Pump and Hose,	-	-	30 00
10 Oil Cans,	-	-	2 00
1 Light Boat Wrench,	-	-	15 00
6 Large Oil Casks,	-	-	6 00
3 Small Oil Casks,	-	-	1 50

10 Oil Carriers,	-	-	-	-	8 00
1 Chicken Coop,	-	-	-	-	5 00
7 Tar Brushes,	-	-	-	-	50
1 Lot Bricks,	-	-	-	-	1 00
600 lbs. Wrought Iron Buoy Shackles,	-	-	-	-	60 00
4 Mooring Swivels and Shackles, 600 lbs.	-	-	-	-	120 00
500 lbs. Black Paint,	-	-	-	-	30 00
18 Sheets Copper, 4 lbs. each, 72 lbs.	-	-	-	-	20 16
12 Sheets Yellow Metal, 3 lbs. each, 36 lbs.	-	-	-	-	7 20
1 Saw,	-	-	-	-	50
20 lbs. Putty,	-	-	-	-	80
1 Lot Pinch Bars and Cant Hooks,	-	-	-	-	5 00
2 Pitch Pots,	-	-	-	-	3 00
2 Augers,	-	-	-	-	50
5 Draw Buckets,	-	-	-	-	2 50
500 Yards Lamp Wicks,	-	-	-	-	10 00
2 Pairs Scales,	-	-	-	-	3 00
60 lbs. Polishing Rouge,	-	-	-	-	24 00
31 lbs. Chrome Yellow,	-	-	-	-	6 20
40 lbs. Spanish Whiting,	-	-	-	-	4 00
4 Sets Measures,	-	-	-	-	5 00
12 Gallons Spirits Wine,	-	-	-	-	3 60
9 Cans,	-	-	-	-	2 25
1 Tool Chest and Lot Tools,	-	-	-	-	30 00
2 Axes,	-	-	-	-	1 50
1 Hand Saw,	-	-	-	-	1 00
1 Rigging Screw,	-	-	-	-	7 00
3 Soldering Irons,	-	-	-	-	1 50
1 Monkey Wrench,	-	-	-	-	1 00
1 Parlor Stove and Pipe,	-	-	-	-	4 00
240 Dozen 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th Order of Chimneys,	-	-	-	-	240 00
8 Dozen Rod Lamp Chimneys,	-	-	-	-	8 00
360 Dozen Lamp Wicks,	-	-	-	-	10 80
30 Dozen Costan Lamp Chimneys,	-	-	-	-	30 00
1 Lot Hoop Iron,	-	-	-	-	4 00
1 Brass Bucket,	-	-	-	-	1 00
23 Brass Cocks,	-	-	-	-	69 00
2 Oil Strainers,	-	-	-	-	4 00
31 Air Cocks,	-	-	-	-	31 00
1 Old Brass Lamp,	-	-	-	-	2 00
5 Lighting Lanterns,	-	-	-	-	1 50
3 Large Plates Glass,	-	-	-	-	75 00
10 Plates Double Thick Glass,	-	-	-	-	40 00
12 Plates French Double Thick Glass,	-	-	-	-	60 00
16 Panes Glass, 12x14,	-	-	-	-	
23 Panes Glass, 10x12,	-	-	-	-	

50 Panes Glass, 7x19,		
50 Panes Glass, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$,		
50 Panes Glass, 8x10,		
	189 Panes amounting to	18 90
16 Panes Double Thick Glass, 9x11,	-	3 20
1 Piece Copper Lightning Rod,	-	5 00
1 Shovel,	-	50
1 Sweeping Brush,	-	25
1 Wolf's Head Brush,	-	25
1 Globe Lantern,	-	75
1 Copper Wire Lightning Rod,	-	15 00
175 lbs. Spikes and Nails,	-	8 75
2 Lantern Wenchers,	-	100 00
3 Hawsers,	-	75 00
1 Lot of old Blocks and Falls,	-	100 00
1 Lot of Gunny Bags,	-	20 00
6 Oil Casks,	-	3 00
7 Oil Breakers,	-	3 50
1 Lot of Cast Iron, 400 lbs.	-	2 00
1 Set of Hand Rails, iron,		
Stanchions and Ladder,	-	35 00
2 Old Wrought Iron Water Tanks,	-	100 00
1 Spade,	-	50
1 Hoe,	-	50
1 Pump Brake and Rod,	-	1 50
6 Pairs Side Steps,	-	10 00
2 Grindstones,	-	5 00
2 Devil's Claws,	-	2 00
8 Buoy Straps and Bands,	-	24 00
4 Grapnell Irons,	-	20 00
2 Composition Lanterns, belonging to Light Boats,	-	50 00
100 lbs. Copper and Brass,	-	20 00
20 lbs. Copper Spikes and Bolts,	-	4 00
1 Lot of Chain and rigging,	-	150 00
4 Lantern Runners and Chains for Light Boats,	-	10 00
50 lbs. Oakum,	-	3 25
1 Lot of Spun Yarn, 10 lbs.	-	1 50
1 Binnacle,	-	10 00
1 Lot of Patterns for Castings,		
6 Jugs,	-	3 00
1 Lot Paint Kegs,	-	2 50
1 Bung Borer,	-	50
1 Boat,	-	20 00
1 Light House Lantern, Deck, of Cast Iron,		
2,000 lbs.	-	100 00
4 Cast Iron Steps, old, 280 lbs.	-	4 20
1,000 lbs. Wrought Iron,	-	10 00

1	Cast Iron Weight, 1,000 lbs.	-	-	5 00
1	Piece Chain, 130 fathoms, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 16,887 lbs.			
1	Piece Chain, 90 fathoms, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 11,700 lbs.			
1	Piece Chain, 30 fathoms, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 2,861 lbs.			
1	Piece Chain, 120 fathoms, 1 inch, 7,642 lbs.			
10	Buoy Chains, forward,			
1	Piece Chain, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 3,360 lbs.			
1	Buoy Chain, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1,800 lbs.			
	44,250 lbs. amounting to		2,212 50	
2	Pairs Cant Hooks,	-	-	1 50
1	Lot Lumber, &c.	-	-	30 00
1	Copper Cutting Machine, of iron,	-	-	10 00
1	Lot of Mast Hoops,	-	-	3 00
2	Lots Hatch Covers,	-	-	5 00
10	lbs. Solder,	-	-	1 00
1	5th Order Lenze,	-	-	500 00
1	6th Order Lenze,	-	-	300 00
1	6th Order Lenze and Accessories,	-	-	300 00
2	4th Order White Flashes and Clock Machine,			75 00
1	2d Order Lenze and Accessories complete,		5,000 00	
1	4th Order Lenze and Accessories complete,		250 00	
2	Steamers' Lenzes and Stand,	-	-	120 00
1	5th Order Lenze Pedestal, &c.	-	-	350 00
1	4th Order Lenze Pedestal,	-	-	500 00
1	5th Order Lenze, 2 Flashes and Clock Machine,			600 00
10	Rod Lamps,	-	-	10 00
9	4th Order Franklin Lamps,	-	-	90 00
3	Moderator Lamps,	-	-	3 00
1	1st Order Lantern complete,	-	-	4,000 00
4	Costau Lamps,	-	-	200 00
3	Hydraulic Lamps,	-	-	3 00
6	Fountain Lamps and Burners, 4th order,			60 00
1	Hand Lenze,	-	-	5 00
1	Fountain Lamp,	-	-	10 00
10	Buoy Chains, 7 fathoms each, 5,000 lbs.			150 00

Articles at St. Helena:

11	2d Class Iron Nun Buoys complete,	-	1,815 00
6	2d Class Iron Can Buoys complete,	-	1,110 00
3	1st Class Iron Can Buoys complete,	-	1,050 00
13	Spar Buoys,	-	260 00
3	2d Class Iron Sinkers,	-	9 00
1	1st Class Iron Sinker,	-	4 00
1	1st Class Iron Ballast Ball,	-	2 50
3	3d Class Iron Ballast Balls,	-	3 00
9	Stone Sinkers,	-	67 50

[Doc. No. 40.]

125

200 lbs. Wrought Iron,	-	-	2 00
110 Spar Buoys Straps and Bands, 3,850 lbs.			385 00
			<hr/>
			\$25,283 59
			<hr/>

WM. H. PETERS,
Commissioner.

Navy Yard, Gosport, Oct. 19, 1861.

Recapitulation of Paper D.

Ordinance and Ordnance Stores,	-	-	341,536	83
Miscellaneous Articles in the various Store Houses,	-	-	753,690	83
Timber and Timber Materials and Spars,	-	-	694,533	11
Boats,	-	-	6,660	00
Stone and Granite,	-	-	19,852	14
Medicines and Medical Stores,	-	-	6,079	06
Provisions,	-	-	34,165	40
Clothing,	-	-	47,474	35
Small Stores and Contingent,	-	-	8,392	62
Miscellaneous Articles in Light House Department,	-	-	25,283	59
				<hr/>
				\$1,937,667 93

E.

REPORT

OF DISBURSEMENTS IN MONEY FROM THE 21ST OF APRIL TO
THE 30TH JUNE, 1861.

*Report of Disbursements at the Naval Station, Norfolk, from
the 21st April, 1861, to the 30th June, 1861, by the Common-
wealth of Virginia.*

Disbursed by George Loyall, Esq , Navy Agent,	
Norfolk, - - - -	17,767 73
By Paymaster R. Taylor, - - -	7,543 95
By Paymaster W. H. Peters, - - -	102,050 99
	<hr/>
	\$127,361 68
	<hr/>

WM. H. PETERS, Com'r.

Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., Sept. 20, 1861.

F.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

		On hand 21st April, 1861.	Expended from 21st April to 30th June, 1861.	On hand July 1, 1861, and turned over to Confederate States.
Paper "A,"	- -	4,810,056 68	- -	4,810,056 68
Paper "B,"	- -	2,497,130 92		
Paper "C,"	- -	- -	559,588 85	
Paper "D,"	- -	- -		1,937,667 93
Paper "E,"	- -	- -	127,361 68	
		\$7,307,187 60	\$686,900 53	\$6,747,724 61

WM. H. PETERS, *Com'r.**Navy Yard, Gosport, Oct. 19, 1861.*

INVENTORY

OF

MUSKET MACHINERY,

TAKEN AT

HARPER'S FERRY,

AND NOW IN THE

ARMORY AT RICHMOND.

Components received from Harper's Ferry up to September 1, 1861.

RIFLE MUSKET, MODEL 1855.	No.	Price.	Amount.
Tips for Stocks:		\$ c. m.	
Cast, - - -	1,582	0 02 5	\$39 55
Various stages, - - -	518	0 06 5	33 67
Polished, - - -	1,074	0 13 0	139 62
Tip Screws:			
Finished, - - -	2,077	0 04 0	83 08
Polished, - - -	564	0 04 4	28 77
Stocks:			
Complete, - - -	2,084	1 21 0	2,521 64
Various stages, - - -	1,309	0 60 0	785 40
Rough, - - -	30,600	0 32 2	9,853 20
Butt Plates:			
Forged, - - -	425	0 08 0	34 00
Various stages, - - -	293	0 18 5	54 20
Butt Plate Screws:			
Forged, - - -	1,400	0 01 1	15 40
Various stages, - - -	2,070	0 02 0	41 40
Polished, - - -	2,192	0 04 0	87 68
Guard Plates:			
Forged, - - -	1,158	0 05 8	67 16
Various stages, - - -	813	0 17 0	138 21
Polished, - - -	72	0 35 0	25 20
Guard Bow Nuts:			
Forged, - - -	300	0 04 0	1 20
Various stages, - - -	2,086	0 05 0	10 43
Guard Bows:			
Forged, - - -	111	0 06 4	7 10
Various stages, - - -	1,885	0 13 0	245 05
Polished, - - -	42	0 27 0	11 34
Swivels:			
Forged, - - -	1,003	2 02 0	20 06
Various stages, - - -	2,187	0 03 9	85 29
Finished, - - -	934	0 07 9	73 78
Triggers:			
Forged, - - -	1,975	0 02 1	41 47
Various stages, - - -	1,099	0 06 0	65 94
Trigger Screws:			
Forged, - - -	1,475	0 03 0	4 42
Polished, - - -	1,142	0 01 0	11 42
Guard Screws:			
Forged, - - -	4,094	0 01 1	45 03
Various stages, - - -	6,630	0 01 7	112 71
Sight Base:			
Forged, - - -	7,785	0 05 2	404 82
Various stages, - - -	33	0 12 0	3 96
First Leaf:			
Forged, - - -	9,321	0 13 4	124 90
Various stages, - - -	1,478	0 07 0	106 46

RIFLE MUSKET, MODEL 1855.	No.	Price.	Amount.
Second Leaf:		\$ c. m.	
Forged, - - -	7,169	0 28 4	\$203 59
Various stages, - - -	1,802	0 10 0	180 20
Base Screws:			
Forged, - - -	1,836	0 06 9	12 66
Various stages - - -			
Joint Screws:			
Forged, - - -	832	0 05 9	4 90
Various stages, - - -	460	0 01 0	4 60
Breech Screws:			
Forged, - - -	1,376	0 05 3	72 92
Various stages, - - -	557	0 10 0	55 70
Finished, - - -	286	0 32 0	91 52
Cones:			
Forged, - - -	10,308	0 01 6	164 92
Various stages, - - -	6,673	0 02 0	133 46
Tempered, - - -	1,694	0 06 0	101 64
Vent Screws:			
Forged, - - -			
Polished, - - -	2,895	0 01 8	52 11
Barrel Plates:			
Drawn, - - -	1,400	0 90 0	1,260 00
Curved, - - -	349	0 94 0	328 06
Barrel Plates for rolling:			
Cut, - - -	2,598	1 03 0	2,675 94
Curved, - - -	548	1 05 0	575 40
Barrels:			
Welded, - - -	814	1 26 0	1,025 64
Conesated, - - -	4,258	1 34 0	5,705 72
Various stages, - - -	5,728	1 61 0	9,222 08
Tang Screws:			
Forged, - - -	438	0 01 0	4 38
Various stages, - - -	608	0 02 5	15 20
Polished, - - -	1,132	0 03 0	33 96
Upper Bands:			
Forged, - - -	2,054	0 03 0	61 62
Various stages, - - -	285	0 06 0	17 10
Middle Bands:			
Forged, - - -	1,035	0 06 0	62 10
Various stages, - - -	808	0 08 5	68 68
Lower Bands:			
Forged, - - -	1,378	0 03 0	41 34
Various stages, - - -	787	0 05 5	43 28
Polished, - - -	370	0 11 0	40 70
Band Springs:			
Forged, - - -	3,821	0 03 0	114 63
Various stages, - - -	1,666	0 04 0	66 64
Polished, - - -	211	0 08 0	16 88
Lock Plates:			
Forged, - - -	1,599	0 10 0	159 90
Various stages, - - -	2,790	0 30 0	837 00
Polished, - - -	42	0 93 5	39 27
Hammers:			
Forged, - - -	491	0 09 6	47 13
Various stages, - - -	4,491	0 20 0	898 20
Polished, - - -	578	0 55 0	317 90

RIFLE MUSKET, MODEL 1855.	No.	Price.	Amount.
Tumbler Screws:		\$ c. m.	
Forged, - - -	2,132	0 06 9	14 71
Polished, - - -	130	0 25 3	3 28
Tumblers:			
Forged, - - -	3,318	0 59 4	197 08
Various stages, - - -	787	0 12 0	94 44
Tempered, - - -	1,057	0 35 1	371 00
Lock Screws:			
Forged, - - -	4,050	0 04 0	16 20
Sear Screws:			
Various stages, - - -	481	0 01 0	4 81
Bridles:			
Forged, - - -	806	0 19 5	15 71
Various stages, - - -	761	0 08 5	64 68
Finished, - - -	221	0 17 0	37 57
Sear Spring Screws:			
Various stages, - - -	224	0 01 0	2 24
Sears:			
Forged, - - -	3,984	0 31 2	93 10
Tempered, - - -	824	0 15 9	131 01
Sear Springs:			
Forged, - - -	1,151	0 20 5	23 59
Various stages, - - -	503	0 06 0	30 18
Main Springs:			
Forged, - - -	462	0 07 2	33 26
Various stages, - - -	653	0 19 5	127 33
Magazine Cover:			
Forged, - - -	1,272	0 03 3	41 97
Various stages, - - -	418	0 13 5	56 43
Finished, - - -	142	0 27 0	38 34
Magazine Cover Stud:			
Forged, - - -	1,380	0 01 0	13 80
Various stages, - - -	1,219	0 02 0	24 38
Main Spring Swivel:			
Finished, - - -	250	0 07 0	17 50
Feeding Fingers:			
Forged, - - -	4,623	0 09 1	42 06
Various stages, - - -	847	0 04 0	33 88
Feeding Finger Screws:			
Finished, - - -	75	0 01 0	75
Feeding Finger Springs:			
Tempered, - - -	1,804	0 23 6	42 57
Magazine Cover Catch:			
Forged, - - -	488	0 08 6	4 19
Various stages, - - -	598	0 03 0	17 94
Magazine Cover Catch Screws:			
Polished, - - -	789	0 01 0	7 89
Locks:			
Complete, - - -	1	3 63 3	3 63
Side Screw Washers:			
Forged, - - -	1,158	0 00 5	5 79
Side Screws:			
Forged, - - -	4,673	0 20 9	97 66
Various stages, - - -	270	0 02 0	7 02
Polished, - - -	968	0 52 7	51 01

RIFLE MUSKET, MODEL 1855.	No.	Price.	Amount.
Ramrods:		\$ c. m.	
Forged, - - -	2,047	0 25 5	\$512 77
Bayonets:			
Forged, - - -	571	0 47 0	268 37
Various stages, - - -	2,014	0 75 0	1,510 50
Bayonet Clasps:			
Various stages, - - -	1,103	0 12 0	132 36
Patch Box Cover:			
Forged, - - -	1,000	0 04 5	45 00
Patch Box Tang:			
Forged, - - -	520	0 04 2	21 84
Various stages, - - -	1,446	0 06 0	86 76
Patch Box Spring:			
Forged, - - -	2,870	0 02 0	57 40
Tempered, - - -	200	0 10 0	20 00
Patch Box Spring Screws:			
Finished, - - -	377	0 02 0	7 54
Patch Box Bolster:			
Finished, - - -	818	0 06 9	56 44
Patch Boxes:			
Assembled, - - -	2,000	0 26 2	524 00
Rifle Musket:			
Model 1855, - - -	1	-	100 00
<i>Appendages.</i>			
Wipers:			
Forged, - - -	2,162	0 03 5	75 67
Various stages, - - -	440	0 05 0	22 00
Screw Driver Wrench:			
Tempered, - - -	1,351	0 10 3	139 15
Screw Driver Blades:			
Forged, - - -	539	0 02 2	11 85
Various stages, - - -	1,130	0 08 0	33 90
Screw Driver Collets:			
Forged, - - -	3,000	0 01 6	4 80
Screw Drivers:			
Complete, - - -	22	0 24 5	5 39
Spring Vice Slide:			
Forged, - - -	242	0 02 6	6 29
Spring Vices:			
Complete, - - -	400	-	74 84
Band Spring Punches:			
Forged, - - -	920	0 04 7	43 24
			\$45,604 64

Components received from Harper's Ferry up to September 1, 1861.

PERCUSSION MUSKET, MODEL 1842.	No.	Price.	Amount.
Rod Springs:		\$ c. m.	
Tempered, - - -	855	0 07 3	\$62 41
Butt Plates:			
Polished, - - -	1,449	0 21 0	304 29
Guard Plates:			
Polished, - - -	1,879	0 28 0	526 12
Guard Bows:			
Polished, - - -	1,660	0 28 0	464 80
Swivels:			
Finished, - - -	6,094	0 06 5	396 11
Triggers:			
Polished, - - -	949	0 09 4	89 20
Guard Screw Tang:			
Polished, - - -	896	0 02 0	17 92
Breech Screws:			
Cut, - - -	190	0 10 5	19 95
Barrels:			
Finished, - - -	1,080	3 56 0	3,844 80
Upper Bands:			
Polished, - - -	892	0 25 0	223 00
Middle Bands:			
Polished, - - -	324	0 21 0	68 04
Lower Bands:			
Polished, - - -	2,194	0 09 8	215 01
Upper Band Springs:			
Polished, - - -	977	0 07 0	68 39
Middle Band Springs:			
Polished, - - -	870	0 04 4	38 28
Lower Band Springs:			
Polished, - - -	800	0 04 4	35 20
Lock Plates:			
Finished, - - -	2,499	0 39 0	974 61
Hammers:			
Polished, - - -	730	0 35 0	255 50
Tumblers:			
Tempered, - - -	877	0 27 0	236 79
Sears:			
Polished, - - -	3,246	0 14 5	470 67
Main Springs:			
Polished, - - -	464	0 25 0	116 00
Side Plates:			
Polished, - - -	1,902	0 05 8	100 80
Bayonet Clasps:			
Finished, - - -	398	0 14 0	55 72
Locks:			
Complete, - - -	6	1 95 0	11 70
Screw Drivers:			
Complete, - - -	2,706	0 12 0	324 72

PERCUSSION MUSKET, MODEL 1842.	No.	Price.	Amount.
Cones for Altered Musket:		\$ c. m.	
Tempered, - - -	2,470	0 04 3	\$106 21
Stocks:			
Finished, - - -	2,736	0 91 0	2,489 76
Bayonets:			
Model 1822, - - -	77	1 00 0	77 00
			<u>\$11,593 00</u>

Machinery received from Harper's Ferry up to Sept. 1st, 1861.

	No.	Amount.
Lathe Turning, double head, - - -	1	\$1,975 50
Iron and Steel, - - -	2	3 9 60
Cutting Screws, very defective, - - -	3	3 5 00
Cutting Screws, iron stand, - - -	4	149 40
Lathe Turning, hand, - - -	5	135 00
Rock Lathe, very defective, - - -	7	90 00
Iron Hand Lathe, - - -	8	135 00
Lathe Cutting Screws, - - -	9	180 00
Cutting Saw Teeth, - - -	12	243 00
Cutting Nuts, - - -	13	223 20
Drilling Sundries, large, - - -	14	720 00
Planing Iron, - - -	16	795 04
Milling and Drilling, - - -	17	360 00
Planing Iron, hand, - - -	18	279 00
Horizontal Drilling, - - -	19	124 20
Drilling Cones, - - -	20	79 20
Drilling Cones, - - -	21	57 60
Second Turning Stocks, - - -	23	479 15
Second Turning Stocks, - - -	24	90 88
Planing Iron, small, - - -	26	530 75
Cutting in Band Springs, - - -	27	185 58
Tilt Hammer, - - -	29	290 12
Tilt Hammer Rolling Mill, large, - - -	30	1,155 70
Small Planer, - - -	35	357 84
Machine for turning Tompions, - - -	36	112 97
Grooving Rods, - - -	38	318 00
Sparring Stocks, - - -	42	479 99
Facing and Cutting to Length, - - -	43	270 00
First Turning Stocks, - - -	44	621 81
Turning Flats and Ovals, - - -	45	367 29
Turning first time, - - -	46	545 31
Turning Flats and Ovals, - - -	48	438 57
Barrels first time, - - -	49	609 18
Boring Barrels, swift speed, - - -	51	320 00
Smooth Boring, two spindles, - - -	52	310 50
Milling Muzzles second time, - - -	53	210 83
Fine Boring, four spindles, - - -	54	635 85
Smooth Boring, two spindles, - - -	55	310 50
Rough Boring, three spindles, - - -	56	310 50
Rough Boring, three spindles, - - -	57	468 60
Tilt Hammer, - - -	59	689 33
Drilling Machine, - - -	61	136 62
First Boring and Turning Bayonet, - - -	62	289 85
Rough Boring, three spindles, - - -	63	467 45
Smooth Boring, two spindles, - - -	64	310 50
Smooth Boring, two spindles, - - -	65	310 50
Barrels First Time Turning, - - -	66	600 12
Barrels First Turned First Time, - - -	67	562 36

	No.	Amount.
Cutting Machine, double head, - - -	69	\$274 50
Cutting Machine, double head, - - -	70	274 50
Cutting Machine, single head, - - -	71	241 65
Cutting Machine, single head, - - -	72	239 63
Cutting Machine, double head, - - -	73	270 00
Milling Band Spring and Swivel, - - -	74	75 60
Slitting Screws, - - -	75	69 21
Milling Points and Shoulders of Side Screws,	76	134 39
Drilling Sundries, - - -	77	60 30
Punching and Turning, - - -	78	473 27
Punching and Turning, - - -	79	473 27
Cutting Machine, bar stay, - - -	81	295 62
Cutting Machine, single head, - - -	82	272 61
Cutting Machine, bar stay, - - -	83	295 62
Turning Upper Bands, - - -	85	330 57
Turning Middle Bands, - - -	86	345 30
Milling Tang Screws, swing post, - - -	87	180 00
Mining Breech Plate and Guard Bows' Screws,	88	180 00
Mining Screws, - - -	89	176 40
Slitting Lock Screws, - - -	90	166 59
Milling Guard Bow Nuts and Lock Screw Heads,	91	97 69
Milling Lock Screws, - - -	92	90 00
Turning Guard Plate, - - -	93	273 64
Drilling, four spindles, - - -	94	513 79
Tapping Ramrods, - - -	95	83 14
Drilling Guard Plates, three spindles, - - -	96	267 30
Drilling Sundries, one spindle, - - -	98	68 18
Drilling Sundries, one spindle, - - -	99	142 72
Tapping Cones, - - -	102	1 5 30
Milling Breech Plate Screws, - - -	105	4 59
Milling Butt End of Barrels, - - -	107	193 95
Lathe Turning Hand, - - -	108	107 10
Cutting Machine, bar stay, - - -	111	299 02
Milling Barrels to Length, second time, - - -	115	100 80
Cutting Machine, bar stay, - - -	117	295 62
Spotting Barrels and Drilling Coneseats, - - -	119	195 95
Cutting Machine, bar stay, - - -	118	295 62
Drilling Coneseats, four spindles, - - -	120	458 19
Milling Bayonet Socket to Length, - - -	122	2 8 00
Machine for Cupping Ramrods, - - -	123	183 30
Grinding Dies and Milling Barrel Muzzles, - - -	125	180 00
Lever Press for Sundries, - - -	126	135 00
Milling Muzzles, second time, - - -	127	252 78
Cutting Machine, bar stay, - - -	128	295 02
Size Boring Bayonet, - - -	129	175 50
Turning Bayonet Clasps, - - -	130	220 85
Cutting Machine, bar stay, - - -	131	295 02
Drilling Bayonet Clasps, one spindle, - - -	133	140 00
Milling Lock Plates, - - -	134	137 17
Milling Breech Plates, - - -	138	252 00
Cutting Machine, single head, - - -	139	243 00
Cutting Machine, single head, - - -	140	244 13
Planing Machine, large, - - -	141	608 76
Cutting Trigger Blades, - - -	142	180 00
Cutting Machine, bar stay, - - -	143	272 18
Cutting Machine, single head, - - -	144	287 82

	No.	Amount.
Cutting Machine, double head, - - -	145	\$295 62
Cutting Machine, double head, - - -	146	295 62
Fly Press Stamping Lock Plates, - - -	147	72 00
Milling Screws, single head, - - -	151	274 64
Milling Guard Bows, - - -	152	411 83
Milling Tumblers, - - -	153	232 20
Milling Rods and Cones, - - -	157	180 00
Milling Ramrods, - - -	158	254 07
Milling and Chambering Barrels, - - -	159	290 07
Milling Magazine Joints, - - -	160	81 65
Slugging Barrels, - - -	161	252 67
Slugging Barrels, - - -	162	252 68
Punching and Trimming Machine, - - -	163	136 80
Draw Polishing Machine, - - -	164	1,579 99
Sharpening Saws, - - -	165	30 86
Sharpening Saws, - - -	166	29 70
Cutting Machine, bar stay, - - -	167	295 62
Cutting Machine, bar stay, - - -	168	295 62
Rifling Machine, - - -	169	557 17
Tilt Hammer Bayonet Blades, - - -	176	793 31
Cutting Machine, bar stay, - - -	187	295 62
Do. do. - - -	188	295 62
Do. do. - - -	189	295 62
Do. do. - - -	190	295 62
Do. do. - - -	193	297 12
Do. do. - - -	194	299 85
Do. do. - - -	195	308 49
Do. do. - - -	196	272 61
Buff Grinding Bayonet, - - -	209	91 58
Drilling Machine, - - -	235	180 00
Edging Machine, butt plates, - - -	236	360 00
Drilling Machine, sundries, - - -	237	180 09
Cutting Machine, bar stay, - - -	240	304 57
Do. do. - - -	241	304 57
Do. do. - - -	242	304 58
Do. do. - - -	243	299 02
Do. do. - - -	244	299 02
Do. do. - - -	245	299 02
Do. do. - - -	246	299 62
Do. double head, bar stay, - - -	247	310 77
Do. single head, bar stay, - - -	248	310 77
Do. double head, bar stay, - - -	249	310 77
Do. do. - - -	250	310 77
Do. do. - - -	251	310 77
Do. do. - - -	252	310 77
Do. do. - - -	253	306 40
Do. do. - - -	254	306 40
Do. do. - - -	255	306 40
Do. do. - - -	256	306 40
Do. do. - - -	257	306 40
Do. do. - - -	258	306 40
Do. do. - - -	259	306 40
Cutting Cones and Bearing Edges, - - -	262	218 28
Drilling, six spindles, - - -	263	260 75
Rifling Machine, - - -	264	427 57
Rifling Machine, - - -	266	144 00

	No.	Amount.
Cutting to Length and Shaping Butts, - - -	267	\$357 83
Bedding Guards, - - -	268	1,791 09
Drilling and Tapping Stocks, - - -	269	1,740 41
Turning Between Bands, - - -	270	1,018 35
Cutting on Bands, - - -	271	808 23
Bedding Barrel, - - -	272	2,087 99
Bedding Locks, - - -	273	2,002 92
Edging Lock Plates, - - -	275	875 52
Beveling Lock Plates, - - -	276	868 68
Milling Magazine, - - -	277	448 95
Tapping Ramrods, - - -	280	125 21
Hand Lathe, - - -	281	76 66
Engine Lathe, - - -	282	468 15
Cutting Coneseats for Barrels, - - -	283	353 09
Rifling Machine, - - -	284	577 91
Cutting Gearing, - - -	285	585 00
Boring Barrels, smooth, - - -	286	338 67
Tapping Breech Screws, - - -	287	399 59
Tapping Ball Screws and Guard Bows, - - -	288	121 39
Tapping Barrels, - - -	289	596 40
Drilling Machine, - - -	290	238 86
Index Cutting Machine, - - -	291	540 00
Hand Lathe, small, - - -	293	121 50
Engine Lathe, - - -	296	310 50
Milling Butts and Chambering Barrels, - - -	297	330 88
Rifling Machine, - - -	294	416 04
Hand Lathe, small geared, - - -	295	117 00
Profiling Machine, stocks, - - -	298	1,500 00
First Cutting around Coneseat, - - -	299	300 00
Smooth Boring Machine, - - -	64	310 50
Milling Bayonet Blades, - - -	-	300 00
New Drill Press, four spindles, - - -	-	300 00
New Drill Press, four spindles, - - -	-	300 00
Clamp Milling Machine for Screws Side Rest, - - -	-	200 00
New Milling Machine, - - -	-	300 00
Do. do. - - -	-	300 00
Stocking do. - - -	-	50 00
Rifling Machine, in progress, - - -	-	100 00
Machine in progress, legs and table, - - -	-	50 00
Head and Tail Blocks for Lathe, - - -	2	25 00
Wiper Machine, twisting, - - -	112	117 88
Tilt Hammer Head, - - -	1	7 20
Blast Fan, - - -	-	150 00
Cast Iron Forges, - - -	-	1,386 00
569 Hangers, weighing 80 lbs. each, - - -	-	908 04
409 feet Main Line Shafting, at \$4 per foot, - - -	-	1,636 00
407 feet Counter Line Shafting, at \$4 per foot, - - -	-	1,628 00
80 Machine Fixtures, - - -	-	1,200 00
Regulator for Water Wheel, - - -	-	50 00
Machine for Rolling Barrels, incomplete, - - -	-	7,000 00
331 feet Counter Line Shafting, not in use, \$2 per foot, - - -	-	662 00
306 feet Main Line Shafting, not in use, \$2 per foot, - - -	-	612 00
Apparatus for Small Polishing Wheels, - - -	-	16 00
Total, - - -	-	\$85,557 93

Machinery received from Harper's Ferry up to September 1, 1861.

BELTING.				Inches wide.	Number feet.	Price.	Amount.
Belting,	-	-	-	2	2,025	\$0 06	\$121 50
Do.	-	-	-	3	3,498	10	349 80
Do.	-	-	-	4	394	28	110 32
Do.	-	-	-	5	209	18	37 62
Do.	-	-	-	6	154	22	33 88
Do.	-	-	-	7	93	26	24 18
Do.	-	-	-	8	276	30	82 80
Do.	-	-	-	9	142	34	48 28
Do.	-	-	-	10	32	33	10 56
Do.	-	-	-	13	90	60	54 00
Do.	-	-	-	14	42	75	31 50
Do.	-	-	-	18	90	1 00	90 00
						Total,	<u>\$994 44</u>

Tools received from Harper's Ferry up to September 1, 1861.

	No.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ c. m.	
Augers, carpenters', - - -	168	0 20 0	\$33 60
Anvils, - - -	29	19 84 0	575 36
Augers, barrel boring, - - -	122	1 00 0	122 00
Bullet Moulds, - - -	1	2 00 0	2 00
Burrs for Bullet Moulds, - - -	54	0 25 0	13 50
Bayonet Proof, - - -	1	3 00 0	3 00
Bevels, assorted, - - -	1	2 46 0	2 46
Braces, iron, - - -	23	4 00 0	92 00
Bitts, augers, - - -	5	0 17 0	85
Bitts, assorted, - - -	3	0 12 0	36
Bitts, stockers, - - -	20	0 25 0	5 00
Brushes, bench, - - -	2	0 25 0	50
Bending Tools, - - -	4	5 00 0	20 00
Balance Lever, - - -	2	2 50 0	5 00
Burrs, - - -	91	0 50 0	45 50
Cutters, rifling, - - -	44	0 09 0	3 96
Collets, drilling, - - -	276	1 00 0	276 00
Crucibles, - - -	8	0 37 0	2 96
Cans, tin, small, - - -	2	0 20 0	40
Countersinks, - - -	217	1 35 0	292 95
Compasses, - - -	3	0 34 0	1 02
Chisels, cold, - - -	266	0 31 0	82 46
Chisels, turning wood, - - -	6	0 17 0	1 02
Chisels, smiths', - - -	53	0 64 0	33 92
Chisels, turning or stocking, - - -	105	0 15 0	15 75
Coal Boxes, cast iron, - - -	2	10 00 0	20 00
Chisels, turning, iron, - - -	364	0 45 0	163 80
Clamps, steel and iron, - - -	131	4 59 0	601 29
Calibre Plugs for Barrels, - - -	18	2 77 0	49 86
Chains for Derrick, - - -	1	5 00 0	5 00
Chasers, - - -	96	0 47 0	45 12
Centres for Lathe, - - -	37	0 94 0	34 78
Chuck Scroll, - - -	4	32 14 0	128 56
Centres Tilt Hammers, - - -	8	0 75 0	6 00
Cutters Cutting Mills, - - -	22	0 25 0	5 50
Dies Straightening Barrels, - - -	9	1 60 0	14 40
Dies Tilt Hammer, - - -	4	5 00 0	20 00
Dies Punching and Trimming, - - -	28	21 70 0	607 60
Dies Milling Screws, &c. - - -	15	1 70 0	25 50
Dies Cutting Screws, - - -	054	1 25 0	192 50
Dies Swedging, - - -	126	4 08 0	514 08
Dividers, - - -	6	0 75 0	4 50
Dogs for turning Lathe, - - -	44	0 95 0	41 80
Drawing Knives, - - -	14	0 50 0	7 00
Drills, assorted, - - -	812	0 88 0	714 56
Drifts, assorted, - - -	7	1 50 0	10 50
Disks, leveling, - - -	21	3 87 0	81 27
Drill Cutters, - - -	2	21 25 0	42 50

	No.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ c. m.	
Floats Stockers, - - -	44	0 50 0	\$22 00
Former for Mills, - - -	1	1 00 0	1 00
Gauges, sliding, - - -	4	3 00 0	12 00
Gauges, carpenters', - - -	16	0 18 0	2 88
Gauges, receiving, - - -	36	17 63 0	634 68
Gauges, assorted, - - -	845	2 50 0	2,112 50
Gauges, carpenters', - - -	486	0 24 0	92 64
Guide, screw cutting, - - -	29	2 32 0	67 28
Glue Pot, - - -	1	2 03 0	2 03
Grinding for Dies, - - -	37	2 55 0	94 35
Callipers, - - -	11	0 60 0	6 60
Hammers, hand, - - -	99	1 00 0	99 00
Hammers, set, - - -	41	1 37 0	56 17
Hammers, copper and brass, - - -	26	2 14 0	55 64
Heading Tools, - - -	113	1 09 0	123 17
Heads Cast Iron for Anvil Blocks, - - -	78	6 50 0	507 00
Jigs, filing, - - -	102	5 00 0	510 00
Jigs, milling, - - -	26	10 50 0	273 00
Jigs, drilling, - - -	51	21 00 0	1,071 00
Jigs, stamping, - - -	2	2 50 0	5 00
Moulds Making Grinders, - - -	3	3 25 0	9 75
Mandrels for Guard Plates, - - -	2	3 00 0	6 00
Mandrels, assorted, - - -	178	1 78 0	316 84
Mandrels, cast iron, smiths', - - -	3	9 54 0	28 62
Jigs, assorted, - - -	113	1 87 0	211 31
Mills, assorted, - - -	1,265	1 10 0	1,391 50
Mallets, wood, - - -	7	0 28 0	1 96
Oil Cans, copper, - - -	29	1 50 0	43 50
Oilers, - - -	31	0 17 0	5 27
Oil Stones, - - -	5	0 50 0	2 50
Oil Cups, - - -	24	0 10 0	2 40
Prick Punches, - - -	7	0 25 0	1 75
Pans, tin, - - -	19	0 15 0	2 85
Pans, cast iron, - - -	2	2 73 0	5 46
Pans, sheet iron, - - -	96	2 73 0	262 08
Pans, copper, - - -	5	3 70 0	18 50
Pincers, assorted, - - -	8	0 90 0	7 20
Polishing Wheels, - - -	102	8 91 0	908 82
Planes, bench, - - -	25	0 50 0	12 50
Planes, moulding, - - -	76	0 75 0	57 00
Pliers, - - -	2	1 04 0	2 08
Punches, assorted, - - -	67	0 61 0	40 87
Polishing Frames, - - -	13	24 66 0	320 58
Punches for Trimming, - - -	11	5 60 0	61 60
Punches with handles, - - -	35	1 00 0	35 00
Plugs Calibre Barrels, - - -	67	2 30 0	154 10
Rests, lathe, - - -	21	2 03 0	42 63
Rods, wiping, - - -	28	0 91 0	25 48
Rods, rifling, - - -	5	17 00 0	85 00
Reamers, assorted, - - -	1,040	0 50 0	520 00
Stakes for Mandreling Bands, - - -	1	15 00 0	15 00
Stamps Eagles, - - -	1	3 00 0	3 00
Square Standard, - - -	1	10 00 0	10 00
Saws, hack, - - -	7	1 20 0	8 40
Saws, hand, - - -	1	0 50 0	50
Saws, circular for metal, - - -	46	0 49 0	22 54

	No.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ c. m.	
Seives, - - - - -	2	1 81 0	\$3 62
Screw Drivers, - - - - -	68	0 41 0	27 88
Screw Plates, - - - - -	13	1 80 0	23 40
Squares, assorted, - - - - -	15	0 90 0	13 50
Sledges, smiths', - - - - -	35	3 08 0	107 80
Stamps, letter, - - - - -	305	0 25 0	76 25
Stakes, iron, - - - - -	36	3 27 0	117 72
Stakes, lead, - - - - -	5	1 00 0	5 00
Straight Edges, - - - - -	2	1 23 0	2 46
Swedge Boxes, - - - - -	104	14 88 0	1,547 52
Swedge Jumpers, - - - - -	138	5 55 0	765 90
Swedge Dies, - - - - -	138	0 83 0	114 54
Swedge, with handles, - - - - -	188	1 75 0	329 00
Swedge Jumpers, - - - - -	3	5 00 0	15 00
Swedge Dies, - - - - -	3	1 50 0	4 50
Swedge Cast Iron Blocks, - - - - -	48	23 21 0	1,114 08
Swedge, with handles, - - - - -	188	0 83 0	156 04
Spoke Shaves, - - - - -	15	0 48 0	7 20
Stocks, drilling and milling, - - - - -	1	3 00 0	3 00
Stocks, punching and trimming, - - - - -	12	6 00 0	72 00
Scales for Main Springs, - - - - -	1	35 00 0	35 00
Sets for Bands, - - - - -	4	0 20 0	80
Sets, assorted, - - - - -	15	0 25 0	3 75
Straight Edges, - - - - -	1	0 50 0	50
Swedges, smiths', - - - - -	204	1 90 0	378 60
Taps, metal, - - - - -	675	1 88 0	1,269 00
Tongs, smiths', - - - - -	275	1 15 0	316 25
Tongs, assorted, - - - - -	25	2 89 0	72 25
Tools, marking barrels, - - - - -	2	10 00 0	20 00
Vices, bench, - - - - -	147	8 40 0	1,234 80
Vices, hand, - - - - -	9	2 50 0	22 50
Vices, lever, - - - - -	9	38 20 0	343 80
Vices, barrel, - - - - -	2	14 67 0	29 34
Wheels, grinding, - - - - -	2	2 00 0	4 00
Water Pots, - - - - -	2	1 97 0	3 94
Wrenches, sliding, - - - - -	5	1 75 0	8 75
Wrenches, assorted, - - - - -	164	1 45 0	237 80
Files, - - - - -	45,360	0 27 0	12,247 20
Portable Forge, - - - - -	1	50 00 0	50 00
Swedging Cast Iron Blocks forging Guard Bows, - - - - -	1	75 00 0	75 00
Model Tools, Rifled Musket, - - - - -	67	16 12 5	1,080 38
			<u>\$37,307 29</u>

Stock received from Harper's Ferry up to September 1, 1861.

	No.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ c. m.	
Grindstones, - - -	25	34 89 0	\$872 25
Round Iron, - - -	6,815	0 06 0	340 75
Iron, various sizes, - - -	84,905	0 10 0	8,490 50
Iron, Bar for Barrels, - - -	75,335	0 08 9	6,704 81
Wire Iron, - - -	13,640	0 10 0	1,264 00
Wire Brass, - - -	65	2 45 9	29 83
Cast Steel, - - -	30,434	0 19 0	5,782 46
Cast Steel, Rifle Barrels, - - -	5,225	0 16 0	836 00
Copper Ingot, - - -	1,224	0 27 0	330 48
Copper, scrap, - - -	4,350	0 20 0	870 00
Emery, - - -	1,210	0 08 5	102 85
Glue, - - -	150	0 25 5	38 25
Box Composition, - - -	300	0 25 0	75 00
Borax, - - -	90	0 23 0	20 70
Old Tools, unserviceable, - - -	9,555	0 12 5	194 38
Soft Solder, - - -	10	0 62 0	6 20
Old Files, worn, - - -	755	0 02 0	15 10
Steel Wire, - - -	165	0 41 5	68 47
Sheet Steel, - - -	322	0 20 0	64 40
Bolts and Nuts, - - -	2,162	0 10 0	216 20
35 Bushels Casehardening, - - -	-	0 50 0	17 50
4 Carboys Sul. Acid, - - -	480	0 03 5	16 80
Pig Lead, - - -	3,100	0 04 5	139 50
Lead Pipe, old, - - -	1,756	0 04 5	79 02
1 Iron Hammer, shape, - - -	40	0 11 5	4 60
32 Gallons Coal Oil, per gallon, - - -	-	0 75 0	24 00
Total,			<u>\$26,604 05</u>

Recapitulation.

Rifle Musket, model 1855,	-	-	-	-	\$45,604 64
Percussion Musket, model 1842,	-	-	-	-	11,593 00
Machinery,	-	-	-	-	85,557 93
Belting,	-	-	-	-	994 44
Tools,	-	-	-	-	37,307 29
Stock,	-	-	-	-	26,604 05
Total,					\$207,661 35

NOTE.—The machinery in the foregoing is inventoried ten per cent. less than shown by the Harper's Ferry inventory. This reduction is made to cover cost of repairing machinery, &c.

The foregoing property was received by the State of Virginia from the United States Armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Machinery and Tools sent to the State of Tennessee, by order of the Confederate States War Department.

Harper's Ferry Machinery and Tools not included in the list of Machinery and Tools retained in the Confederate States Armory, Richmond, Virginia, to wit:

One Rifling Machine,	-	-	-	-	\$400 06
One fine Boring Machine,	-	-	-	-	315 14
Four Milling Machines,	-	-	-	-	600 00
One Hand Breech Screw Cutting Machine,	-	-	-	-	50 00
One Vertical Drill Press, eight spindles,	-	-	-	-	594 47
One set Tools for making Morse Breech Loading Carbines,	-	-	-	-	350 00
Total,					<u>\$2,309 67</u>

Machinery received from J. R. Anderson & Co. and sent to the State of Tennessee.

One Profiling Machine,	-	-	-	-	\$408 00
One Gear Cutting Machine,	-	-	-	-	357 00
One Vertical Drill Press,	-	-	-	-	331 50
				Total,	<u>\$1,096 50</u>

I certify that the foregoing inventory has been carefully made, and is correct.

S. ADAMS,
Master Armorer.

Sept. 30, 1861.

Mr. Adams, who signs above, was authorized to act for Virginia in taking this inventory and valuing the articles.

C. DIMMOCK,
Col. of Ordnance of Virginia.
J. GORGAS,
Lieut. Col. Chief of Ordnance for Confederate States.

Received the foregoing property from the State of Virginia.

J. GORGAS,
Lieut. Col. Chief of Ordnance.

Oct. 7, 1861.

Machinery, Tools, &c. supplied the Virginia State Armory by J. R. Anderson & Co.

	No.	Price.	Amount.
Engine Lathe, small, - -	1	153 00	\$153 00
Engine Lathe, medium, - -	1	204 00	204 00
Engine Lathe, large, - -	1	331 00	331 00
Bench Hand Lathe, small, - -	1	50 00	50 00
Double Drop Hammers, - -	2	667 50	1,335 00
Fan Blower, - - -	1	183 60	183 60
Vices, bench, - - -	17	5 00	85 00
Punching Press, large, - -	1	-	800 00
2½ inch Shafting and Fixtures complete, 65 feet, - -	-	15 00	975 00
2½ in. Shafting and Fixtures complete, 118 ft. 5 in. -	-	15 00	1,776 25
2 in. Shafting and Fixtures complete, 87 ft. 7 in. -	-	15 00	1,238 75
2½ in. Shafting and Fixtures complete, 73 ft. 5 in. -	-	15 00	1,101 25
Compound Planing Machine, - -	1	625 00	625 00
Power Planer to plane 5 feet long, - -	1	437 50	437 50
Upright Drill, No. 3, single spindle, - -	1	250 00	250 00
Smiths' Bellows, - - -	3	25 00	75 00
Smiths' Anvils, - - -	3	12 11	36 33
Power Planer to plane 7½ feet long, - -	1	650 00	650 00
4 feet Pulley, finished, - - -	1	75 00	75 00
5 feet Pulleys, finished, - - -	2	50 00	100 00
3 feet Pulleys, finished, - - -	2	40 00	80 00
30 inch Pulley, finished, - - -	1	35 00	35 00
40 inch Pulley, finished, - - -	1	40 00	40 00
20 inch Pulley, finished, - - -	1	20 00	20 00
3 feet Pulleys, finished, - - -	2	40 00	80 00
18 inch Clamp Pulleys, cast iron, - -	2	18 00	36 00
14 inch Clamp Pulley, cast iron, - -	1	15 00	15 00
12 inch Clamp Pulleys, cast iron, - -	2	14 00	28 00
10 inch Clamp Pulley, cast iron, - -	1	12 00	12 00
8 inch Clamp Pulleys, cast iron, - -	8	10 00	80 00
Sets Counter Shafts, Pulleys, Hangers, &c. -	6	20 00	120 00
Sets Counter Shafts, Pulleys, Hangers, &c. -	2	50 00	100 00
Turbin Water Wheel, 75 Horse Power, -	1	1,922 63	1,922 63
Gum Belting 8 inch to 12 inch wide, 230 feet, } -	-	308 80	308 80
Leather Belting, assorted widths, 546 feet, } -	-	5 00	5 00
Screw Clamp, for lacing large Belts, - -	1	12 50	12 50
Pair Brasser for Barrel Press, - - -	1	16½	189 17
Sundries, Smith's work for Hammers, 1,135 lbs. -	-	-	-
Sundries, Castings for Hammers, 4,786 lbs. -	-	-	-
Sundries, Castings for Gun Barrels, &c. 968 lbs. -	-	-	-
Sundries, Castings for Gun Barrels, &c. 954 lbs. -	-	-	-
Sundries, Castings for Rolling Mill, 13,864 lbs. -	-	-	-
10 Wall Hangers ready for Bolts, 1,333 lbs. -	-	-	-
12 Wall Hangers Plates, 940 lbs. -	-	-	-
Couplings, Screw Bearings, Pulleys and other Castings, 6,302 lbs. -	-	-	-
29,144 lbs.	-	06	1,748 64
Total,			\$15,314 42

Certified, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct.

S. ADAMS,
Master Armorer.

Sept. 30, 1861.

Mr. Adams, who signs above, was authorized to act for Virginia in taking this inventory and valuing the articles.

C. DIMMOCK,
Col. of Ordnance of Virginia.
J. GORGAS,
Lieut. Col. Chief of Ordnance for Confederate States.

Received the foregoing machinery and tools from the State of Virginia.

J. GORGAS,
Lieut. Col. Chief of Ordnance.



INVENTORY

OF

R I F L E M A C H I N E R Y ,

SENT TO

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
ORDNANCE OFFICE, Richmond, Oct. 31, 1861. }

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

According to the terms of the articles of agreement, in regard to the transfer of the armory property, it was required that an officer of the State Ordnance should be present at the taking of the inventory at Fayetteville of the property forwarded there.

The ordnance department of Virginia was notified that this department was prepared to take that inventory, and was informed by the Colonel of Ordnance of Virginia that an officer would be sent on a certain day.

Our man was sent from here, and after waiting at Fayetteville several days, without the appearance of the State officer, proceeded to take the inventory under the direction of Captain J. C. Booth, commanding officer of the post.

I present herewith a copy of that inventory.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,

J. GORGAS,
Lieut. Col. Chief of Ordnance.

His Excellency J. LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia.

Components received from Harper's Ferry up to September 1, 1861.

RIFLE, MODEL 1855.	No.	Price.	Amount.
Tips for Stocks:		\$ c. m.	
Cast, - - -	1,090	0 02 5	27 25
Various stages, - - -	1,230	0 06 5	79 95
Stocks:			
Rough, - - -	12,768	0 32 2	4,111 29
Various stages, - - -	1,280	0 60 0	768 00
Finished, - - -	241	1 21 0	291 61
Butt Plates:			
Polished, - - -	14	0 37 0	5 18
Butt Plate Screws:			
Various stages, - - -	30	0 02 0	60
Guard Plates:			
Cast, - - -	158	0 11 0	17 38
Various stages, - - -	64	0 19 0	12 16
Guard Bows:			
Various stages, - - -	118	0 13 0	15 34
Guard Bow Nuts:			
Polished, - - -	390	0 00 5	1 95
Sword Bayonet Lock Pins:			
Forged, - - -	126	-	1 77
Various Stages, - - -	421	0 20 1	8 46
Guard Screws:			
Polished, - - -	38	0 08 0	1 14
Leaf Sight Base:			
Forged, - - -	1,200	0 05 2	62 40
Various Stages, - - -	423	0 12 0	50 76
First Leaf:			
Various stages, - - -	381	0 07 0	26 67
Second Leaf:			
Various stages, - - -	373	0 10 0	37 30
Stud for Sword Bayonet:			
Various stages, - - -	247	0 05 0	12 35
Breech Screws:			
Various stages, - - -	259	0 10 0	25 90
Rod Stops:			
Forged, - - -	378	-	79
Various stages, - - -	1,800	0 06 1	10 98
Vent Screws:			
Tempered, - - -	389	0 01 8	7 00
Barrels:			
Bored, - - -	215	3 30 0	709 50
Forged, - - -	343	1 97 0	675 71
Various stages, - - -	1,104	2 63 0	2,908 52
Finished, - - -	180	6 26 0	1,126 80
Upper Bands:			
Forged, - - -	231	0 03 0	6 93
Polished, - - -	106	0 06 0	6 36

RIFLE, MODEL 1855.	No.	Price.	Amount.
Lower Bands:		\$ c. m.	
Forged, - - -	107	0 03 0	3 21
Polished, - - -	126	0 11 0	13 86
Band Springs:			
Finished, - - -	48	0 08 0	3 84
Lock Plates:			
Various stages, - - -	39	0 30 0	11 70
Patch Box, long branch:			
Forged, - - -	706	0 45 4	32 05
Various stages, - - -	844	0 62 4	52 66
Patch Box, short branch:			
Forged, - - -	297	0 48 0	12 77
Various stages, - - -	966	0 59 8	57 76
Main Spring Swivels:			
Various stages, - - -	1,093	0 05 0	54 65
Sword Handles:			
Various stages, - - -	301	0 51 0	153 51
Side Screw Washers:			
Various stages, - - -	446	0 02 0	8 92
Side Screws:			
Forged, - - -	764	-	15 96
Ramrods:			
Forged, - - -	92	-	19 73
Various stages, - - -	32	-	8 01
Tompions Wood:			
Finished, - - -	1,081	-	16 20
Sword Blades:			
Forged, - - -	532	0 45 0	239 40
Various stages, - - -	576	0 80 0	460 80
Patch Boxes:			
Various stages, - - -	84	0 29 0	24 36
Patch Box Spring Screws:			
Finished, - - -	229	0 02 0	4 58
Patch Box Springs:			
Forged, - - -	592	0 02 0	11 84
Various stages, - - -	300	0 09 0	27 00
Patch Boxes:			
Assembled, - - -	98	0 69 0	67 62
			<u>\$12,305 48</u>

Components received from Harper's Ferry up to September 1, 1861.

PERCUSSION RIFLE, MODEL 1842.	No.	Price.	Amount.
Stocks:		\$ c. m.	
Finished, - - -	29	0 91 0	26 39
Barrels:			
Finished, - - -	112	5 50 0	61 60
Various stages, - - -	390	4 20 0	163 80
Upper Bands:			
Finished, - - -	1,420	0 25 0	355 00
Lower Bands:			
Finished, - - -	100	0 09 8	9 80
Side Plates:			
Finished, - - -	161	0 05 3	8 53
Box Plates:			
Various stages, - - -	488	0 66 0	322 08
Butt Plates:			
Finished, - - -	229	0 21 0	48 09
Guard Plates:			
Completed, - - -	19	0 28 0	5 32
Lock Plates:			
Finished, - - -	670	0 39 0	261 30
Tumbler Screws:			
Finished, - - -	1,280	0 02 2	25 60
Ramrods:			
Forged, - - -	159	0 25 0	39 75
Finished, - - -	8	0 39 0	3 12
Ramrod Springs:			
Finished, - - -	188	0 01 9	3 57
Hammers:			
Various stages, - - -	350	0 34 0	119 20
Ramrod Tips:			
Cast, - - -	634	0 03 8	24 09
Front Sights:			
Cast, - - -	2,300	0 01 0	23 00
Swivels:			
Finished, - - -	139	0 06 5	9 03
Wipers:			
Finished, - - -	1,817	0 05 0	90 85
Spring Vices:			
Finished, - - -	12	0 16 0	2 16
Stocks Hall's Rifle:			
Rough, - - -	1,805	0 30 0	541 50
Total,			\$2,136 78

Machinery received from Harper's Ferry up to September 1, 1861.

	No.	Amount.
Straight Cutting Machine, - - -	1	\$360 14
Do. - - -	2	360 14
Do. - - -	3	360 14
Do. - - -	4	360 14
Do. - - -	5	359 36
Do. - - -	6	359 36
Do. - - -	7	308 60
Do. - - -	8	308 61
Do. - - -	9	308 62
Do. - - -	10	308 61
Do. double head, - - -	11	323 01
Do. do. - - -	12	323 01
Do. single head, - - -	13	13 50
Do. do. - - -	14	32 34
Do. double head, - - -	15	310 50
Do. single head, - - -	16	108 00
Do. do. - - -	17	108 00
Do. do. - - -	18	108 00
Do. do. - - -	19	115 57
Do. do. - - -	20	22 50
Do. do. - - -	21	22 50
Do. do. - - -	22	18 00
Do. double head, - - -	23	323 01
Do. do. - - -	24	323 01
Do. single head, - - -	25	18 00
Do. do. - - -	26	18 00
Do. do. - - -	27	73 22
Do. do. - - -	28	18 00
Do. double head, - - -	31	319 15
Hand Planer, - - -	32	460 56
Drilling, three spindles, - - -	33	252 00
Straight Cutting, double head, - - -	34	310 50
Do. do. - - -	35	310 50
Do. do. - - -	36	90 00
Milling Screws, - - -	37	180 00
Punching Press, - - -	39	357 30
Rifling Machine, - - -	41	496 25
Do. - - -	42	416 04
Drilling Press, - - -	43	115 10
Smooth Boring Barrels, - - -	44	356 40
Swift do. - - -	45	254 70
Rough do. - - -	46	595 80
Lock and Mounting, - - -	48	445 50
Hand Turning Lathe, - - -	49	122 85
Lock and Mounting, - - -	50	468 45
Drilling Tips, - - -	51	22 50
Profiling, - - -	52	99 00
Second Turning Stocks, - - -	53	574 02

	No.	Amount.
Second Turning Stocks, - - -	54	552 33
Cutting to length second time, - - -	56	132 08
Milling Butts Barrels, - - -	58	212 22
Spotting Stocks, - - -	59	61 38
Cutting for Bands and Taps, - - -	60	428 10
Milling Tumblers and Sears, - - -	61	180 00
Milling Breech Screws, - - -	62	207 14
Bedding for Barrels, - - -	64	785 78
Lathe for Bands, - - -	65	758 86
Lathe for Bands, - - -	66	102 42
First Facing Stocks, - - -	67	209 57
Sharpening Saws, - - -	68	32 29
Milling Swivels, - - -	69	91 86
Drilling, three spindles, - - -	73	364 83
Milling Screws, - - -	75	220 50
Milling Screws, - - -	76	220 50
Hand Punching Press, - - -	77	82 80
Index Cutting Machine, - - -	78	517 50
Rifling Machine, - - -	79	482 64
Index Cutting Machine, - - -	81	517 50
Edging Components, - - -	82	289 94
Milling Butts Barrels, - - -	84	180 67
Drilling Barrels, - - -	85	273 93
Do. - - -	86	273 93
Do. - - -	87	273 93
Do. - - -	88	273 93
Do. - - -	89	273 93
Do. - - -	90	273 93
Do. - - -	91	273 93
Do. - - -	92	273 93
Centreing Barrels, - - -	93	350 69
Turning Barrels, - - -	94	617 61
Turning Barrels, - - -	95	560 03
Flats and Ovals, - - -	96	481 26
Traversing Lathe, geared, - - -	97	186 10
Smooth Boring Barrels, - - -	98	340 92
First Turning Stocks, - - -	99	450 00
Hand Planer, - - -	109	225 00
Turning Lathe, - - -	110	180 00
Cutting Engine Saws, - - -	111	276 00
Planer, geared, - - -	112	397 76
Hand Lathe for wood, - - -	113	180 20
Hand Turning Lathe, - - -	114	154 45
Traversing Lathe, large, - - -	115	575 54
Drill Press, large, - - -	116	365 76
Drill Press, four spindles, - - -	117	271 80
Second Facing, - - -	122	90 00
Milling Screw Drivers, - - -	123	181 35
Tapping Barrels, - - -	125	350 36
Drill Press, four spindles, - - -	126	281 82
Milling Cones, - - -	127	258 28
Drilling Sundries, four spindles, - - -	128	291 82
Milling Swivels, - - -	129	81 00
Sawing Butts to length, - - -	130	90 00
Turning Guards, - - -	131	327 47
Curving Butts, - - -	136	332 42

	No.	Amount.
Drilling Bands, - - - -	137	135 31
Drilling Bands, - - - -	138	135 31
Do. - - - -	139	135 31
Do. - - - -	140	135 31
Hand Turning Lathe, - - - -	141	117 00
Drop Hammer, in part, - - - -	142	198 00
Milling and Tapping Breech Screws, - - - -	143	250 20
Screw Planer, - - - -	144	704 83
Spotting Stocks for boards, - - - -	145	293 38
Profiling Stocks, - - - -	147	301 86
Machine Turning Sword Handles, - - - -	-	594 00
Drill Press, new, four spindles, - - - -	-	297 00
Wiper Machine, - - - -	-	25 00
New Compound Planer, - - - -	-	270 00
Cutting Machine, - - - -	-	25 00
Machine Milling Conesets, - - - -	-	536 40
Machine Milling Cones, - - - -	-	18 00
Cutting Machine, in progress, - - - -	-	150 00
Do. do. - - - -	-	150 00
Do. do. - - - -	-	150 00
Do. do. - - - -	-	150 00
Engine Lathe, - - - -	-	315 00
Planing Machine, new, - - - -	-	450 00
Small Hand Planer, - - - -	-	148 50
Tapping Machine for screws, - - - -	-	49 50
Machine-Chambering Barrels, in progress, - - - -	-	225 00
Machine Milling and Tapping Barrel Screws, in progress, - - - -	-	200 00
Governor for Water Wheel, - - - -	-	50 00
Machine Heading Stocks, - - - -	-	25 00
322 Hangers, at \$3 35 each, - - - -	-	1,078 70
375 Feet Main Line Shafting with couplings, \$4 per foot, - - - -	-	1,500 00
270 Feet Counter Line Shafting at \$4 per foot, - - - -	-	1,080 00
Total,		<u>\$38,514 41</u>

Tools received from Harper's Ferry up to September 1, 1861.

	No.	Price.	Amount.
Axes, broad, - - -	1	\$2 50	\$2 50
Axes, hand, - - -	3	1 00	3 00
Anvils, - - -	4	19 00	76 00
Adz, - - -	1	2 50	2 50
Apparatus for Spring Rods and Swivels, -	3	3 00	9 00
Boxes making small Polishing Wheels, -	7	2 50	17 50
Braces, iron, - - -	8	4 00	32 00
Bits, assorted, - - -	11	1 50	16 50
Bits, stockers, - - -	74	40	29 60
Brushes, bench, - - -	1	60	60
Bending Tools, - - -	2	20 00	40 00
Bits Augers Boring Barrels, - - -	69	2 24	154 56
Collars for punching, - - -	54	10	5 40
Callipers, - - -	1	1 80	1 80
Countersinks, - - -	262	1 27	332 74
Compasses, - - -	1	2 65	2 65
Chisels, cold, - - -	226	07	15 82
Chisels, turning or planing, - - -	77	27	20 79
Chisels, smiths, - - -	37	40	14 80
Chisels, turning, assorted, - - -	150	27	40 50
Chisels, carpenters' turning, - - -	12	78	9 36
Clamps, iron and steel, - - -	89	5 80	516 20
Chasers, - - -	132	34	44 88
Centres for Lathes, - - -	61	91	55 51
Components Stockers, - - -	81	1 88	152 28
Die Plates, - - -	1	3 18	3 18
Die Tapping, - - -	76	2 39	181 64
Die Straightening Barrels, - - -	10	2 85	28 50
Die Punching and Turning, - - -	70	21 70	1,519 00
Die Milling Screws, - - -	47	2 85	133 95
Die Cutting Screws, - - -	49	4 00	196 00
Die Swedging, - - -	150	1 86	279 00
Dogs Turning Lathe, - - -	40	94	37 60
Drawing Knives, - - -	3	91	2 73
Drills, assorted, - - -	437	87	380 19
Drifts, assorted, - - -	35	1 50	52 50
Drills Drilling Barrels, - - -	121	50	60 50
Flasks, casting, - - -	16	4 00	64 00
Floats, stockers, - - -	13	1 64	21 32
Former for Mills, - - -	16	1 50	24 00
Funnels, tin, - - -	3	10	30
Guide Belts Stockers, - - -	24	1 27	30 48
Guages Model Rifle, - - -	37	278 20	278 20
Guages, receiving, - - -	20	15 78	315 60
Guages, assorted, - - -	607	4 80	2,913 60
Guages, plug, - - -	240	3 25	780 00
Grinders for Dies, - - -	281	2 45	688 45
Grinders, assorted, - - -	31	5 93	183 83

	No.	Price.	Amount.
Hammers, tilt head, small, - - -	4	\$1 50	\$6 00
Hammers, hand, - - -	70	1 05	73 50
Hammers, setts, - - -	20	99	19 80
Hammers, brass and copper, - - -	16	80	12 80
Heading Tools, - - -	27	1 15	31 05
Holders Grinding Barrels, - - -	2	2 50	5 00
Jigs Filing, - - -	79	10 50	829 50
Blocks, cast iron, for anvils, - - -	15	10 00	150 00
Straightening Barrel Blocks, - - -	3	18 00	54 00
Anvils, cast iron, for swedging, - - -	5	17 00	85 00
Tilt Hammers, calms and shafts, - - -	2	62 50	125 00
Measures, tin, - - -	3	10	30
Mandrels for Guard Plate, - - -	4	3 79	15 16
Mandrels, assorted, - - -	177	3 70	654 90
Machine Fixtures, - - -	164	10 00	1,640 00
Oil Strainers, copper, - - -	5	1 71	8 55
Oil Cans, copper, - - -	2	40 00	80 00
Oil Stones, - - -	1	50	50
Oil Cans, large, tin, - - -	35	2 00	70 00
Pans, cast iron, - - -	5	5 00	25 00
Pans, sheet iron, - - -	14	2 00	28 00
Patterns for Components, - - -	78	04	3 12
Polishing Wheels, - - -	102	4 92	501 84
Mandrels for Cutting Machines, - - -	131	3 70	484 70
Mills, assorted, - - -	811	3 19	2,587 09
Planes, bench, - - -	16	1 00	16 00
Planes, moulding, - - -	6	75	4 50
Punches, assorted, - - -	12	40	4 80
Planes, stockers, - - -	2	57	1 14
Rests, lathes, - - -	7	1 12	7 84
Rods, wiping, - - -	4	37	1 48
Rods, rifling, - - -	3	18 00	54 00
Reamers, assorted, - - -	298	1 72	512 56
Saddlers' Knife, - - -	1	75	75
Stamps, eagle, - - -	1	10 00	10 00
Squares, standard, - - -	2	8 00	16 00
Saws, hack, - - -	2	50	1 00
Saws, circular, for metal, - - -	9	87	7 83
Sieves, - - -	2	94	1 98
Screw Drivers, - - -	3	39	1 17
Sledge, Smiths', - - -	7	2 00	14 00
Shears, bench, - - -	1	4 00	4 00
Stamps, stamping iron, - - -	22	4 00	88 00
Stamps, letters, - - -	277	25	69 25
Stakes, iron, - - -	8	1 00	8 00
Straight Edges, - - -	9	1 38	12 42
Swedge Boxes, - - -	59	2 00	118 00
Swedge Jumpers, - - -	59	4 60	271 40
Swedge Dies, - - -	59	4 60	271 40
Swedges, with handles, - - -	31	2 00	62 00
Scales, main springs, - - -	1	55 00	55 00
Stocks, drilling and milling, - - -	96	26 47	2,541 12
Taps, metal, - - -	283	1 00	283 00
Tongs, smiths', - - -	130	1 57	204 10
Tongs, assorted, for drilling, - - -	10	1 22	12 20
Tinners' Tools, one set, - - -	..	200 00	200 00

	No.	Price.	Amount.
Tables, for drilling, - - -	5	\$5 60	\$28 00
Vices, bench, - - -	112	7 36	824 32
Vices, hand, - - -	4	2 62	10 48
Vices, lever, - - -	2	30 40	60 80
Vices, barrels, - - -	2	15 00	30 00
Water Pots, copper, - - -	2	2 90	5 80
Wrenches, breech screws, - - -	8	4 00	32 00
Wrenches, assorted, - - -	137	76	104 12
Chisels, mortising, - - -	11	38	4 18
Chisels, furmer, - - -	11	38	4 18
Drop Hammer, in part, - - -	1	200 00	200 00
Grindstone Spindles, - - -	4	25 00	100 00
Barrel Racks, - - -	5	12 00	60 00
Cast Iron Forge, in part, - - -	1	40 00	40 00
Stove, heating glue, - - -	1	5 00	5 00
Tilt Hammer, in part, - - -	1	40 00	40 00
Apparatus, clipping wire, - - -	1	50 00	50 00
Levelling Tool, - - -	1	20 00	20 00
Total,			<u>\$23,715 69</u>

Stock received from Harper's Ferry up to September 1, 1861.

	No.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ c. m.	
Steel Wire, 11 lbs. - - -	..	0 40 0	\$4 40
Brass Wire, - - -	..	0 40 0	4 80
Cork, - - -	..	0 10 0	25
Cotton Card, 19 pieces, - - -	..	0 31 0	5 89
Sand Paper, 20 quires, - - -	..	0 18 0	3 60
Moulding Sand, 2 barrels, - - -	..	2 30 0	4 60
Brass Filings, - - -	940	0 05 0	47 00
Crucibles, - - -	5	0 90 0	4 50
Sheet Steel, - - -	13	0 20 0	2 60
Bolts and Nuts, - - -	690	0 10 0	69 00
Iron Castings, - - -	3,469	0 03 5	121 41
		Total,	\$268 05

Recapitulation.

Minnie Rifle, model 1855,	-	-	-	-	\$12,305 48
Percussion Rifle, model 1842,	-	-	-	-	2,136 78
Machinery,	-	-	-	-	38,514 41
Belting,	-	-	-	-	300 46
Tools,	-	-	-	-	23,715 69
Stock,	-	-	-	-	268 05
Total,					<u>\$77,240 87</u>

NOTE.—The machinery in the foregoing is inventoried ten per cent. less than shown by the Harper's Ferry inventory. This reduction was made to cover cost of repairing machinery, &c.

The foregoing property was received by the State of Virginia from the United States Armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Approved.

J. GORGAS,
Lieutenant Colonel Chief of Ordnance.

[DOC. NO. XL.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE

COMMUNICATION

OF THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

IN RELATION TO

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES

WHO HAVE

RESIGNED AND RETURNED TO VIRGINIA.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA DECEMBER 8, 1861.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution, adopted on the 22d of November last, beg leave to report:

That in the very limited time within which they have had to perform the duty assigned to them, they could not examine and report in detail upon the various cases of persons who have resigned positions in the army and navy of the United States, and tendered their services to the State of Virginia and to the Confederate States, and failed to obtain appointments, but beg leave to recommend to the Convention the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the Convention of Virginia, by ordinance passed on the 17th of April, 1861, invited all her worthy and efficient sons, who were, on the day of her secession, officers in the army and navy of the United States, to decline such service, and take commissions under the State of Virginia: and, whereas, sundry such officers have accepted such service under the State of Virginia, and have not been assigned to duty under the Confederate States, and others have failed to obtain service either under the State or the Confederate States: and, whereas, the State of Virginia, having transferred her army and navy to the Confederate States, has no longer any place to assign such persons, but deems it the duty of the Confederate Government to redeem the pledge of the State: therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the Confederate Government be requested to redeem the engagement of Virginia, thus pledged to her sons in her ordinance aforesaid.

2. *Resolved*, Should the Confederate Government fail to fulfil the engagement aforesaid, the State of Virginia is bound to do so, in accordance with her ordinance aforesaid; and this Convention hereby recommends to the General Assembly, to make provision for all worthy and efficient sons of the State, who have resigned their offices in the army and navy of the United States, and failed to obtain employment from the State or the Confederate States.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. SPEED, *Charman.*

[DOC. NO. XLII.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

IN RELATION TO THE

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

IN

NORTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA.

1874

187

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
AMERICAN
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL.
1915

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 12, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

It is deemed advisable that I shall accompany the troops, now on their march to North-Western Virginia, and I have therefore determined to leave this city on Saturday morning next, a day sufficiently early to enable me to overtake them at Crab Bottom, in the county of Highland. At a crisis like this, it is the duty of every citizen of the Commonwealth, and especially of her officers, to take such position and perform such duty as will be most likely to advance the common interest and preserve the unity of the State. Influenced by these considerations, and discarding everything that looks to personal convenience and comfort, I have determined to follow the line of duty in the redemption, both in letter and spirit, of the obligations voluntarily assumed during my canvass, and since my elevation to the Chief Magistracy of this Commonwealth.

I have considered it proper to announce my determination to the representatives of the people, that they may be advised of the reasons for my absence during their session.

The Journal of the Council will furnish full information in regard to all that has been done during the recess since your adjournment, and to it I beg leave to call your attention.

I transmit herewith, a list of nominations for the office of Colonel, which have been confirmed by the Council, and which, under an ordinance adopted by you, are submitted for your approval.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

[DOC. NO. XLIII.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING REPORTS FROM

COL. CHARLES DIMMOCK

AND

LT. COL. ⁵JAMES H. BURTON,

IN REFERENCE TO THE

STORES, MACHINERY, &c., AT HARPER'S FERRY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 14, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

The papers herewith transmitted, from Col. Charles Dimmock and Lieut. Col. Burton, of the Ordnance Department, furnish full information on the subject referred to in your resolution, adopted this day, in reference to the progress "made in constructing the Armory at Richmond."

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, }
Richmond, June 14, 1861. }

His Excellency, JOHN LETCHER:

Governor,—Your note, with the resolution of the State Convention of this date, I have received, and in answer, I lay before you the report of Lieut. Col. Burton, under whom I have placed the entire charge and control of all that appertains to the machinery of the armory.

I approve of his views entirely, as they are from one whom skill and most valuable experience place eminently high as a mechanic, and especially so in connection with an armory.

I however hope and believe, that the time he fixes for beginning the manufacture of arms, is beyond what may be necessary.

Very respectfully,

C. DIMMOCK,
Colonel of Ordnance.



ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, }
Richmond, June 14, 1861. }

Col. C. DIMMOCK, *Chief of Ordnance:*

Sir,—In reply to the resolution of the State Convention of this date, requesting information with reference to the progress “made in constructing the Armory at Richmond,” and referred to me by you, with instructions to make a report thereon, I beg to submit the following statement:

With reference to the progress that has been made in the alteration and adaptation of the old buildings of the armory, I may say that they are three-fourths completed; and provided that such shops as are still used in the preparation of gun carriages, &c., are vacated at once, the entire alteration of the old buildings can be accomplished in about one month from this time.

With reference to the erection of new buildings, the only building of importance contemplated in the original armory scheme, was one for the reception of the necessary tilt hammers, forges and barrel rolling machinery. This building is well advanced; the walls will be complete in a few days time, and the whole is expected to be under roof in from three to four weeks from this date.

With reference to the machinery for the armory, Messrs. Jos. R. Anderson & Co., who were the contractors for the whole working plan of machinery, &c., had made good progress up to the time of the secession of the State of Virginia, and they had all their arrangements complete for fully complying with the terms of their contract, and I have reason to believe that they would have met all their obligations to the State, had it not been for the change of circumstances, incidental to the political action of the State. The machinery which was sub-contracted for out of the State, by authority, of course cannot be delivered, under existing circumstances, and hence the necessary suspension of Messrs. Joseph R. Anderson & Co's contract, which occurred some three or four weeks since, during which time nothing further has been done by them towards the supply of any portion of the machinery they contracted for, and I believe that negotiations are now pending with reference to the abrogation of the contract. The main lines of shafing have been completed and erected in the west wing of the armory, and have been in running order for some time. Those for the east wing were in hand at the time of the suspension referred to, but were not very far advanced.

The capture and removal to Richmond of the machinery, &c., at Harper's Ferry, with a view to its erection in the State armory, places the whole affair in a new light; and if the State desires to avail itself of the full manufacturing powers of the machinery thus rendered available, some important and essential changes will become necessary in the arrangement of buildings, and in the details of manufacture generally, inasmuch as the original armory scheme contemplated the manufacture of but 5,000 arms per annum, whilst the machinery from Harper's Ferry is capable of producing at least 15,000 arms, if properly and judiciously erected and worked. It is clearly the true interest of the State to manufacture arms on the largest scale possible with the means at command, as they will, in this case, cost less than when manufactured on a small scale, for obvious reasons. The machinery being available for producing 15,000 arms per annum, it only remains to make such additions to the existing buildings, as will accommodate it, and which, I think can be erected at a cost not exceeding the sum that will be saved by the abrogation of Messrs. Anderson & Co's contract for machinery. In other words, it is proposed to divert the funds appropriated for the purchase of machinery, &c., to the erection of additional buildings. In view, therefore, of all the facts and circumstances of the case, I strongly recommend the closing of the contract for machinery on equitable terms, and the erection of such additional buildings as may be necessary for the full accommodation of the machinery, lately used at Harper's Ferry, in the manufacture of rifle-muskets. If this course should be decided upon, it is thought that in six months time, a good produce of arms will be steadily turned out.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES H. BURTON,
Lieut. Col. of Ordnance.

[DOC. NO. XLIV.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

SUBMITTING AN

ADVICE OF COUNCIL,

IN RELATION TO THE

MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 15, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I transmit herewith, the advice of the Council, upon a subject of great importance, and respectfully solicit immediate action.

JOHN LETCHER.

Received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Education the sum of
\$100.00 for the year ending
June 30, 1880.

Witness my hand and seal this
1st day of July, 1880.



(*Confidential.*)

IN COUNCIL, June 15, 1861.

Advised unanimously, that the attention of the Convention be respectfully invited to the scant supply of powder in our magazines, and that the Governor earnestly urge upon the Convention, the propriety of giving such encouragement for the manufacture of powder, as will secure, at an early day, the erection of Powder Mills, with capacity sufficient to meet the probable wants of the public service.

From the minutes:

A copy:

P. F. HOWARD,
Secretary of the Council.

[DOC. NO. XLV.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

SUBMITTING AN

ADVICE OF COUNCIL,

RELATIVE TO

CONNECTIONS WITH SEVERAL RAIL ROADS IN THE STATE.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Richmond, June 15, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I respectfully submit, for your consideration, an advice of the Council, relative to connections with several railroads in the State, necessary to facilitate military operations.

JOHN LETCHER.

IN COUNCIL, June 12, 1861.

Advised unanimously, That the various propositions submitted to the Governor and Council, to make connections between the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, through the city of Richmond, between the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, and the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, through or near the city of Petersburg, and between the Manassas Gap Railroad, and the Winchester and Harper's Ferry Railroad; also as to the transfer of the York River Railroad to the State, be referred to the Convention.

REPORT

The following report was prepared by the
Department of the Interior, Bureau of
Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
under the direction of the Chief of
Bureau, and under the immediate
supervision of the District Engineer,
at the request of the Board of
Geographical Names, and the
Department of the Interior, Bureau of
Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER

The following report was prepared by the
District Engineer, at the request of the
Board of Geographical Names, and the
Department of the Interior, Bureau of
Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

[DOC. NO. XLVI.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

IN RESPONSE TO A

RESOLUTION OF THE CONVENTION,

REQUESTING INFORMATION AS TO THE NUMBER AND NAMES OF

AIDS TO THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 14, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I received, yesterday evening, a resolution adopted by your honorable body, and which is in the following words, viz:

“*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to inform the Convention of the number and names of aids to the Governor, appointed by him, and the rank, pay and emoluments of said aids.”

In response to this resolution, I state, that I have ten aids. On reference to the Code, chapter 23, section 16, page 140, it will be seen that seven of them have their rank assigned as Brevet Colonels of Cavalry. Those seven are, Jeremiah Morton, R. H. Catlett, S. Bassett French, Marmaduke Johnson, Greenlee Davidson, Henry A. Edmundson and William W. Crump. Two of these gentlemen have been in active service at Harper's Ferry. The other five have been employed laboriously in the performance of necessary service in this city. Of the number, five, I believe, expect to receive pay according to the rank assigned them by law; but this is an inference drawn from what I have heard from others, and not from them. I have not considered it either *honorable* or *becoming* to inquire whether their services were to be rendered *gratuitously*. I was satisfied they were honest, capable and efficient, and they were therefore selected. One of them, with that liberality which has ever marked his character, gave a check for \$500, some time ago, to aid in the prosecution of the war, in which we are now engaged.

The remaining three aids, viz: Thomas Dodamead, John S. Caskie and Hugh Mercer Stanard, were appointed Lieutenants of cavalry, under an ordinance passed by your honorable body, on the 19th day of April last. Mr. Dodamead was appointed, because his services were needed in making arrangements for the speedy transportation of troops. Messrs. Caskie and Stanard have been in active service—the former at Gloucester Point, the latter at Yorktown—and were of service in procuring and transmitting information. In concluding this branch of the inquiry, it affords me pleasure to say, that in the recent engagement at Bethel, Mr. Stanard bore himself with great gallantry throughout the action.

• The aids provided for under the law of 1859-60, holding brevet rank, are entitled to the pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, which

amounts to \$185 per month—the pay of Lieutenants of cavalry is \$100 per month. No emoluments are attached to either position, under the law of the Confederate Congress.

Respectfully

JOHN LETCHER.

[DOC. NO. XLVII.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

RETURNING THE

NOMINATION

OF

FRANCIS I. THOMAS,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 24, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I have been requested by Colonel Francis I. Thomas, (whose nomination you requested me to withdraw,) to transmit to you the enclosed letters. As the nomination has not been withdrawn, the question is still under the control of the Convention.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

RICHMOND, June 23, 1861.

His Excellency, Gov. LETCHER:

DEAR SIR—Colonel Thomas has called upon me in reference to the failure by the Convention, to confirm the commission which you gave him.

The statement which he makes of his case, the fact that he was formerly in the army, and that he is now employed in important and confidential services by Gen. Johnston, makes it proper that the matter should be re-considered.

I would therefore respectfully suggest that, if you see no cause against it, you re-nominate Colonel Thomas for his former rank, and send his letter to the Convention, where I will endeavor to have justice done him.

Very respectfully,

Your servant,

ROBERT Y. CONRAD.

RICHMOND, June 23, 1861.

To his Excellency, JOHN LETCHER, Esq.,

Governor of Virginia:

SIR,—Your Excellency will remember, that at the period of our attempted uprising in Maryland, (April 19, 1861,) I was selected, on account of my long previous service in the United States Army, for a most important and responsible military position. I was immediately charged with the duty of arming the State and the city of Baltimore, which had been previously most carefully disarmed by Gov. Hicks.

In pursuance of that duty, and under written instructions from our leaders, I came to this State, and labored most assiduously in procuring, with your consent, a number of heavy cannon, which I moved overland to Harper's Ferry, intending to plant them for the defence of Baltimore. My labors, however, were of no avail, as my State was subjugated before I could get back, and the cannon, transported at my expense, were turned over to, and used by the authorities of Virginia. When I reached my home in Baltimore, an order for my arrest was made by the Lincoln Government, and I was made a refugee from home. I came to Virginia, but brought with me over 2,000 Marylanders, who are now in the service of the South.

You commissioned me as colonel, to command my own men, and Gen. Johnston placed me on his own staff, and, during his recent operations in the valley of Virginia, by which he thoroughly broke up the enemy's plans of invasion, he ordered me to Richmond on a mission *vital to the safety of his forces*. This mission I discharged with such promptness and celerity, as to receive from the General special commendation. He has since ordered me here again to discharge certain highly important duties, as you will see by the order which I submit for your private observation. The proper execution of this order may, and likely will, as you may see, require me to go to North Carolina. If I am stopped now, Gen. Johnston must be notified, and another officer sent, to the delay and injury of the public service.

But you may judge, sir, of the shame and mortification with which I am overwhelmed, at being informed by you that the Convention has invited you to withdraw my appointment, without a word of explanation.

I solemnly assert, sir, that I am ignorant of any act, error or omission of mine, to merit this undeserved disgrace. If there

be any charges against me, a court martial should examine them, and I should be allowed to know them.

I am here, in your State, banished from my own, am engaged in fighting your battles. I am cut off from my home and all possibility of support; my life would pay the penalty of an attempt on my part to return to Baltimore, where alone I could support myself, and I appeal to you to say whether, since I have been in service here, I have shown any zeal, ability or efficiency.

I have long been aware that an aged gentleman from Baltimore has been industriously endeavoring to supplant me, under the false idea that I stand in the way of his son's advancement, by communications, to my detriment, to many persons in official position. These demonstrations on the part of an octogenarian, whose mind is much impaired, I have overlooked.

It may be, that he has been the prime cause of this action of the Convention. For the truth of what I state, I refer you to Col. Spurnie, of Baltimore, who has just been commissioned by the President.

I beg, sir, that you will refer this matter to the Honorable Convention again, with an urgent request, that they will not strike down, and disgrace an officer of long service, like myself, without giving him, at least, an opportunity of knowing the charges against him.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS I. THOMAS.

[DOC. NO. XLVIII.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING A LIST OF

VESSELS EMPLOYED BY THE STATE OF VIRGINIA,

AS REPORTED BY

CAPTAIN S. BARRON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 24, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

The report of Captain Barron, herewith transmitted, will furnish the information called for by your resolution, adopted this day.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

LIST

Of Vessels employed by the State of Virginia.

OFFICE OF ORDERS AND DETAIL, }
June 21, 1863. }

Steamer "Virginia," Rappahannock River, compensation \$2,000 per month, and cost of coal, provisions and repairs.

Steamer "Logan," York River, compensation \$2,000 per month, and cost of coal, provisions and repairs.

Steamer "Yorktown," Richmond, Virginia, seized. Fitting out as a vessel of war to carry eight guns.

Steamer "Jamestown," Richmond, Virginia, seized.

Steam Tug "Teaser," purchased. Mounts two light 32-pound guns. Employed on James River, Jamestown Island.

Steamer "Northampton," purchased for \$45,000. James River.

Steamer "George Page," seized at Alexandria. At Acquia Creek.

Steamer "Empire," at Norfolk. Terms of charter not reported.

S. BARRON,
Captain in charge.



[DOC. NO. XLIX.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

RETURNING THE NOMINATION OF

ALFRED BECKLEY,

AS

COLONEL OF VOLUNTEERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 25, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

The name of Alfred Beckley will be found on the list of colonels sent in to your honorable body for confirmation. Since action was suspended on this nomination, I have received the letter herewith transmitted, which shows that he has been actively engaged in raising his regiment, and that his efforts have been attended with the most gratifying success.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

LOGAN COURT HOUSE, Virginia.

*To his Excellency, JOHN LETCHER,
and the Military Councils, Richmond:*

Gentlemen—It may be presumptuous on my part, but deeming it my duty to the State, I proceed to suggest to you, most respectfully, that there is imminent danger of having a portion of our North-West part of Virginia cut off, besides the danger of invasion of our people at various points, and that to my humble apprehension, the only way to check these threatened efforts, (and we hear of an affair in Barbour county, in which there has occurred an invasion,) is to concentrate upon the head waters of Kanawha, the Gauley head, or somewhere on little Kanawha, within striking distance of Point Pleasant, Parkersburg and Wheeling, ten thousand or more of the Southern or Virginia volunteers, as a rallying point for the militia, in case the Ohio and Pennsylvania troops, induced by the traitorous solicitations of the disaffected of the North-West, or pan handle counties, should attempt invasion of the State in various directions.

The knowledge that an effective force was within striking distance would restrain these attempts.

Just before I left Raleigh, to visit the Wyoming Legion, Boone regiments, with a view of addressing the people in general, and the militia, so as to bring about unanimity in our action, and to induce volunteering, there was a report, which I did not believe, that 11,000 men had reached Braxton C. H., but notwithstanding its improbability, it spread and produced a very great panic, even in Greenbrier and Monroe counties. Now, gentlemen, it was the knowledge of the unpreparedness of our Western Virginia to resist such invasions, that causes these reports to produce such injurious panics, and I beg that you will give serious attention to this letter and to my sincere (whether you may adopt them or not, that is your responsibility,) suggestion. If such a body of men are not thus posted, there is very great danger of having our State partially dismembered. The Northern Methodist ministers are very active in stirring up a bad feeling among our people, and in soliciting military aid from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and they should be overawed and restrained by an immediate prompt military measure, as suggested by me. Besides the great body of our people, our families and our little ones, would then feel a sense of security we are now without.

I am happy to say that by God's blessing upon my humble ef-

forts, I have been greatly successful in uniting and nerving our people. One or two companies of volunteers in Nicholas, three in Fayette, two in Raleigh, one in Wyoming, and in Logan the prospect of a third company. Next week I visit Boone, and will doubtless get up a second company there. I send this dispatch by the hands of James Lawson, Esq., a member of the State Convention.

With my high regards to each one of your honorable council gentlemen.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. BECKLEY,

Brig. Gen. Commanding 27th Brigade.

P. S.—May I request that you will let his Excellency, President Davis, of the Confederate States of America, know of this letter.

Respectfully,

A. B.

[DOC. NO. L.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING THE

NOMINATIONS

OF

BENJAMIN S. EWELL, JOHN A. CAMPBELL AND WILLIAM SMITH,

AS

COLONELS OF VOLUNTEERS.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
June 26, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I present for confirmation as colonels of volunteers, viz: Benj. S. Ewell, promoted from the position of Lieutenant Colonel, which he now fills in the 29th Regiment.

John A. Campbell, to take the command of a regiment of volunteers which he has raised; and Ex-Governor William Smith.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.



[DOC. NO. II.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING THE NOMINATION OF

RICHARD THOMAS ZARVONA.

AS

COLONEL OF VOLUNTEERS.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
July 1, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I nominate for colonel of volunteers, Richard T. Zarvona, and ask the confirmation of the nomination by your honorable body.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

[DOC. NO. LII.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING A

COMMUNICATION

FROM

HON. L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN RELATION TO THE

TIME OF SERVICE OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES OF VIRGINIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
July 1, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I received (through the mail) at half past nine o'clock yesterday morning, the letter herewith transmitted, from Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, which it is proper should receive action from your body, before you adjourn. The ordinance passed by you on the 30th of April, (No. 23,) prescribes the term of service of the volunteers, and they have been mustered into service upon those terms. All that we have received are twelve months men, and I have no present hope or expectation, that those who may volunteer in future, will be willing to enter the service upon terms different from those heretofore prescribed and recognized. The terms proposed in the communication of the Secretary of War, if they are to be enforced, cannot fail to embarrass our action in regard to the volunteers received since the date of the transfer, and which must now number several thousand.

If this policy shall be carried out, the result will be, that we shall have two armies in the field, under different commands, and acting independently of each other, or we will be driven to the necessity of disbanding the volunteers received into the service since the date of the transfer; in either event conflict and confusion therefore will be the result, and the efficiency of the service must be seriously impaired.

I earnestly hope, therefore, the Convention will take such action as will settle these questions in some manner satisfactory to the Confederate States and the State of Virginia. It is my desire, and it should be the desire of all, to preserve unity and harmony in our action, and to this end, I am willing to make every sacrifice that patriotism demands. No adjournment, therefore, ought to take place until these questions are satisfactorily adjusted.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, }
WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, June 29, 1861. }

Sir,—Understanding that Virginia troops are being received for twelve months, I beg to state, that the policy adopted by the President is not to receive any troops into the Confederate service for a period less than three years, or for the war. This rule, of course, will not apply to troops in the service of Virginia, at the time of the transfer, but it does cover all cases occurring since.

Very respectfully,

L. P. WALKER,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency, JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia.



[DOC. NO. LIII.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

TRANSMITTING A

COMMUNICATION

FROM

HON. L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR.

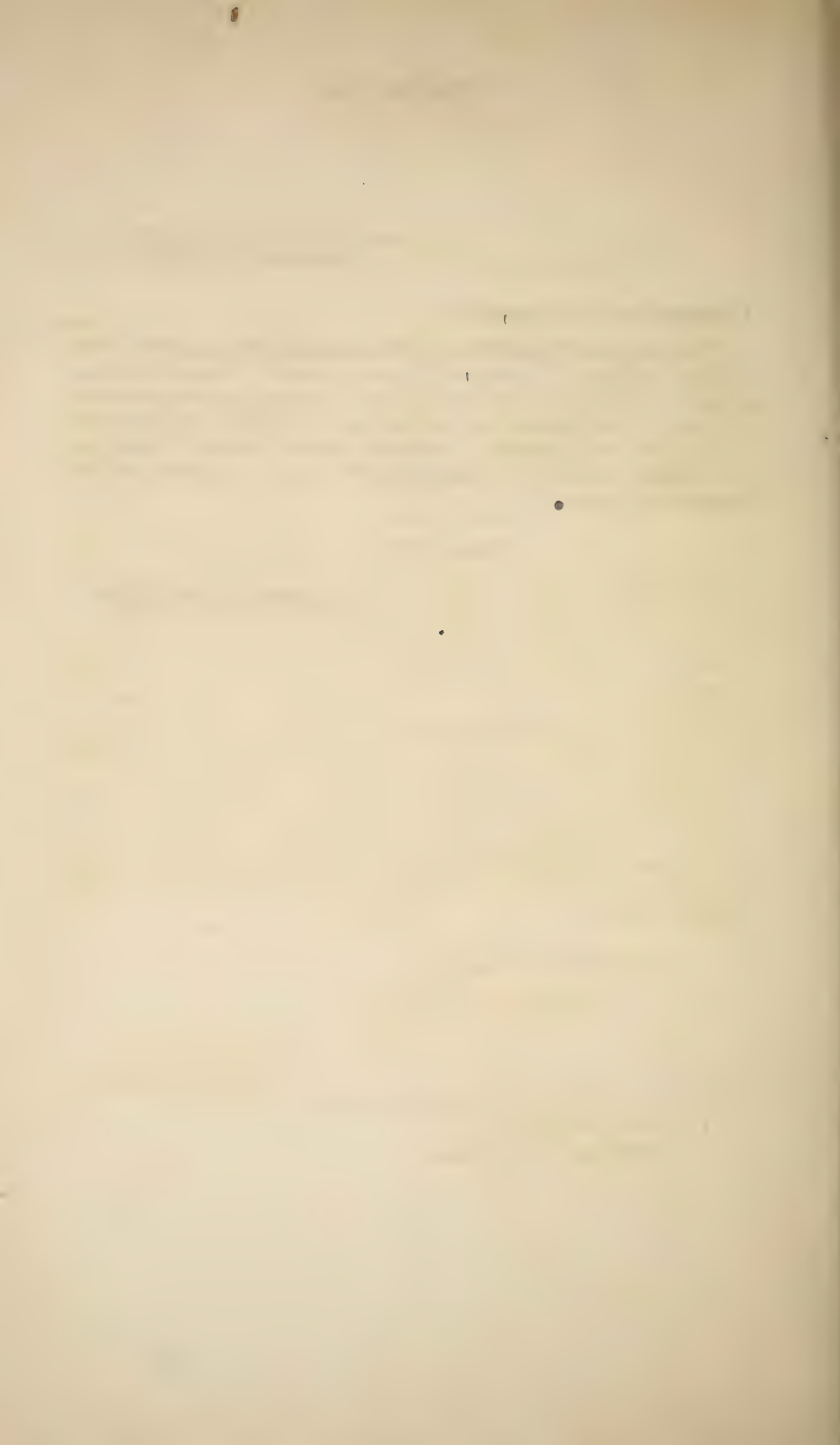
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
November 22, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I have received from Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War of the Confederate States, the communication herewith transmitted, and commend it and its recommendations to your consideration. It presents for your action, a subject of the utmost importance, and reveals a state of facts of which I had no knowledge, until they were brought to my attention by the Secretary's letter. •

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.



CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, }
WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Nov. 22, 1861. }

Sir,—Will not your Convention do something to protect your own people against atrocious crimes, committed on their persons and property?

There are in the army, unfortunately, some desperate characters, men gathered from the outskirts and purlieus of large cities, who take advantage of the absence of the civil authorities, to commit crimes, even murder, rape and highway robbery, on the peaceful citizens in the neighborhood of the armies.

For these offences, the punishment should be inflicted by the civil authorities. Our people must not lose their respect for law in the midst of the clash of arms. Some legislation is absolutely indispensable to provide for changing the venue; for carrying the accused into some county, where the process of law is not prevented by the presence of armies. There are murderers now in insecure custody, at Manassas, who cannot be tried for want of a court there, and who will escape the just penalty of their crimes.

The crimes committed by these men are not military offences. If a soldier, rambling through the country, murders a farmer, or violates the honor of his wife or daughter, court martial cannot properly take cognizance of the offence, nor is it allowable to establish military commissions or tribunals in our own country.

I appeal to Virginian legislators for protection to Virginians, and this appeal will, I know, be responded to by prompt and efficient action.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of War.

TO JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia.

[DOC. NO. LIV.]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

TRANSMITTING THE CREDENTIALS OF

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

To his Excellency, JOHN LETCHER,

Governor of the State of Virginia, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—In response to your communication, conveying to me on behalf of the State of Virginia, the expression of the earnest desire of that Commonwealth to enter into an alliance offensive and defensive with the Confederate States, and being animated by a sincere wish to unite and bind together our respective countries by friendly ties, I have appointed Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States, as special commissioner of the Confederate States to the Government of Virginia; and I have now the honor to introduce him to you, and to ask for him a reception and treatment corresponding to his station, and to the purposes for which he is sent. Those purposes he will more particularly explain to you.

Hoping that through his agency these may be accomplished, I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, April 19, 1861.



JEFFERSON DAVIS,

President of the Confederate States of America.

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL CONCERN, GREETING:

Know ye, that for the purpose of establishing friendly relations between the Confederate States of America and the Commonwealth of Virginia; and reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence and ability of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, appointed special Commissioner of the Confederate States to the Commonwealth of Virginia, I have invested him with full and all manner of power, and authority for, and in the name of the Confederate States, to meet and confer with any person or persons authorized by the Government of Virginia, being furnished with like power and authority, and with him or them to agree, treat, consult and negotiate of, and concerning all matters and subjects interesting to both republics: and to conclude a treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, touching the premises; transmitting the same to the President of the Confederate States for his final ratification, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress of the Confederate States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the Confederate States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Montgomery, this nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

R. TOOMBS,

Secretary of State.











